ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Saturday, December 13, 1930

The charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BLACKBORN.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Wingfield, Streatham Common South, to QUEEN (*née* Doland), wife of C. T. BLACKBORN—the gift of a daughter.

FURSTALL.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Danehurst, North Fambly, E. Yorks, to Mr. and Mrs. E. B. BUESTALL—a son.

COLES.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1930, at Hamilton, New Zealand, to DORIS, wife of THOMAS PINCKARD COLES—a daughter. (By cable.)

HAMILTON.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Louth, Lincolnshire, to CHRISTINA MARY (*née* Bennett), wife of GAVIN E. F. HAMILTON—a daughter.

JEAFFRESON.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at 61, Harvard-court, Honeybourne-road, N.W., ELFRIDA MELITA, wife of HUGH JEAFFRESON, aged 25.—No mourning. Funeral Monday, 12 o'clock, at Golders Green Crematorium.

LATCHFORD.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at 4, Pembroke-gardens, Kensington, W., ADA, widow of WILLIAM JOHN LATCHFORD, in her 85th year.

LINDLEY-JONES.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Park Wood, Edward-road, Bromley, Kent, after a long illness, patiently borne, WALTER LINDLEY-JONES, O.B.E., C.C., Deputy, beloved husband of Ellen Elizabeth Lindley-Jones, aged 67. Funeral Addington Church, Monday, 2.30 p.m. Conveyances leaving East Croydon station 2.5 p.m. Memorial service St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, Tuesday, 12 noon.

LUNHAM.—On Nov. 12, 1930, at the King's Daughter's Hospital, DUNCAN OSWALD HOWEY LUNHAM, of the Dower Cottage, Cowichan Station, Vancouver Island, B.C., late Captain, 13th Coy. Canadian Machine Gun Corps, younger son of the late Robert D. Lunham, of Ardmore, Co. Cork, Ireland, and dearly loved husband of Myrtle (*née* Brooke), deeply mourned. (Nova Scotia papers, please copy.)

MEGGY.—On Dec. 11, 1930, passed peacefully, MARY MEGGY, widow of the Rev. G. W. MEGGY, Rector of Rimpton, Somerset, and beloved mother of Joyce Orchin, 176, Holland Park-avenue, W.11, aged 73.

NIALL.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Kinkora, New-road, Chatham, WILLIAM GEORGE NIALL, M.D., aged 68. R.I.P.

NICHOLSON.—On Friday, Dec. 12, 1930, at Rathlin, Northwood, ARTHUR OCTAVIUS NICHOLSON, aged 52. Funeral at Holy Trinity Church, Northwood, at 3 o'clock Monday, Dec. 15.

PALMER.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at 5, Pittville-crescent, Cheltenham, FRANCES RACHEL PALMER, widow of Charles T. Palmer, of Newland House, Gloucestershire, and formerly widow of the Rev. R. H. Wingfield Digby, Rector of Thornford, Dorsetshire, in her 90th year. R.I.P.

PATMORE.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at a London nursing home, MARGARET JESSIE, widow of DEREK PATMORE (son of Coventry Patmore, the Poet). Funeral at Highgate Cemetery on Monday, at 3.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Mills and Sons, 31, Cambridge-place, W.2. Telephones, Paddington 6175, 6386, 1585.

PEARSON.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Folkestone, in a nursing home, CHARLES LYONS MARKHAM PEARSON, late of H.M. Consular Service and formerly The Rifle Brigade, elder son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Richard L. O. Pearson, C.B., in his 72nd year.

PEIRANO.—On Sunday, Dec. 7, 1930, suddenly, at Santa Margherita Ligure, RICHARD PEIRANO, aged 75.

PHILIP.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at Nice, after a few hours' illness, EDITH, beloved wife of ARTHUR YOUNG PHILIP, of Messrs. Macneill and Co., Calcutta.

PIM.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at his residence, Knockbreda Park, Belfast, ROBERT BARCLAY PIM, aged 90.

PINTO-LEITE.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at his residence, 25, Fellows-road, Dr. HUBERT PINTO-LEITE, aged 51. Funeral at Kensal Green Catholic Cemetery on Monday, Dec. 15, at 11 a.m. No mourning, no flowers, by his wish. R.I.P.

PITMAN.—On Dec. 11, 1930, MARY M. PITMAN, the wife of the Vicar of Deptford.

PLLARD.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at 20, Handen-road, Lee, S.E., MARTHA JULIA, widow of JOHN POLLARD.

PRESTON.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at 13, Carlton-road, Ealing, AMY, dearly-loved wife of MR. SIDNEY PRESTON, C.I.E., C.B.E., late of Indian Irrigation Service. Cremation at Golders Green on Monday, Dec. 15, at 2.30 p.m.

REDDROP.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at 84, Osmaston-road, Prenton, Cheshire, MARGERY, dearly loved daughter of the late FREDERICK REDDROP, and Mrs. Reddrop, aged 27 years. Funeral 12 noon to-day (Saturday), at Woodchurch, Cheshire.

ROSS (FITZGERALD).—On Saturday, Nov. 29, 1930, suddenly, at a nursing home in Bath, CECILIA GORDON ROSS, daughter of the late Charles Ross, County Fermanagh, Ireland.

RUDALL.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at Holy Trinity Vicarage, Bristol (suddenly), ELLEN JANE, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. B. T. RUDALL.

SAVILE.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Middleton Holt, Banbury, CAPTAIN WALTER SAVILE, dear husband of Mildred Savile. Funeral service at Middleton Cheney Church, 10.30; interment Brookwood Cemetery, 2.30 on Wednesday, Dec. 17.

SIMSON.—On Dec. 1, 1930, ANSTRUTHER FRANK SIMSON, of Brunton, Markinch, Fife, and 17, Cranley-place, South Kensington, the most dearly loved brother of Mary Cook and George Simson and the friend of all who knew him.

SMITH.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at "Holmbush," Newdigate, near Dorking, ALICE, widow of JOHN WHITTET SMITH.

SQUIRES.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Wantage, after a short illness, HENRY CHARLES SQUIRES, of Cambridge, Solicitor.

SQUIRES.—On Dec. 12, 1930, GRACE ETHEL, widow of 2ND LIEUT. C. T. SQUIRES. Service at St. Peter's, Brockley, on Tuesday, Dec. 16, at 11.15 a.m.

SUMNER.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at 18, Provost-road, N.W.3, MARY SUSANNAH, elder daughter of the late Rev. JAMES SUMNER, of Pett Shrigley, Cheshire, in her 91st year. Funeral Monday 2 p.m., St. Saviour's, N.W.3.

SUTTER.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at Aberdeen, WILLIAM SUTTER, aged 74. (Japan papers, please copy.)

SWAIN.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Sorrento, Bournemouth West, ELIZABETH, widow of HARRY EDWIN PRIESTLEY SWAIN, aged 76 years. Service at St. Ambrose's, West Bournemouth, Monday, Dec. 15, at 2.30.

TAYLOR.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at Monkseholme, Corbridge-on-Tyne, ANNIE TAYLOR, in her 81st year.

TAYLOR.—On Friday, Dec. 12, 1930, at Birch Cottage, Shortlands, Kent, SEATON FRANK TAYLOR, aged 86.

THORNTON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1930, at 467, Princes-gardens, W.3, LOUISA THORNTON (Kerr), the beloved wife of the late Alfred Norman Thornton. Funeral to-day (Saturday), at 10.30 a.m., at Kensington Cemetery, Hanwell, W.7.

TOD.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at Little Court, Batheaston, Bath, AMY, widow of WILLIAM TOD, of Dyrgrange, Allerton, Liverpool, aged 77. Funeral service at Batheaston to-day (Saturday), at 2 p.m. Burial at Allerton Cemetery, Liverpool, at noon on Monday, Dec. 15.

WALKER.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at 50, Glaslyn-road, Cardiff, EDITH LOUISA KNLOCH, widow of JOHN HARDIE WALKER, aged 85. Funeral Monday, Dec. 15, Highgate Cemetery, 12 noon.

WILSON.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Hopton Court, Mirfield, HAROLD WILSON (late Lieut.-Colonel, 5th Duke of Wellington's Regiment), in his 56th year.

WOODS.—On Dec. 11, 1930, FREDA, well-loved wife of WILLIAM WOODS. Funeral Monday, 2.30, Christ Church, Turnham Green.

WOOLLEY.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Wray Nook, Reigate, Surrey, MOIR WOOLLEY, daughter of the late Philip Woolley, 35th Madras Regt. Funeral service at St. Mark's Church, Reigate, on Tuesday.

WREN.—On Dec. 11, 1930, suddenly, at Colne Ford House, Essex, JOSEPH WREN, aged 73. Funeral at Earls Colne Church on Monday, Dec. 15, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by request.

MARRIAGES

ABRATT : COBB.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, by Prebendary A. W. Gough, CYRIL ABRATT, younger son of GEORGE WILLIAM ABRATT, to NORA MARGARET, elder daughter of MR. and MRS. E. E. COBB, of 23, Kensington-gore.

CATTELL : ROGERS.—On Dec. 1, 1930, in London, RAYMOND BERNARD, son of Mr. and Mrs. CATTELL, of Paignton, to MONICA HAZEL, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ROGERS, of Torquay.

CULLUM : GAINES.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at the City Hall, New York City, by the Mayor of New York, ROBERT PERY CULLUM, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Cullum, Milestones, Hove, and grandson of the late R. G. Cullum, J.P., Newport, Mon, to MARYA, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. GAINES, New York City.

HECHLE : OAKLEY.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. C. G. Pearson, Hennery Rea, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. HECHLE, of Birnam, Camberley, to JOAN DE BRISSAC, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. OAKLEY, of 13, Cavendish-road, London, N.W.8. (By cable.)

MAYBURY : LYALL.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, by the Rev. F. C. MacQuoid, M.C., Master at Turriff, BERNARD CONSTABLE MAYBURY, F.E.C.S., youngest son of Dr. and the late Mrs. A. V. Maybury, of Ashford House, Portsmouth, to ISOBEL WINIFRED, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE LYALL, of Torbrnad, Turriff, Aberdeenshire.

MURE : LEWIS.—On Dec. 11, 1930, in Assam, India, CHARLES GEORGE MURE, only son of the late Commander MURE, R.N., and of Mrs. MURE, Warwick-terrace, Bedford, to RUBIE HINCHLIFFE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. LEWIS, Arbourfield-road, Sheffield.

NELSON : TWEEDIE.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at St. Columba's Church, Pont-street, London, S.W.1, by the Rev. Archibald Fleming, D.D., MARGARET JOAN TULLIS, younger son of Dr. and Mrs. H. J. NELSON, of Inchcape, Woking, to OLIVE ALEXANDRA TWEEDIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Galloway, of Holmsted Manor, Cuckfield, Sussex.

PILCHER : PULFORD.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at St. Giles's Church, Northampton, CAPTAIN CHARLES RAYNER PILCHER, N.Z.S.S. Co., to ETHEL DOROTHEA, only child of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. E. PULFORD, formerly of China, and Melbourne, Australia.

POPE : WYATT.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at St. George's Cathedral, Jerusalem, by the Rt. Rev. Rennie MacInnes, D.D., Bishop in Jerusalem, LESLIE KELWAY POPE to NORA MARY, daughter of the late H. R. WYATT and of Mrs. Wyatt, Ravenscar, Northwood.

RAVEN : BROOKS.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at St. Margaret's, Lee, by the Rev. Canon C. E. Raven, assisted by the Rev. F. Eagles, EDWARD EARLE RAVEN, younger son of Mr. John Earle Raven, of Holly Lodge, Nutfield, to ESTHER MARGARET, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM C. BROOKS, of Cranstoun, Liskeard-gardens, Blackheath.

SHOLL : HUNT.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at All Souls', Langham-place, by the Rev. John Cotton, THOMAS HERBERT SHOLL to ANTHEA MARY HUNT.

DEATHS

ANDERSON.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at Millbank Military Hospital, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WARREN HASTINGS ANDERSON, K.C.B., Colonel, The Cheshire Regiment, Quartermaster-General to the Forces, of Bourne Hill, St. Albans, eldest son of the late General David Anderson, Colonel, The Cheshire Regiment, and dearly loved husband of Eileen Anderson, aged 58.

ASHLEY.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at 52, Ladbroke-grove, W., SYDNEY ASHLEY, O.B.E., V.D., Barrister-at-Law, Lieut.-Colonel (retired), aged 70 years. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 16, Brompton Cemetery, at 2 p.m.

BALLS.—On Dec. 10, 1930, suddenly, at Llantyallo Hall, Llangollen, AGNES BALLS, for 30 years the valued friend and companion of Miss Thomas.

BAREFOOT.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at 59, Sydenham-road, S.E.26, EMMA ELIZABETH, widow of JOHN BAREFOOT, passed peacefully away, in her 93rd year.

BINGHAM.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Avenue Cottage, Barnwood, Gloucester, ANNE ELIZABETH (NINA), widow of WILLIAM ALEXANDER BARING BINGHAM, of Rose Hill, Cheltenham.

BOURNE.—On Dec. 9, 1930, EMILY ANNE BOWEN, of Crostie Cottage, Addlestone, Surrey, aged 84.

BROWNE.—On Dec. 12, 1930, BENJAMIN HATWARD BROWNE, Vicar of Rusthall. No flowers.

CLARK.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at a nursing home, Plymouth, ELIZABETH ETHEL, beloved wife of R. F. CLARK, Surgeon Rear-Admiral, R.N.

CULVERWELL.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Tunbridge Wells, JAMES CULVERWELL, for 35 years valued friend and servant to Miss EYRE, Tunbridge Wells, aged 75.

DAVIDSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 11, 1930, at St. Mary's Manse, Old Aberdeen, the Rev. JAMES DAVIDSON, B.D., Senior Minister of Blackadder Church, North Berwick, aged 77. Funeral at North Berwick on Monday, Dec. 15, at 2 p.m.

DESPARD.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, ROSINA CLARA DESPARD, M.D.

DRAKE.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at 38, Purcell's-avenue, Edgware, Middlesex, ETHEL MARION, widow of DR. E. COURTENEY DRAKE, of Spennymoor, Co. Durham, in her 53rd year.

EDGELL.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Minster House, Partridge Green, Rev. WILLIAM SEYMOUR EDGELL, youngest son of the late Rev. C. W. Edgell, Rector of Rodden, Frome, aged 69.

GAINGER.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at Abbeville, Hainault-avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, GEORGE GAINGER, for over 60 years a valued servant and friend (and sometime Director) of S. Mordan and Co., Ltd., 41, City-road, London, E.C.1, aged 78.

GLAS.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Antwerp, Belgium, (Major) HUGH STUART GLASS, M.C., of Madras, the very beloved husband of AMY (*née* Petrie), in his 46th year. Service at the Anglican Church, St. Boniface, Antwerp, to-day (Saturday), at 2 p.m. Temporary address: 19, Avenue Bosmans, Antwerp. (Indian papers, please copy.)

GOSLETT.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at 30, Earlsthorpe-road, Sydenham, FRANCIS JOSEPH, son of the late GEORGE GOSLETT, aged 64. Service 12 o'clock Monday, at St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham.

GREER.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Monkstown Hospital, as the result of a motor accident, REV. CANON FERGUS WILLIAM GREER, M.A., Holy Trinity Rectory, Killiney, elder son of the late Thomas Greer, of Rhonehill, Moy, Co. Tyrone, aged 67 years. Funeral arrangements will be notified later. (English papers, please copy.)

GREGAR.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at "Trenance," Coldharbour, Westcliff, after a short illness, GLADYS GRANVILLE, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM BARRY GREGAR.

HALL.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at The Cottage, Countess Weir, Exeter, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE CLIFFORD MILLER HALL, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., late Royal Engineers, aged 55. Funeral service at Woking Crematorium (Brookwood), on Saturday, Dec. 13, at 2.30 p.m. (Egyptian papers, please copy.)

HAMILTON MACK.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at 9, Windmill-avenue, Ewell, Surrey, HANS HAMILTON MACK, B.A., L.R.C.P., son of the late Rev. Hans Hamilton Mack, of Sydney, N.S.W., aged 69 years. Funeral Monday, Dec. 15, at 11.30. (Australian papers, please copy.)

HAYDEN.—On Dec. 10, 1930, suddenly, at 24, Crescent, Loughton, Essex, CHARLES HOOPER HAYDEN, late of Savings Bank Dept., G.P.O., aged 73.

HEGARTY.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at The Hounsheen, Babbacombe, Torquay, suddenly and peacefully, JOHN A. HEGARTY, M.D., late of Polloka, Clonbur, Co. Galway.

HERBERT.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at Hurditch Court, Laneston, near Tavistock, TERESA MARY, the beloved wife of COMMANDER PHILIP HERBERT, R.N.V.R., R.I.P.

IN MEMORIAM

ANDREWS.—In loving and ever-present memory of my dear husband, COLONEL ALBION ERNEST ANDREWS, The Hampshire Regt., Commandant, Ceylon Defence Force, 1927-1928, fell asleep Dec. 14, 1928. May he rest in peace.

BARTHOLOMEW.—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, GILBERT BARTHOLOMEW, who passed peacefully away Dec. 14, 1911.

The will be done.

BLACKMAN.—In ever-loving memory of WALTER BLACKMAN, beloved husband and father, who passed away Dec. 13, 1928.—MOTHER, VERA, HELEN.

CHANDLER.—In grateful memory of DR. BENTHAM CHANDLER, who died in 1905, a generous benefactor by will of the National Hospital for the Diseases of the Nervous System, Queen-square, W.C.1.

COGHILL.—In loving memory of DOUGLAS HARRY COGHILL, 1928.

CREWE.—In ever-loving memory of a dear husband and father, SIR VAUNCEY HARPUR CREWE, tenth Baronet, Calke Abbey, Derbyshire. At Rest Dec. 13, 1924.

CREWE.—In ever-loving memory of my dear Father, At Rest Dec. 13, 1924. R.I.P.—BIRD.

DOCKSEY.—In loving memory of my beloved and devoted husband, THOMAS DOCKSEY, died Dec. 13, 1923. Mors janua Vitae.

FRANKS.—In loving memory of CHARLES FOARD FRANKS, who died Dec. 13, 1924. Sadly missed.—NINA, GEOFFREY, and PETER.

HOWARD-CROCKETT.—In ever-living memory of my precious only son, LIEUTENANT EDMUND EARDLEY HOWARD-CROCKETT, Royal Navy, killed at a level crossing at Wynberg, South Africa, on Dec. 13, 1929, aged 24 years; and of his dear father, MAJOR W. S. EARDLEY-HOWARD, 29th Punjabis, who died at Kamptee, India, on March 14, 1910, aged 44 years, from illness contracted in the execution of military duty.

"I thank my God upon every remembrance of you."

LISTER.—In very loving memory of THOMAS EDGAR LISTER, Indian Police, drowned while bathing at Kvalkiat, Lower Burma, Dec. 14, 1913.

MAJENDIE.—To the dear memory of PREBENDARY HENRY WILLIAM MAJENDIE, formerly of Torquay, who passed on Dec. 13, 1923.

"I thank my God with a proud and constant memory of LIEUTENANT BELGRAVE EDWARD SUTTON NINNIS, Royal Fusiliers, killed by falling down a crevasse in the Antarctic on Dec. 14, 1912, while serving with the Australasian Antarctic Expedition. And of DR. XAVIER MERTZ, his friend, who was killed on Jan. 7, 1913, in the same expedition.

SIMPSON.—In ever-loving memory of dear COLY (COLTHURST ERSKINE), who died Dec. 13, 1928.

SWAN.—In memory of CHARLES ATKIN SWAN, O.B.E., B.A.(Oxon.), M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.G.S., F.R.P.S. (late President), Founder of the first Flying Corps Hospital in London, the beloved husband of VERONICA, who passed on Dec. 13, 1923, aged 60 years, fortified with all the Rites of Holy Church. May the souls of the faithful departed through the Mercy of God rest in peace.

SYLVESTER SAMUEL.—In ever-loving memory of our beloved mother, ESTHER SYLVESTER SAMUEL, Dec. 13, 1925.

WALKER.—To the dear memory of SAMUEL WALKER, Dec. 10, 1922.—" Woodberry."

WALLACE.—In loving memory of ROGER WILLIAM WALLACE, R.E.C., who passed away suddenly on Dec. 13, 1926, in his 73rd year.

BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd., Correspondence invited.—43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele., Gerr. 7741, T.A., Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

OLD MASTERS.—Having inquiries for pictures of the finest quality would like to hear from owners wishing to dispose of same privately.—J. 5, 6, and 7, King-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. Established 1772. By appointment.

SOCIETIES

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

CREMATION SOCIETY.—Life membership, £5 5s., includes cremation at death. Prospectus free from Secretary, 23, Nottingham-place, W.1. Welbeck 4168.

DEATHS (continued)

HILLIER.—On Thursday, Dec. 11, 1930, suddenly, at 15, Weech-road, Hampstead, N.W.6, MARIA BURNET, wife of DR. T. ERNEST HILLIER. Funeral private. No flowers, by request.

HORT.—On Thursday, Dec. 11, 1930, at Nymans, Handcross, Sussex, ELIZABETH HORT, the dearly-loved Nurse of Maud Messel and Roy Sambourne. Funeral service 2.30 p.m. on Monday, Dec. 15, at St. Mark's Church, Staplefield, Sussex.

JEAFFRESON.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at 61, Harvard-court, Honeybourne-road, N.W., ELFRIDA MELITA, wife of HUGH JEAFFRESON, aged 25.—No mourning. Funeral Monday, 12 o'clock, at Golders Green Crematorium.

LATCHFORD.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at 4, Pembroke-gardens, Kensington, W., ADA, widow of WILLIAM JOHN LATCHFORD, in her 85th year.

LINDLEY-JONES.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Park Wood, Edward-road, Bromley, Kent, after a long illness, patiently borne, WALTER LINDLEY-JONES, O.B.E., C.C., Deputy, beloved husband of Ellen Elizabeth Lindley-Jones, aged 67. Funeral Addington Church, Monday, 2.30 p.m. Conveyances leaving East Croydon station 2.5 p.m. Memorial service St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, Tuesday, 12 noon.

LUNHAM.—On Nov. 12, 1930, at the King's Daughter's Hospital, DUNCAN OSWALD HOWEY LUNHAM, of the Dower Cottage, Cowichan Station, Vancouver Island, B.C., late Captain, 13th Coy. Canadian Machine Gun Corps, younger son of the late Robert D. Lunham, of Ardmore, Co. Cork, Ireland, and dearly loved husband of Myrtle (*née* Brooke), deeply mourned. (Nova Scotia papers, please copy.)

MEGGY.—On Dec. 11, 1930, passed peacefully, MARY MEGGY, widow of the Rev. G. W. MEGGY, Rector of Rimpton, Somerset, and beloved mother of Joyce Orchin, 176, Holland Park-avenue, W.11, aged 73.

NIALL.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Kinkora, New-road, Chatham, WILLIAM GEORGE NIALL, M.D., aged 68. R.I.P.

NICHOLSON.—On Friday, Dec. 12, 1930, at Rathlin, Northwood, ARTHUR OCTAVIUS NICHOLSON, aged 52. Funeral at Holy Trinity Church, Northwood, at 3 o'clock Monday, Dec. 15.

PALMER.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at 5, Pittville-crescent, Cheltenham, FRANCES RACHEL PALMER, widow of Charles T. Palmer, of Newland House, Gloucestershire, and formerly widow of the Rev. R. H. Wingfield Digby, Rector of Thornford, Dorsetshire, in her 90th year. R.I.P.

PATMORE.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at a London nursing home, MARGARET JESSIE, widow of DEREK PATMORE (son of Coventry Patmore, the Poet). Funeral at Highgate Cemetery on Monday, at 3.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Mills and Sons, 31, Cambridge-place, W.2. Telephones, Paddington 6175, 6386, 1585.

PEARSON.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Folkestone, in a nursing home, CHARLES LYONS MARKHAM PEARSON, late of H.M. Consular Service and formerly The Rifle Brigade, elder son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Richard L. O. Pearson, C.B., in his 72nd year.

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PHILIP.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at Nice, after a few hours' illness, EDITH, beloved wife of ARTHUR YOUNG PHILIP, of Messrs. Macneill and Co., Calcutta.

PIM.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at his residence, Knockbreda Park, Belfast, ROBERT BARCLAY PIM, aged 90.

PINTO-LEITE.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at his residence, 25, Fellows-road, Dr. HUBERT PINTO-LEITE, aged 51. Funeral at Kensal Green Catholic Cemetery on Monday, Dec. 15, at 11 a.m. No mourning, no flowers, by his wish. R.I.P.

PITMAN.—On Dec. 11, 1930, MARY M. PITMAN, the wife of the Vicar of Deptford.

PLLARD.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at 20, Handen-road, Lee, S.E., MARTHA JULIA, widow of JOHN POLLARD.

PRESTON.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at 13, Carlton-road, Ealing, AMY, dearly-loved wife of MR. SIDNEY PRESTON, C.I.E., C.B.E., late of Indian Irrigation Service. Cremation at Golders Green on Monday, Dec. 15, at 2.30 p.m.

REDDROP.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at 84, Osmaston-road, Prenton, Cheshire, MARGERY, dearly loved daughter of the late FREDERICK REDDROP, and Mrs. Reddrop, aged 27 years. Funeral 12 noon to-day (Saturday), at Woodchurch, Cheshire.

ROSS (FITZGERALD).—On Saturday, Nov. 29, 1930, suddenly, at a nursing home in Bath, CECILIA GORDON ROSS, daughter of the late Charles Ross, County Fermanagh, Ireland.

RUDALL.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at Holy Trinity Vicarage, Bristol (suddenly), ELLEN JANE, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. B. T. RUDALL.

SAVILE.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Middleton Holt, Banbury, CAPTAIN WALTER SAVILE, dear husband of Mildred Savile. Funeral service at Middleton Cheney Church, 10.30; interment Brookwood Cemetery, 2.30 on Wednesday, Dec. 17.

SIMSON.—On Dec. 1, 1930, ANSTRUTHER FRANK SIMSON, of Brunton, Markinch, Fife, and 17, Cranley-place, South Kensington, the most dearly loved brother of Mary Cook and George Simson and the friend of all who knew him.

SMITH.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at "Holmbush," Newdigate, near Dorking, ALICE, widow of JOHN WHITTET SMITH.

SQUIRES.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Wantage, after a short illness, HENRY CHARLES SQUIRES, of Cambridge, Solicitor.

SQUIRES.—On Dec. 12, 1930, GRACE ETHEL, widow of 2ND LIEUT. C. T. SQUIRES. Service at St. Peter's, Brockley, on Tuesday, Dec. 16, at 11.15 a.m.

SUMNER.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at 18, Provost-road, N.W.3, MARY SUSANNAH, elder daughter of the late Rev. JAMES SUMNER, of Pett Shrigley, Cheshire, in her 91st year. Funeral Monday 2 p.m., St. Saviour's, N.W.3.

SUTTER.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at Aberdeen, WILLIAM SUTTER, aged 74. (Japan papers, please copy.)

SWAIN.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Sorrento, Bournemouth West, ELIZABETH, widow of HARRY EDWIN PRIESTLEY SWAIN, aged 76 years. Service at St. Ambrose's, West Bournemouth, Monday, Dec. 15, at 2.30.

TAYLOR.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at Monkseholme, Corbridge-on-Tyne, ANNIE TAYLOR, in her 81st year.

TAYLOR.—On Friday, Dec. 12, 1930, at Birch Cottage, Shortlands, Kent, SEATON FRANK TAYLOR, aged 86.

THORNTON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1930, at 467, Princes-gardens, W.3, LOUISA THORNTON (Kerr), the beloved wife of the late Alfred Norman Thornton. Funeral to-day (Saturday), at 10.30 a.m., at Kensington Cemetery, Hanwell, W.7.

TOD.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at Little Court, Batheaston, Bath, AMY, widow of WILLIAM TOD, of Dyrgrange, Allerton, Liverpool, aged 77. Funeral service at Batheaston to-day (Saturday), at 2 p.m. Burial at Allerton Cemetery, Liverpool, at noon on Monday, Dec. 15.

WALKER.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at 50, Glaslyn-road, Cardiff, EDITH LOUISA KNLOCH, widow of JOHN HARDIE WALKER, aged 85. Funeral Monday, Dec. 15, Highgate Cemetery, 12 noon.

WILSON.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Hopton Court, Mirfield, HAROLD WILSON (late Lieut.-Colonel, 5th Duke of Wellington's Regiment), in his 56th year.

WOODS.—On Dec. 11, 1930, FREDA, well-loved wife of WILLIAM WOODS. Funeral Monday, 2.30, Christ Church, Turnham Green.

WOOLLEY.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Wray Nook, Reigate, Surrey, MOIR WOOLLEY, daughter of the late Philip Woolley, 35th Madras Regt. Funeral service at St. Mark's Church, Reigate, on Tuesday.

WREN.—On Dec. 11, 1930, suddenly, at Colne Ford House, Essex, JOSEPH WREN, aged 73. Funeral at Earls Colne Church on Monday, Dec. 15, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by request.

PERSONAL

W.—SORRY so late.—Please write Box W.740, The Times, E.C.4.—W. W.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers if added form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. HALFORD-THOMPSON and Mr. PETER HALFORD-THOMPSON return grateful THANKS for the many expressions of SYMPATHY in the form of letters and flowers received in their recent bereavement. All will be acknowledged in due course.

MRS. PLUMB and her Family are deeply sensible of the SYMPATHY of their friends, and only wish they could send an individual reply to each of the many kind letters.—Bishop's House, St. Andrews, Fife, Scotland.

£10 REWARD.—LOST, on 2nd inst., in West End, son, and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£100 REWARD.—STOLEN, on the night of 6th-10th inst., from premises in Dow-gate-hill, E.C., a LARGE QUANTITY of SILVER CIGARETTE CASES, Silver and Gold Pocket and Wristlet Watches, Milanese Bracelets, Links, Medals, Bangles, &c., all watches being scratched with a two-figure numeral and the letter "A" followed by the above reward will be paid by Messrs. Tyler and Co., 45, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.1 (on behalf of Lloyd's Bank), to the first person giving such information to them as will lead to the apprehension of the thief or thieves and the recovery of the stolen property, or in proportion to the value so recovered.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, Denbigh-road, Bayswater, square, Notting Hill Gate.—Open Church. Services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Open Church. This simply means as far as accommodation permits, to seekers of truth to find rest and refreshment for these difficult days: seats free, hymn-books provided, the preacher's name does not matter at the moment. His subject and special text are for you. How does the Great Artificer set about His Point of Contact with souls? Psychology will be interested and perhaps helped; service closes at 12.20.

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY Countess of Harewood at the wood has graciously consented to be Grand THE INVERTEMENT Music-Tea and Dance, the EMINENT ARTISTES being engaged at HYDE PARK HOTEL, Knightsbridge, on Dec. 17, at 3.30 Proceeds in addition to CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS and TREATS for our Wives and Children at HOSPITAL. There are over 6,000 in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND made so much happier in London Area alone; whose lives are DO PLEASE come along and so help us to give the Boys a Real MERRY CHRISTMAS. See full announcement under ENTERTAINMENTS on page 10.

WOULD some one definitely and permanently cured of chronic and severe "asthma" kindly write first enough to send particulars to Advertiser, who fainted in paper suffering to become one of a lifetime of semi-invalidism and Useful thanks in anticipation.—Write Box J.2000, The Times, E.C.4.

FRIENDS of the POOR. 42,

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

EGYPT BY P. & O.

COMBINED SEA—RAIL—HOTEL TOURS.
Six or Seven weeks (18 or 25 days in Egypt) from £66 10s.
Apply P. & O. Passenger Offices, as below.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	—	Dec. 19
†Rampura	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
†Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Nubia	16,700	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
§Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Naldera	16,000	Harrison	—	Dec. 19
‡Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
‡Sabay	16,700	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
Moolta	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
§Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

Nagoya (cargo)	7,000	—	Dec. 19	—
Sasaki (cargo)	6,000	—	Jan. 2	—
Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 16	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 30	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

*Khiva	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 20	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Mulbera	9,100	Bedwell	Jan. 3	Jan. 9
†Somali (cargo)	6,500	—	Jan. 16	—
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
Karmala	9,000	Rollo	Feb. 5	—

‡ Taking Passengers † for Malta, § for Port Sudan.
‡ Taking also Tourist Passengers. ¶ Not Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.
(With liberty to call at Alexandria.)

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
‡†WARFIELD	4,060	Dec. 17	Dec. 23	Dec. 27
†KENYA	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 19
†DOMALA	8,441	Jan. 28	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
†CHINKOA	11,000	Feb. 11	Feb. 28	Mar. 2

* Cargo Steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton.
‡ Calls Cutch Mandvie.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MARGHA	8,378	—	Dec. 20	Dec. 27	—
MANORA	7,929	Dec. 24	Jan. 2	Jan. 10	—
MARATHA	8,129	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—
MULBERA	9,100	Jan. 21	Jan. 31	Feb. 7	—

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MADURA	9,077	—	—	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
MATIANA	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MALDA	9,066	Jan. 4	Feb. 9	Feb. 13	Feb. 21
MODASA	9,070	Feb. 21	Mar. 4	Mar. 13	Mar. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROVESON.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-STREET, S.W.1.
City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O., or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O. Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi) Gossage, Smith, Edwards, Ltd., Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE

to New Zealand and through to Australia

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

RUAHINE	11,000 tons	Southampton	Dec. 19
†RUAPEHU	9,000 "	London	Dec. 20
RANGITATA	17,000 "	Southampton	Jan. 16

and thereafter every 28 days.
† Cabin passengers only.
Apply N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., Agents, J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., 153, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Trans-Pacific Passr. Agcy. (W. L. James), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver	From ‡ San Francisco.
AORANGI	Jan. 7	—
MAKURA	—	Jan. 21
NIAGARA	Feb. 4	—
MONOWAI	—	Feb. 18

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. ‡ Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 8724), or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	L'pool.
BARRABOOL	13,600	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—
MALAMATAH	13,600	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—
BALLARAT	13,000	—	—	Feb. 21
†BENDIGO	15,000	Mar. 20	—	—

† Carrying H.M. MAILS and calling at Marseilles and Aden. Also TOURIST BOOKINGS to/for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA

BY THE

ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORSOVA	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	Dec. 30
ORONTES	20,000	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORONSAY	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
ORFORD	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
OTRANTO	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 28	Apl. 3	Apl. 5

Tickets are interchangeable with P. and O. and other lines.
Managers, Anderson, Green and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Paris	7,485	Jan. 7	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester	5,598	Jan. 14	Colombo and Calcutta
(a) City of Calcutta	7,679	Jan. 24	Bombay and Karachi

(a) Calls Marseilles.

WINTER SUNSHINE TOURS

By s.s. City of London, 17,928 tons displacement.
From London, Jan. 31, 1931.
ROUND AFRICA TO BOMBAY, 91 DAYS.
17,335 miles. 15 Days in India, £150.
SOUTH AFRICA, 67 DAYS' CRUISE OF VOYAGE.
13,714 miles, 25 Days in South Africa, £82 10s.
Single tickets issued to all intermediate ports.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
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LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE

(JAPAN MAIL).

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to KOBE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	M'seilles.	Naples.
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
KUWA MARU	10,700	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
YUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 23	Jan. 25

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

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(A Limited Company, Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1

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THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing from London.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Sailing from Marseilles.
Yorkshire	13,500	Dec. 12	Dec. 20	Dec. 20
*Warwickshire	11,000	Dec. 24	Jan. 1	Jan. 1
Shropshire	15,000	Jan. 9	Jan. 17	Jan. 17
Oxfordshire	12,500	Jan. 23	Jan. 31	Jan. 31

* Cargo only.
BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Fall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8080, 8087.

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Special pleasure cruises and Tourist Round Trip Fares. ALL LINES.
Full details in programme free on application.
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COOK'S

Expert Travel Service. Lowest Fares.
No Booking Fees. Free service of numerous overseas branches. Sailing and Fares Lists from
THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO.,
BERKELEY-ST., LONDON, W.1, and 300 OFFICES.

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES

TO NEW YORK.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
13	BRITANNIC (M.V.) ..c	Liverpool	White Star
13	CARINTHIA ..c	Liverpool	Cunard
13	CALIFORNIA ..b	Glasgow	Anchor
13	PENNLAND ..b	Southampton	Red Star
16	OLYMPIC ..b	Southampton	White Star
19	AUSONIA ..c	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC ..c	Liverpool	White Star
27	MAURETANIA ..f	Southampton	Cunard
27	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD ..b	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	CARMANIA ..c	Liverpool	Cunard
31	MAJESTIC ..b	Southampton	White Star
Jan.			
3	BALTIC ..†, c	Liverpool	White Star
3	MINNEWASKA ..h	London	A.T.L.
3	CARONIA ..d	Southampton	Cunard
3	CARMANIA ..f	Glasgow	Anchor
10	PENNLAND ..b	Southampton	Red Star
14	HOMERIC ..b	Southampton	White Star
16	LANCASTRIA ..d	Southampton	Cunard
17	MINNETONKA ..h	London	A.T.L.
17	L'ORIENTE ..g	Liverpool	White Star
17	CALIFORNIA ..f	Glasgow	Anchor

† Also calls BOSTON. h Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast.
d Via Havre. e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville.
A Via Boulogne.

CANADA

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
13	MONTCALM ..c	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
19	MELITA ..m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	MINNEDOSA ..c	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Jan.			
2	MONTCLARE ..k	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
9	MONTCALM ..m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
16	DUCHESS OF YORK ..k	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
13	CARINTHIA ..c	Liverpool	Cunard
13	PENNLAND ..b	Southampton	Red Star
19	AUSONIA ..c	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC ..c	Liverpool	White Star
Jan.			
3	CARONIA ..p, c	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA ..p, c	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA ..c	Liverpool	Cunard
10	PENNLAND ..b	Southampton	Red Star
16	LANCASTRIA ..p	Southampton	Cunard
17	LAURENTIC ..g	Liverpool	White Star

& Via Greenock. m Via Belfast and Glasgow. n Via Cherbourg. o Via Belfast. p Via Havre. q Via Queenstown.
Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES, or Local Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA

by

BLUE STAR LINE

BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS

to

LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

	From	
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	London	19 DEC
"AVELONA STAR"		2 JAN.
"AVILA STAR"	and	16 JAN.
"ALMEDA STAR"	Boulogne	30 JAN.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.

CHRISTMAS SUNSHINE CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN

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"ARANDORA STAR,"

With perfect Cuisine and Service.

DEC. 19 FOR 19 DAYS, TO

CEUTA (for TETUAN), PALERMO, NAPLES, VILLEFRANCHE (for MONTE CARLO), MALAGA, LISBON, 38 GNS. and UPWARDS.

JAN. 24-MARCH 11. WINTER SUNSHINE CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES.

Leave England's worst weather and come to enchanting lands of sunshine and romance. This 46 days' Cruise will give you new reserves of health and happiness for the whole year.

Calling at
LAS PALMAS, PORTO RICO, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, PANAMA CANAL, JAMAICA, HAITI, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, HAVANA, NASSAU, BERMUDA, MADEIRA.

For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-st. (Phone, Gerrard 5071); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co., and Principal Tourist Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton Jan. 7
Hobson's Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton Feb. 4
Esperance Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton Mar. 4

Fares from £58 to £82.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

*MATAROA	12,500 tons	from Southampton 3 Jan., 1931
†TAINUI	11,020 tons	from Southampton 30 Jan.
*TAMAROA	12,500 tons	from Southampton 27 Feb.
†NORTHLIGHT	12,567 tons	from Southampton 27 Mar.
†IONIC	12,554 tons	from Southampton 24 Apl.

* Oil burner. 1st and 3rd Class only.
† Cabin and 3rd Class only.
Apply to the Company, 1, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.

PATROCLUS	HECTOR	31 Jan.
ANTENOR	2 Jan. ANCHISES	14 Feb.

Special Winter Return Rates:—Port Said £48; Colombo £95; The Straits £112 10s.
London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

S.S. NESTOR	From Liverpool	3rd JAN.
S.S. CERAMIC	" Liverpool	24th JAN.
S.S. DEMOSTHENES	" Liverpool	6th FEB.

BLUE FUNNEL or WHITE STAR LINE, Liverpool; London: 101, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3; 1, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*EDINBURGH CASTLE	—	Dec. 19
†DUNLUCE CASTLE	Dec. 24	—
†WINCHESTER CASTLE	—	Dec. 26

* Via Madeira. † Via Las Palmas.
Special Christmas and New Year TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 19th December, 1930, 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

HENDERSON LINE.

GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.
To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

	Sails Liverpool.	Sails Marseilles
"BURMA"	13th Dec.	—
"YOMA"	19th Dec.	27th Dec.

Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lamport and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; P. Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

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REGULAR SAILINGS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, LONDON, HULL, the CONTINENT, NEW YORK, ST. JOHN, N.B., and WEST AFRICAN PORTS. (Passengers and Cargo.)
ELDER DEMPSTER and Company, Limited, Colonial House, Liverpool; Fenton House, 114, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3; 76, Cross-street, Manchester; Birmingham, Cardiff, Hull, Hamburg.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OZEAN LINE

	From Southampton.
HAVANA	
VERA CRUZ	RIO BRAVO .. Jan. 7th
TAMPICO	RIO PANUCO .. Feb. 13th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd.,
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

BEN LINE TO FAR EAST

10-day Service from London.
Regular Sailings from Leith, Middlesbro' and Antwerp to AFRICA, CHINA, PHILIPPINES and JAPAN.
For all particulars apply WM. THOMSON and Co., Managers, 28, Bernard-street, Leith; or to Killick, Martin and Co., 7, Fen-court, London, E.C.3.

ANCHOR LINE LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
‡†BRITANNIA .. Jan. 2 | ‡**TUSCANIA .. Feb. 10
*CASTALIA .. Jan. 14 | *CIRCASSIA .. Feb. 27

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
‡ First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
† Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. ** Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.
Vessels recruited by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
F.S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.
From LIVERPOOL Feb. 10, MARSEILLES, Feb. 16, carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3; and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

HENDERSON LINE.

GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.
To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

	Sails Liverpool.	Sails Marseilles
PORTHOS	Dec. 18 and Jan. 1	CHENONCEAUX
EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.		
AV. H. GARROS	Dec. 28 and Jan. 9	LECONTE DE LISLE
PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.		
LAMARTINE	Dec. 16 and Dec. 30	ANGKOR
ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, BEYROUT.		
MARIETTE PACHA .. Dec. 16 and Dec. 23 ..		LOTUS

For passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-street, or 62, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

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BRITISH WEST INDIES.

"The Islands of Sunshine."
Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara.
Six weeks' Round Voyage, £67.

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Sailing from London.
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SOUTH AMERICA

BY

THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA,
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS,
MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and * Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Dec. 20
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA	14,822	Jan. 16	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Jan. 29	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Jan. 31
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 13	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Feb. 14

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE	Via	PERU
BERMUDA	France,	PANAMA
HAVANA	Spain.	CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROPESA (calls Jamaica)	14,057	Jan. 15
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 29
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Feb. 12
ORCOMA	11,580	Mar. 5

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."

CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.

WEST INDIES CRUISE.

From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23.
45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.
LATEST "ATLANTIS."
9 HOLES MIDGET GOLF COURSE.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL.—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS.—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

Cie. de NAVIGATION MIXTE.

(Cie Touache.)

WEEKLY CRUISES TO THE
BALEARIC ISLES.
Full particulars from:—
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TOURS

VISIT THE WEST INDIES

THIS WINTER
THE ISLES OF GLORIOUS SUNSHINE
by the
ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY
from Dover to
Madeira, West Indies, the Guianas, Curaçao, Spanish Main, Panama Canal, and Central America.
Special facilities for passengers wishing to break voyage.
First Class Fare from £52. Second Class Fare from £40.
For full particulars, illustrated brochure, &c., apply:
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"THE MAGIC OF ISLAM."

NORTH AFRICAN MOTOR TOURS

The Open Sesame "TRANSAT."
For everything appertaining to touring in North Africa, whether you contemplate an independent private tour for a special off-the-beaten-track journey, or seats in the Company's 14-seater Saloon Coaches, or Desert Crossings, Car and Rail Tour, &c., anywhere throughout

ALGERIA—TUNISIA—MOROCCO—THE SAHARA

you cannot do better than let the "Transat" undertake your tours. The single ownership and management of all the sailings—steamers, cars of all kinds, 44 "Transatlantique" Hotels, Lunch Pavilions, &c.—ensure perfection.
To have visited North Africa without having seen the great oases of the Southern Sahara is to have not seen the country at all.

Cie.Gle.TRANSATLANTIQUE,Ltd.

(FRENCH LINE),
20, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

THE CLASSIC ROUTE TO

ALGERIA, TUNISIA, MOROCCO

is overland, via Paris and Marseilles, and thence "TRANSATLANTIQUE" steamer.
LONDON TO ALGIERS IN UNDER TWO DAYS.
Cie. Gle. TRANSATLANTIQUE, Ltd. (French Line), 20, Cockspur-street, S.W., and all leading Travel Agents.

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WINTER VOYAGES TO WEST INDIES & SPANISH MAIN,

10,600 miles, six weeks, 19 calls, from £70.
Sailings Dec. 20th, Jan. 26th, Feb. 23rd, Mar. 23rd.

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PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

LEAVING 23rd JANUARY RETURNING in JUNE,
MEDITERRANEAN, BOMBAY
A MONTH in BEAUTIFUL CEYLON.
MALAYA, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, month in Japan for the Cherry Blossom Season, Honolulu, Canadian Rockies, Niagara, Quebec, &c.
Ladies and gentlemen who would like to visit these Beauty Spots of the world at very moderate cost should write to Mr. Edward Gray, F.J.S., Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.
Ceylon only (ten weeks) if desired.
Small inclusive cost.

FYFFES LINE.

Direct Regular Passenger Services to
JAMAICA, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, PANAMA, COSTA RICA, COLOMBIA, HONDURAS.
Single cabins, bedsteads, berths, private bath rooms. No bustle rooms. First class only.
For further particulars apply to
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ORIENT LINE.

CHRISTMAS TOUR TO CEYLON.

Special reduced rate £105 First Class Return.
Returning up to March 4th. Apply for Programme C.T.
Managers, Anderson, Green and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; West End Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

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Sailing regularly to principal South and East Coast Ports by CABIN CLASS STEAMERS. LOW FARES.

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100 DAYS. 100 GUINEAS.
For Sailings, fares, and all particulars apply to PHS. VAN OMMEREN (LONDON), LTD., 18-19, Pall Mall, S.W. (Phone, Regent 4529.) 37, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. (Monument 0021.)

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FROM LONDON-PARIS TO ST. MORITZ (ENGADINE)

VIA MILAN-TIRANO-BERNINA RLY.
(Beautiful View of Lake Como.)
Through tickets for parties of excursionists.
Express trains—three classes (Bernina 2nd and 3rd class).
Dec. 15th, 1930—March 10th, 1931.

(1)			(1)
7.00	10.20	Dep. Milan	Arr. 17.10 20.30 23.25
11.07	13.49	Arr. Tirano	Arr. 12.30 16.40 19.16
14.07	16.59	Arr. St. Moritz	Dep. 9.45 13.35 16.31

(Buffet-Restaurant at Tirano Station.)
Through carriage Milan to Tirano.
(1) Sleeping Car Nice-Tirano-Nice.
ALL INFORMATION FROM ANY OF COOK'S OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR-CYCLES, LORRIES, AND ACCESSORIES

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

FOR SALE

LATE 1927 PHANTOM I. ROLLS-ROYCE, fitted with special four-door Weymann Saloon Body; black finish; two spare wheels, nice polished aluminium disc, brown leather upholstery; perfect condition; taxed. £850.—Salmons and Sons, 8, Upper St. Martins-lane. Temple Bar 3388.

OWNER wishes to SELL DAIMLER Saloon, 20/70 Model; selling owing to; perfect condition; delivered new Jan., 1930. Or would consider smaller car on part exchange basis with another owner. Seen by appointment only. No dealers.—Smith, Willows, London-road, Chelmsford.

ROLLS-ROYCE 40-50 Touring Car, perfect order and practically unscratched, £225. Also Isis Saloon, wonderful condition; new last July. Cost £395, accept £225. Owner going abroad.—Write Box J.1908, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR HIRE

YOUR CAR IS HERE, SIR!

Prompt—as usual! Up-to-date Cars to the theatre, train, &c., at moderate charges. Every possible comfort. Liveried chauffeurs. 18s. for 20 miles, 6.30 p.m.-12.30 a.m. Touring rate including chauffeur's board and lodging 10d. per mile. Excellent service.—LE GRICE KLERS, Ltd., 27, Sussex-place, South Kensington, S.W.7. Phone, Kensington 0477.

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS

FRANCE

MENTONE, ALEXANDRA HOTEL. Ideal Home. Palace. New 1930. Gymnasium. Solarium. Electric light, baths; 160 rooms, 60 bath rooms. Phone every room.
GRAND HOTEL de CIMIEZ and PAVILLON VICTORIA.
The largest park on the Riviera. Modern comfort. Moderate prices.

ITALY

ALASSIO, Western Riviera, Italy.—"THE SALISBURY." Residential Hotel; home comforts, modern improvements; garden; beautiful views; moderate terms.

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

3 lines 6s. (minimum)

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The reorganization of

THE ALWIN HOTEL,

Gloucester-road, S.W.7.
has been completed and old and new patrons can now enjoy the advantage of running hot and cold water, an electric fire, and a telephone extension in each bed room; spacious and comfortable public rooms; central heating ensuring perfect comfort during winter months. Excellent and varied cuisine. Lift. Terms inclusive from 4gns. per week, affording outstanding value. Western 3274-5.

BERKELEY HOTEL,

63-67, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE,
HYDE PARK, W.2. Park 1797.
Two minutes Kensington Gardens, Buses and Tubes.
HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER.
GAS FIRES IN ALL BED ROOMS. PASSENGER LIFT. Noted for healthy position, quiet, cleanliness, excellent food and attendance. Terms from 3gns. per week, including four meals, bath, light, and attendance. From 12s. 6d. daily. NO EXTRAS.
WRITE FOR CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME.

Hot and cold running water in every room.
Gas fires and rings in all bed rooms.

DAWSON PLACE MANSIONS HOTEL,

PEMBRIDGE

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(continued)

11, QUEENSBERRY-PLACE,
SOUTH KENSINGTON-CHAMBERS.—Minute from station.—Well-appointed bed-sitting rooms, baths, light; valeting, &c.; 30s.-2½gns.; smaller rooms from 21s.; constant hot water, gas fires. West, 4596.

SPEND Christmas in London and stay at the CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2, centre of everything; all rooms fitted hot and cold water; 6s. 6d. daily including breakfast, served in your own room; from 35s. weekly. Other meals as required. Padd. 0051.

SUTHERLAND HOUSE,
SURBITON.—From 2½gns. GENTLEMEN ONLY. A combination of Home and Club life. Best ENGLISH FOOD; billiards; en-tout-ca courts; garage; spacious lounge, &c.; gas fires; shower and needle spray baths; personal linen repaired gratis. Brochure on application. (Kingston 0696.)

THE PALATINE,
15, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
REDECORATED. Bed Rooms with RUNNING WATER and F.O. TELEPHONES. Lift. En pension from 3gns.

TWO ELDERLY GENTLEWOMEN OFFER cheery comfortable, inexpensive QUARTERS, Kensington, to City Men and others depressed by financial crisis; references exchanged.—Write Box C.406, The Times, E.C.4.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS, newly decorated, fitted basins, gas fires and rings; 1-2½gns.; meals, service as required; close station.—95, Cornwall-gardens.

UNFURNISHED LARGE GROUND-FLOOR ROOM (fitted hot and cold water basin), facing South, overlooking gardens, five minutes Gloucester-road and Earl's Court stations, coming vacant January; suitable two persons; exceptionally good food and cooking; furnished dining room adjoining for use of tenants; valeting if desired.—Write Box W.652, The Times, E.C.4.

VERY Comfortable residence offered in lady's house; a Large and Smaller BED-SITTING ROOM; every modern convenience; meals as required.—80, Inverness-terrace. Park 9449.

WHITE HOUSE CHAMBERS.
AT RANDOLPH-CRESCENT, W.9. Twenty-five well Furnished Service Suites and Bed-Sitting Rooms from 25s.; gas fires; handsome lounge; meals by arrangement, restaurant (FULLY LICENSED); Card Rooms, Dancing; Tennis Courts; near Edgware-road and Maida-vale Tube three minutes. Piccadilly 10 minutes (Baker-loo), direct bus service.—Secretary, Abercorn 2182.

WELL-FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast in Stanhope-gardens, South Kensington; all modern conveniences and home comforts in well-appointed house.—Ken. 4583.

5, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2.—First-floor Bed-Sitting Room, 27s. 6d. weekly, with breakfast; also Double Bed-Sitting Room; quiet tenants desirable.

10, YORK-GARDENS-SOUTH, QUEEN'S-GATE, W.2.—Very comfortable Private Residential, overlooking gardens; gas fires; excellent table. Park 6751.

PRINCES MANSIONS,
17-21, WORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2. Three minutes Tube, and Met.; 4 rooms; one constant hot water; best English food; billiards, bridge, dancing, &c. From 2gns.; room, bath, breakfast, 6s. 6d.

38, EMPEROR'S-GATE, SOUTH KENSINGTON. close Gloucester-road Station; quiet, no traffic; large dining and drawing rooms; constant hot water; from 2½gns. single, from 4gns. double. Western 3746.

21, COLLINGHAM-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON. Ideal situation, opening directly on to large private pleasure gardens. Highly recommended.

GLYNE HOUSE,
55, 56, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5.
A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL in QUIET POSITION. OVERLOOKING GARDENS. Gas fires, hot and cold water in bed rooms. Private sitting rooms, also bed-sitting rooms. Only three minutes Gloucester-road Tube and Met. First-class catering; owner supervises throughout. Full board from 3gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Frob. 3021.

QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE,
72.—ATTRACTIVE one-room SERVICE FLATS, luxuriously FURNISHED; divans, hot and cold running water, gas rings, gas fires; baths, telephone all floors, central heating. From 2½gns., including baths, breakfast, attendance; dinners if desired. Park 6534.

121, SLOANE-STREET.—Bachelor's Self-Contained SERVICE SUITE; also charming Bed-Sitting Room (divan, first floor); central heating.

MISS BROWNE, 35-39, Maddox-street, W. (Mayfair 0477), will be pleased to GIVE PARTICULARS of ACCOMMODATION personally inspected, also Houses for Sale or to be Let, Town, Country, Seaside.

WANTED

GENTLEMAN engaged during the day would act as CARETAKER or give assistance in any way in EXCHANGE for LODGING.—Write K. F., care of Vickers, 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

WANTED by bachelor, Unfurnished BED-SITTING ROOM and Bath Room, with service; W.1 or S.W. district; rent about £100.—Write Box 870, Leath-wait and Simmons, 34, Throgmorton-street, E.C.2.

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72, Regent-street, W.1;
42, Wigmore-street, W.1;
2, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris;
or will be received by any newsagent or any of the following

COUNTRY AGENTS

BARMOUTH.	Barmouth and County Advertiser.
BATH.	Messrs. Cater, Stoffell and Fortt, Ltd., 26, High-street.
BEXHILL.	Bexhill Observer.
BLACKPOOL.	Blackpool Gazette and Herald, Temple-street.
BOURNEMOUTH.	Messrs. W. H. Smith and Sons, The Square, The Times Bureau.
BRIDLINGTON.	Bridlington Free Press, Prospect-street.
BRIGHTON.	Messrs. Murdoch and Murdoch, Ltd., 164, Western-road (The Times Bureau).
BRISTOL.	Messrs. Bickford and Co., Ltd., 29, Queen-square.
DEAL.	The East Kent Advertiser, Oak-street.
DOVER.	Dover Express and East Kent News, 185, Snargate-street.
EASTBOURNE.	Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, 104, Terminus-road, (The Times Bureau).
FALMOUTH, FOLKESTONE, HASTINGS.	Cornish Echo, 13A, Church-street. Folkestone Herald, The Bayle. Hastings and St. Leonards Observer, 14, Claremont.
HYTHE, ILFRACOMBE.	Straughan and Co., 81, High-st. Ilfracombe Chronicle, Northfield-road.
LITTLEHAMPTON.	Littlehampton Gazette, 22, Beach-road.
LIVERPOOL.	Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Hornby House, Tithebarn-st. Messrs. Lee and Nightingale, 15, North John-street.
MANCHESTER.	Charles Birchall, Ltd., 17, James-street. Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Blackfriars-street.
MINEHEAD, RAMSGATE.	Minehead Advertiser, 2, Park-st. Kentish Express Branch Office, 98, High-street.
SANDGATE, SHREWSBURY.	Bridgeland's Library, 98, High-st. T. W. King, Scott's Mansion, Claremont-hill.
TEIGNMOUTH, TORQUAY.	Teignmouth Gazette, Station-rd. Torquay Directory and South Devon Journal.
WALLASEY.	Stear's Station Service, Wallasey and Wallasey Village.
WHITBY.	Whitby Gazette, Bridge-street.

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All advertisements must be authenticated by the name and address of the actual advertiser, but not necessarily for publication.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

AT PRESTWOOD PARK, GREAT MISSENDEN (Train 1hr.), attractive ARRANGEMENTS for CHRISTMAS; 15s. per day. Winter terms 2½gns.

BOURNEMOUTH, PINEVILLE, WEST CLIFF.—Adjoins sea front; sheltered position; high class table; beautifully furnished; gas fires bed rooms; moderate; Christmas vacancies.

BOURNEMOUTH W.—MAPERTON, 36, Poole-road. Well-furnished private APARTMENTS, or BOARD-RESIDENCE; acre grounds; few mins. sea, Square; garage.

BOURNEMOUTH. Overlooking Branksome Park.—PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED in beautiful and luxuriously appointed house; central heating; hot and cold running water bed rooms; good food and service. From 3½gns.—Write Box 2347, Smith's, Bournemouth.

KENSINGTON HOUSE.
BOURNEMOUTH, West Cliff.—Ideal Winter Residence, cuisine an outstanding feature.—" A Guest House of Distinction."—Moderate.—Write for booklet.

BOURNEMOUTH.—COLLINGWOOD, WEST CLIFF. One minute Pier. Special winter terms. Christmas programme. Hard tennis court. Garage. 'Phone 931.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST.—Superior APARTMENTS; gas fires bed rooms; central, quiet position; garage; highly recommended.—" Wortield." Gervis-road.

BOURNEMOUTH, THE ALEXANDRA. Bath-road.—Special attractions for Christmas.—Write for Programme.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Highly recommended ROOMS available, with service; every convenience; good residential position.—Mrs. McAllum, 59, Lansdowne-road.

BOURNEMOUTH. BATH-ROAD.
LYNWOOD.
Board-Residence. Opposite Pavilion, close principal Dance Halls. Few Christmas vacancies.—Ph. 4254.

CRAG HEAD, EAST CLIFF, BOURNEMOUTH.—Beautiful sunny PRIVATE HOTEL; central heating; hot and cold running water in bed rooms and electric fires; electric lift; garage; excellent cuisine. Reduced winter terms, 3, 4, 5 guineas.

EASTBOURNE.—The IMPERIAL; hot and cold water; gas and electric fires every bed room; bus for use of visitors free of charge. Christmas programme.

HAMPSHIRE, lovely Liphook.—COMFORTABLE WINTER QUARTERS; near three links; garage; moderate.—The Wey Guest House. Tele., Liphook 170.

HOME OFFERED Gentleman with gentlefolk; Devon, seaside; £2 weekly permanency; Christmas vacancies £2 12s. 6d.—Write Box J.1985, The Times, E.C.4.

ISLE of WIGHT.—PAYING GUESTS welcomed for Christmas (week 2gns.).—Mrs. Kingsley, The Old Rectory, Niton, Ventnor.

LEIGH-ON-SEA, "WENDOUREE," HADLEIGH-ROAD.—A delightful home; spacious, well-furnished rooms; central heating; billiards; garden; tennis, near fine golf, five minutes L.M.S.R. Apply Christmas reservation. Terms from 2gns.—Mrs. Edwards. 'Phone 75050.

SURREY HILLS.
Unusually cosy and "comfy"; central heating. Delightful country, 30 minutes London. Golf, tennis; garage. From 3gns.—Surrey Hills Mansions, Caterham. 283.

TORQUAY, THE SANDRINGHAM
Central. Restful. Cosy for winter. Separate tables. Jovial Christmas at moderate inclusive terms.

TORQUAY.—SPEND your CHRISTMAS at BALNAGEITH. Special catering. Jolly programme. Every comfort. From 3gns.—Tariff Miss Cavill.

CONTINENTAL

MILAN.—First-class PENSION, all comforts, excellent cuisine.—Frigerio, via Giorgio Jan. 6 (corner via Broggi, Corso Buenos Ayres), Milan.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

COUNTY of EAST SUFFOLK.
QUALIFIED LEGAL ASSISTANT.
APPLICATIONS are invited from Barristers or Solicitors for the APPOINTMENT of LEGAL ASSISTANT in the offices of the Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council. The salary will be £400 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25 to £500; the appointment will be made by the Clerk of the Peace and will be subject to termination by three months' notice in writing on either side. The gentleman appointed will be required to contribute to the Superannuation Fund established by the County Council under the Local Government and Other Officers Superannuation Act, 1922.
Applications, endorsed "Legal Assistant," and accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be sent to the undersigned not later than Saturday, the 3rd January, 1931.
CECIL OAKES, Clerk of the Peace.
County Hall, Ipswich, 9th December, 1930.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, GENEVA.
APPLICATIONS are invited from nationals of Australia, Canada, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, New Zealand, and South Africa, who are at present resident in the British Isles, for a POST of TRANSLATOR on the staff of the International Labour Office, League of Nations, Geneva.
The post carries an initial nominal salary of 13,600 Swiss francs per annum. Selection will be made by written examination to be held in London and Geneva. Applicants must have an University education, or its equivalent; a thorough knowledge of English, French, German, and one other language; a knowledge of further languages and experience in translation work will be taken into consideration. Age limits 23 and 35.
Requests for forms of application must be accompanied by stamped and addressed foolscap envelopes, and reach the London Branch of the International Labour Office, 12, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1, not later than 18th December, 1930.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER (MALE).
APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified and registered Medical Practitioners for the POST of ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.
Candidates must possess a Diploma in Public Health and have had at least three years' experience since qualification. Knowledge of refractions and mental deficiency will be deemed additional qualifications.
The Officer appointed will be required to devote his whole time to the duties of the office. He will be a member of the Staff of the County Medical Officer, will work under his control and direction, and will be required to reside in a part of the County to be approved by him and to carry out such duties as may be prescribed.
The salary will be at the rate of £600 per annum with travelling allowances in accordance with the County Council's scale.
The engagement will be terminable by three months' notice on either side.
The post is designated under the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.
Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, and should be returned, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, to the County Medical Officer, Shire Hall, Nottingham, on or before 20th December, 1930.
K. TWEEDALE MEABY, Clerk of the County Council.
Shire Hall, Nottingham, 8th December, 1930.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.
The Education Committee invite APPLICATIONS from Registered Dental Surgeons for the POSITION of SCHOOL DENTIST.
The duties will include the dental examination and treatment of children attending schools in the county.
The Officer appointed will act under the general supervision of the School Medical Officer, and will devote his whole time to the duties of his office.
The initial salary will be £400 per annum. Travelling facilities will be provided.
Further particulars and form of application can be obtained from the undersigned. Applications to be considered must be lodged not later than Friday, 2nd January, 1931.
By Order of the Committee,
J. L. HOLLAND, Secretary for Education.
County Education Offices, Northampton.

THE ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL requires the SERVICES of an experienced APPEAL ORGANISER to raise funds for the rebuilding of the Hospital. Liberal remuneration to a successful organizer.—Applications, stating experience, with copies of two recent testimonials and two references, to be addressed to the Secretary not later than the 29th December, 1930.
St. George's-circus, S.E.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

A Young Man (30), exceptional ability, character, personality and initiative, organize anything, used to authority and responsibility; accountancy, Stock Exchange, commercial experience; prospects essential. —Write Box T.22, The Times, E.C.4.

BRIGADE of Guards' Employment Society have on their books men of fine physique, suitable for all semi-skilled and unskilled work, indoor and outdoor, and also for general labour. Also a special uniformed branch of picked men suitable for messengers, positions of trust, &c.—39, Victoria-street, S.W.1. 'Phone, Victoria 0646.

CHARTERED Accountant, at present Controller of Continental subsidiary of important American Corporation, desires similar post in England; considerable experience with leading accountants prior to present position. Age 30. Salary £1,000.—Box 1979, The Times, E.C.4.

CLUB Secretary or Superintendent; lady desires such post; has had great experience in organizing, catering, &c.; excellent references.—Write " W. L.," care of Charlesworth's, 21, Bridge-row, E.C.4. Gerrard 6080.

ENGLISHMAN, 36, requires post West Africa (Congo preferred), bookkeeper, stenographer, storekeeper, overseer; good control of native labour; W. African experience; isolation no obstacle. Sail short notice.—Write Box J.1934, The Times, E.C.4.

F.C.I.S. Secretary-Accountant-Manager, with personality, initiative, general commercial experience, organizing ability, well introduced, requires position, home or abroad.—Write Box R.1961, The Times, E.C.4.

FRANCE.—Englishman, 36, 10 years' France administrative positions commerce, industry, seeks responsible post firm having branch or wishing open, in France.—Write Simpson, 58, Avenue du Chemin-de-Fer, Rueil (S.-et-O.).

FRENCH Engineer, 10 years' experience; married; child; fluent usual or technical English; willing to work for English firm, England or France.—Boursault, Rue Frederic Wilson, Farman, S.-et-O., France.

MINING Engineer (39), recently retired from important position abroad, seeks any employment where organizing abilities can be exercised; salary secondary consideration if work is congenial; no selling.—Write Box 1854, The Times, E.C.4.

NEW Year.—Lady desires position; experienced private secretary; shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, general office routine; highly efficient and adaptable; strongly recommended by firm having dispense with services owing depression.—Write Box 850, Sells, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

NORTHERN Ireland Solicitor desires employment in Managerial or Secretarial position in Commercial Firm in England or where technical knowledge is not essential; aged 43; qualified 21 years; over four years' War service; no disability; has had thorough experience in all branches of practice; energetic, good appearance and address; highest references; interview invited.—Write Box W.715, The Times, E.C.4.

RECENTLY Retired Officer (29) of initiative, personality, and judgment, seeks Appointment, home or abroad, where potential development is there; essential executive control of importance; recently completed course of training recommended by eminent men.—Write Box W.722, The Times, E.C.4.

SCOTSMAN requires position, designing Radio Receiving Sets; thorough knowledge design requirements of overseas markets, especially Buenos Aires.—Reply Box 618, Easons Advertising Service, Dublin.

SOUTH America.—Gentleman, ex-Service, at present in England, 20 years' first-class business experience in South America, desires to represent well-known British firm; willing to travel; excellent references.—Write Box W.728, The Times, E.C.4.

TWO young men require post; keen, energetic, do any work; go anywhere; urgent.—Holmes, 36, The Chase, Edgware.

YOUNG man, Public School, shorthand, own typewriter, seeks Secretarial or other post.—Write Box W.734, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUTH, 21, desires post as Clerk or Private Secretary; good at figures and bookkeeping; three years' banking experience.—Write Box 03024, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EX-OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS

THE Proprietors of "The Times" have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion, Officers' Association Employment Bureau, 3-4, Clement's-inn, Strand, London, W.C.2 (telephone, Holborn 5769), to whom all replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion and the name of this paper.

EX-OFFICER (Major) seeks employment responsible position; wide experience hotel management in all its branches; thoroughly competent, adaptable, keen, conversant with transport. 12531.

CAPTAIN Regular Indian Army, 34, single; personality, tact, initiative; Agricultural College certificate and practical experience, trained cotton manufacturing; view to Salesmanship, Land Agency, Salesman; aptitude for hotel work; car driver; fluent Hindustani. 12539.

EX-OFFICER, 31, married, age 40, seeks employment for position of trust. Dis. 313.

EX-OFFICER, 35, married, urgently requires employment position of trust; adaptable, well educated; smart appearance; used to responsibility; experienced as publicity agent in show business; any job; anywhere. 12522.

EX-OFFICER Merchant Navy seeks employment; anything accepted; has had banking and poor law experience; age 30, but still energetic. 12512.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

AN efficient woman Secretary (29); English, French, shorthand, typing, Italian; all secretarial duties; organizing, responsibility.—35a, Heath-street, N.W.3. Hampstead 2402.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER requires confidential post early January; considerable general commercial, chemical, engineering experience; rapid shorthand-typist; used controlling staff.—Write Box J.1933, The Times, E.C.4.

MISS Kerr-Sander, 175, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele. No. Gerrard 6010, recommends Shorthand-Typists, Secretaries and Foreign Correspondents for responsible positions where a good education and initiative are required.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

COLLEGE-TRAINED Nursery Governess for one child age 7 years, older girl during holidays; first lesson; good references essential.—Apply Mrs. Penrose-Welsted, 1, Lionel-road, Bexhill.

ENGLISH or French Nursery Governess for children aged 7, 5, and 3; nurseries cleaned and help given; some sewing required; Felixstowe, Suffolk.—Write Box T.88, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, in February, a good Nursery Governess to prepare a child of 12 for school; must be good at music and French.—Write Box J.1905, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, early January, experienced French-speaking Nursery Governess, little boys 4 and 6 and supervise girl 9 who goes to school; must be really good teacher and have good references.—Hobhouse, Hadspen, Castle Cary.

JANUARY.—English and French Governesses, Nursery Ditto, wanting posts should apply Miss Locke Steevens' Agency, 62, Brook-street, W. Fees when suited.

HELPS AND NURSES

LONDON, daily holiday post (afternoon), girl 13½; 2 months, experienced sewing, share rooms, nursery meals, £40-£60.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSE-KEEPERS, AND COOKS

REALLY good single-handed Cook, 25-40, after Christmas; two nursery, three dining; four servants; comfortable situation; state wages; personal reference; English, French, Swiss.—Mrs. de Soissons, Addlestone Lodge, Addlestone, Surrey.

UNIVERSITY of Birmingham.—Wanted for Men's Hall of Residence, early January, good Cook; institution experience essential; age 30 to 40 years; commencing salary £90 per annum.—Apply by letter, with copies of three testimonials, to Matron, Chancellor's Hall, Augustus-road, Birmingham, not later than first post December 17th.

COOK-GENERAL; two in family; house-parlourmaid kept; two good wages, outings; no washing; separate rooms.—Polex, Wayneite, Lyford-road, Wandsworth Common.

EXPERIENCED Cook-General, flat overlooking Regent's Park; house-parlourmaid kept; two in family.—Write Box 1906, The Times, E.C.4. Sloane 85, N.W.

WANTED, experienced Cook-General, age between 25 and 30; family two.—Write, for appointment Box 08084, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PARLOURMAIDS AND HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS

PARLOURMAID required for Clitheroe; family two, five maids.—Write, stating age, wages, reference, Box W.662, The Times, E.C.4.

FRIENDS or sisters experienced as Parlour and House Maid; good cook kept; family two; nice home.—F., 21, Wellington-terrace, Cheltenham.

REQUIRED early January, experienced single-handed Parlourmaid, age 25-30; own bed room; knowledge of telephone and personal reference essential; interview by appointment only.—C., 1c, Bradmore-road, W.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID required, December 24; wages £10-£45; housemaid, cook, betweenmaid kept; six in family.—Write full particulars Mrs. Ainslie, The Chase, Churt, Surrey.

HOUSE, KITCHEN, AND SOULLERY MAIDS

KITCHENMAID wanted January for school house; three in kitchen; gas cooking; good holidays; wages £40-£45.—Mrs. Hollingsworth, The Knoll, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

GARDENERS

CAN anyone recommend good all-round Gardener, head of two, for end of January?—Write Box J.1991, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

CHAUFFEUR-GARDENER and Cook-General, early January, North London.—Write Box C.469, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED Couple as Cook and Parlourman to take charge bachelor gentleman's pleasant house; now or after Christmas; from £100; state ages.—B. Burt, Esq., care of British Agency, Carfax, Horsham. (No fees.)

BUTLER (working) required for over Christmas; six in family; three maids kept; state reference, age, wages.—Mrs. Ainslie, The Chase, Churt, Surrey.

WANTED, experienced Male Cook; house-parlourman kept; one hour Ingoldon country; references, age.—Write Box J.1733, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, man as Cook-General; abstainer; another kept; Huddersfield district.—Write age, wage, reference, Box W.702, The Times, E.C.4.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
2 lines 2s. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

GOVERNESS, highly recommended, requires non-resident post, all subjects, nature study, fluent French, Latin, piano, violin.—C. B. Ridgewood, Thakeham-road, Storrington, Sussex.

GOVERNESS highly recommended, is teaching during term, requires post during Christmas holidays; very fond of children.—Write Box J.1996, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED by Viennese lady, post as Nursery Governess or Companion; German taught.—Write Box J.1983, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Gentlewoman, age 19, wants Holiday Post; fond children; good all games, good horsewoman; go anywhere.—Write Box T.130, The Times, E.C.4.

CHRISTMAS Holidays (au pair) or permanent.—Young Viennese lady, German and French diploma, fluent English and Spanish, musical, desires post.—Write Box 726, Agar, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

LADY (29), Oxford M.A. (Hons.), experienced traveller, good needlewoman, drive any car, desires post January Tutor or Companion, Companion, London or abroad.—Write Box T.123, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, 30, seeks Useful Companionship post to lady; domesticated; small remuneration.—Write " S," Smith's, Square, Bournemouth.

SOLICITOR'S daughter desires post before Christmas as Companion to widow lady near London; small salary.—Write Box J.1994, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Lady (24), Shorthand-Typist, Pianist (diploma), well educated, literary, accomplished; experience essential; seeks post such as Secretary, Companion, Governess, &c.; would travel.—Write Box J.1978, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG, well mannered Gentlewoman desires post (January) in good English family, to children; willing do some housework; fluent French, German.—Write Mlle. R. Regenass, Sissach (Bale).

YOUNG German-Swiss Lady seeks post London, January; experienced children, French.—Write Fräulein Keller, Petersfinger, Salisbury, Wilts.

YOUNG Viennese lady, good family, now in Paris, seeks post as paid friend, companion, cook, needlewoman, fluent French, educated, any household duty, capable governess.—Deller, 125, Avenue Villiers, Paris.

YOUNG French lady, 23, desires education, desires situation, as pair, in English family to improve English; would teach French to daughter; English references.—Barbier Tessier, 5, Rue de la Ravine, Vilennes s/Seine, S.-et-O., France.

ABROAD or England.—Excellent English Governess, 24; maths., botany, fluent French, Italian, painting, cycling, swimming, tennis; reference three years.—H. Miss Lennox Carr's Agency, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1.

HOLIDAY Telephone Governess, 20, 5s. per hour. Miss Lennox Carr's Agency, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1. for young English and Foreign Governesses, &c.

THE best English and French Resident and Daily Governesses, Secretaries, Companions introduced by Miss Locke Steevens' Agency, 62, Brook-street, W.1. (Mayfair 1468.) Schools recommended.

HELPS AND NURSES

IMMEDIATELY, an educated gentlewoman to help with all household duties, plain cooking; London only.—Write Box T.96, The Times, E.C.4.

EXCELLENT Swiss-German Nurse, 21; Protestant; 2 years' nursery, 3 years' general; abroad; exceptional references.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street. Langham 3441.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSE-KEEPERS, AND COOKS

MISTRESSES, free until suited; experienced Cooks, Cook-Generals, General House-Parlourmaids, Housemaids, discharged; excellent references. Also girls to train.—Miss Mann's Bureau, 73, Castle-street, Belfast.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid; lady highly recommends, with her three years; ages 40 and 22; reliable in every detail; free; any part.—Domestic Agency, High-street, Eton. 'Phone, Windsor 914.

PARLOURMAIDS, HOUSEMAIDS, AND GENERALS

PARLOURMAID, experienced; free; good references. —M. K., Marwood House, Marwood, Barnstaple, N. Devon.

GARDENERS

WANTED, situation for good all-round Gardener; well recommended by present employer.—Write Box J.1992, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple; 39, 34; £100; exemplary six years' personal reference; good cooking, waiting, plate and silver cleaning, valeting, housework; now or new year; no family; any part. No booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 464-5.

MARRIED Couple; 37, 36; employers will speak personally for them; Wife good cook, all duties; Husband reliable chauffeur, help garden, wait table; £100; no family; any part. No booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 464-5.

A1-ROUND single-handed male Cook requires situation; economical, willing, trustworthy; good reference.—Wilson, 24, Delamere-terrace, Paddington.

ELECTRICIAN, experienced, or Handyman, on gentleman's estate; willing any work.—Partridge, care of Stoke, Mill-street, Islip, Oxford.

HOTEL ASSISTANTS AND CATERERS

BOOTS, Scots Head, or Boots-Barman; fully qualified either; disengaged; good references.—Write Box J.1984, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEURS

SITUATIONS REQUIRED

SIR Malcolm Hogg wishes to recommend Chauffeur; careful driver, good mechanic; Rolls and other makes; thoroughly reliable every respect; Town or country; would undertake charge country house lighting.—Apply W. Platt, 8, Clitheroe-road, Clapham, S.W.9.

CHAUFFEUSE desires daily work; five years' experience; clean licence; London only; domesticated.—A., Kirmond, 16, Stepbendale-road, Fulham.

CHAUFFEUR; 12 years' reference; any make of car. —Flitney, The Cottage, Sarratt, Herts.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; 35; 14 years' experience, any car; knows London; good references.—Copeland, 33, Molyneux-street, Bryanston-square, W.1. Padd. 7458.

FIRST-CLASS Chauffeur-Mechanic seeks situation; London preferred; thorough gentleman's servant; 20 years' Rolls Royce experience; holds two R.R. certificates, marked excellent for 82,000 miles; last service 12 years, left owing to death of employer; married, no family; age 42; can have personal references.—T. C., 1a, Lumley-road, Horley, Surrey.

GENTLEMAN highly recommends skilled Chauffeur-Mechanic; 38; 20 years' Rolls experience; any make; personal references.—Taylor, 3, Wyndham-street, W.1.

MAN (24) requires situation Chauffeur or Chauffeur-Gardener.—Madsen, "Torside," London-road, Chalfont Saint Giles, Bucks.

REAR-ADMIRAL Smith Dorrien, Berkhamsted, recommends nephew, Chauffeur-Mechanic and Companion.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

BACH'S CHRISTMAS ORATORIO

To-morrow afternoon listeners to the Midland Regional station will hear some excerpts from Bach's Christmas Oratorio, which is to be performed by the Malvern College Choral Society. The performance, which will be relayed from Malvern College, will be conducted by Mr. John A. Davison. In the evening the eighth in the series of Sunday orchestral concerts will be broadcast from the Regional transmitters. The programme, to be given by the B.B.C. Orchestra, will be conducted by Mr. Hermann Scherchen. Zoltan Szekely (violin) will play Brahms's Concerto in D with orchestra, and the rest of the programme will consist of Purcell's Fantasy for Strings, Milhaud's Saudades de Brazil, and Verdi's Overture, "The Sicilian Vespers."

To-night the National station will broadcast a variety programme, to which Miss Cissie Hughes, Mr. Cecil Harrington, and Mr. Leslie Weston will contribute. At 7.30 p.m. a popular concert, arranged by Mr. Allan Brown, will be relayed from the Kingsway Hall, while at 9 p.m. listeners to the London Regional station will hear an orchestral concert conducted by Mr. Adrian Boult, with Mr. Cyril Smith (pianoforte) as the soloist.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, December 13, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11** :—Hobbies and Handicrafts. 12—Indoor Plants During Winter, by Mr. W. Stewart. **1-2** :—Orchestra from the Commodore Theatre, Hammersmith. **3.30** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Osmond Davis (tenor), from Cardiff. **4.45** :—Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children: Maripoza Bung, or The Pirate's Daughter, a play in one act, written and adapted for broadcasting by Eric Forbes-Boyd. **6** :—Music. **6.15** :—Weather; News; Football Results; Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. **6.40** :—London Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—Brahms's Pianoforte Quartets, played by Arthur Catterall, Bernard Shore, Lauri Kennedy, and Victor Hely-Hutchinson. **7** :—Who Shall Be Minister to Mind Deceased? by Mr. L. G. Brock. **7.20** :—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society.

7.30 :—A Popular Concert, arranged by Allan Brown: The Band of H.M. Life Guards; director of music, Lieutenant W. J. Gibson; Megan Thomas (soprano); F. Hodgkins (xylophone); Allan Brown (grand organ); George Baker (baritone); Ronald Gourley (entertainer); George Ison (accompanist), relayed from Kingsway Hall. **9** :—Weather; News; Shipping Forecast. **9.20** :—The Edges of the World, 15—The Lower Zambesi, by Mr. V. Meik. **9.35** :—Cissie Hughes (impersonator); Cammeyer's Zither Banjo Society; Cecil Harrington and Noreena Feist in light comedy; Leslie Weston (comedian), supported by The Foursome in old-time songs, and a song scena, Hollywood Hero, and other numbers composed by George Posford; Walford Hyden and his Orchestra. **10.35** :—The Weekly Theatrical Cartoon: An impression of Gladys Cooper, by Elizabeth Pollock, material by Herbert Farjeon. **10.45-12** :—Band from the May Fair Hotel.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.).

5.15-10.45 :—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15-11 a.m. :—National programme. **1-2** :—National programme. **3.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15** :—Weather, News, Football Results. **6.40** :—London Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Maria Sandra (soprano), Gordon Cleather (baritone). **8** :—Scottish Variety. **8.25** :—Regional News. **8.30** :—The Spirit of Adventure—II, Captain Scott, read by Mr. Howard Marshall. **9** :—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Adrian Boult; Cyril Smith (pianoforte). **10.15** :—Weather, News. **10.30-12** :—Band from the May Fair Hotel.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

3.30 :—The Wigston Temperance Band, conducted by Charles Moore; Mona Washbourne and Leslie Romney (entertainers). **4.45** :—Organ Recital. **5.15** :—Children—The Genial Giant, a tale with a twist, by Barbara Sleigh; Mona Washbourne and Leslie Romney with two pianos; Block in the Blanks, a competition, by Frances Pearman; Alfred Kirby and his Banjo. **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather, News. **6.40** :—Midland Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; Ben Williams (tenor), Richard Merriman (cornet). **8** :—London Regional programme. **8.25** :—Midland News. **8.30** :—London Regional programme. **10.15-10.30** :—Weather, News. **10.35-10.45** :—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—See Edinburgh. **3.30** :—See Glasgow. **4.40** :—See Glasgow. **5.15** :—See Edinburgh. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.40** :—See Edinburgh. **6.45** :—Miss Lennox Carr's Agency, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1. **7** :—Holiday Telephone Governess, 20, 5s. per hour. Miss Lennox Carr's Agency, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1. for young English and Foreign Governesses, &c.

THE best English and French Resident and Daily Govern

Law Report, Dec. 12

SUMMARY OF CASES

The cross-examination of Sir William Waterlow was continued in the action before Mr. Justice Wright in which the Banco de Portugal claims over £1,000,000 as damages for alleged breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, in respect of the issue of certain Portuguese banknotes. The defendants deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, it was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence. (BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED.)

The special jury in Mr. Justice Horridge's Court found for the defendant in the slander action brought by Dr. Graham Robertson, of Dartford, against his partner, Dr. Leonard John Miskin. The plaintiff complained that the defendant falsely accused him of taking morphia, which it was alleged he had removed from their joint dispensary, whereas the drug had been takin by a nurse. The defendant denied that he uttered the words complained of or that they bore a defamatory meaning. Alternatively, he pleaded privilege. (ROBERTSON v. MISKIN.)

Before Mr. Justice Horridge the settlement was announced of a libel action by Selfridge Provincial Stores, Limited, against Broad Street Press, Limited, the proprietors, and against the printers, of *Finance* in respect of a libel in that newspaper, which, it was stated, was intended to depreciate the shares in the plaintiff company to the advantage of the first-named defendants. Broad Street Press, Limited, which is in course of compulsory liquidation, did not appear. It was stated that that company had no assets, and that the plaintiffs did not propose to proceed further against it. The printers, who were represented by counsel, expressed their regret for the innocent part which they had taken in the matter, and agreed to pay damages and costs. The record was withdrawn. (SELFRIDGE PROVINCIAL STORES, LIMITED v. BROAD STREET PRESS, LIMITED, AND OTHERS.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
£1,000,000 CLAIM BY PORTUGUESE BANK
BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT)

The hearing was continued of the action in which the Banco de Portugal, of 148, Rua do Commercio, Lisbon, bankers to the Portuguese Government, claim damages for alleged breach of contract, negligence, or conversion from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, of Great Winchester-street, E.C.

The Banco de Portugal say that in 1922 they entered into certain contracts with Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for the printing and supply of Portuguese banknotes. They allege that one of the terms of those contracts was that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons should take all necessary precautions to prevent forgery of the notes and that they should not print notes from the same plates except on the express authority of the bank and for delivery to the bank. The bank allege that, in breach of the contracts, or negligently and in breach of duty, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons in 1925 printed a quantity of 500 escudos [about £5] banknotes of the issue bearing a portrait of Vasco da Gama, the circumnavigator, from the plates made to the bank's specification and delivered them to an unauthorized person, a Dutchman named Marang, whose associates formed the Bank de Angola e Metropole in Portugal to enable the notes to be put into circulation. The bank allege that they were forced to withdraw the notes from circulation and to honour all which were presented, thus suffering considerable loss.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, that damage was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Le Quesne, K.C., Mr. D. B. Somervell, K.C., and Mr. H. L. Parker appeared for the plaintiff bank; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. Bensley Wells, and Mr. Theodore Turner for Waterlow and Sons, Limited.

"ABNORMAL IN MOST INCIDENTS"

Sir William Waterlow, further cross-examined by Mr. BEVAN, agreed that the transaction was abnormal in most of its incidents.

Mr. BEVAN.—I suggest that you never applied your mind seriously to the matter, but accepted it without much consideration?—I certainly do not agree with that.

Because you were treating this as quite an ordinary matter of business, the events of the various interviews you had with Marang were not clear in your memory when you were first asked about them?—I think that my recollection was pretty clear.

Sir William Waterlow said that, when Marang left him after the first interview, he did not expect to see him again. The Marang contract was not brought before the board of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons.

Mr. BEVAN.—When did your board first know about it?—The board did not know anything about it until the trouble arose.

Contracts that did not require to be sealed were not brought before the board, Sir William explained.

Mr. BEVAN.—Did you realize that the proposal placed before you by Marang involved the Governor and Vice-Governor of the Bank of Portugal placing a contract of this size unknown to the directors of the bank?—I understood that only the Government representatives on the board of the bank were placing the order.

Did you realize that the Bank of Portugal was helping the Government of Portugal to commit a breach of contract against the Ultramarino Bank?—I do not suppose that I knew that there was any objection to their doing what they were.

You knew that this issue of notes was to be kept secret from the Ultramarino Bank?—Quite so. Until such time as legislation was passed to cover it.

Therefore, without legislation justifying it, the Government, with the assistance of the Bank of Portugal, was committing a breach of contract with the Ultramarino Bank?—I did not know the contract between the Portuguese Government and the Ultramarino Bank. The Ultramarino Bank did not issue all the notes for the Portuguese colonies.

Did not Marang tell you that the Ultramarino Bank had an exclusive right to issue notes for the Portuguese colonies?—I think that it is quite likely. I knew that the bank had a right to issue such notes, but I did not know that it was an exclusive right. Marang may have told me so. We had already executed notes for Angola direct.

Did it occur to you that, if you executed Marang's order, you would be doing something which would give the Ultramarino Bank the right to complain of the Portuguese Government and the Bank of Portgual?—I never realized that.

Mr. Goodman [one of the directors of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons] wrote to Mr. Romer [a representative of the firm at Lisbon]:—"Above all, not a whisper of this should reach the Banco Ultramarino." Why should it not?—I imagine that Marang had said that. But I did not write that letter.

Sir William added that he did not think that the position between the Ultramarino Bank and the Government of Portugal was a matter for him to go into. His only duty was to carry on his business of a printer with reasonable care, and that he did.

Mr. BEVAN.—From first to last had you the least uneasiness about this transaction?—No.

LIABILITY ON THE NOTES

Did you ever realize that the Bank of Portugal would have to pay on the notes?—I do not think I did.

Did you realize, when you handed the notes to Marang, that you were putting a liability of a million sterling on your customers, the Bank of Portugal?—I do not think I did.

Do you realize it now?—As it has turned out.

Did you realize that, on the face of these notes which you were handing over to Marang, there was a liability on the Bank of Portugal?—No.

Do you think now that you ought to have realized it?—No. These notes were to have "Angola" printed on them and to be used in Angola.

When they left you they had no "Angola" on them?—No.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—What difference would the presence or absence of the word "Angola" on the notes make?

Sir William Waterlow.—I understood that the notes were for use in the province of Angola.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—Every bank note carries a liability on the bank which issues it.

Mr. BEVAN (to the witness).—On whom did you think that the liability was created?—On the province of Angola.

Mr. BEVAN cross-examined Sir William Waterlow on the contents of the contracts which Marang produced to him. "You put me on a higher plane than that of the ordinary commercial printer," Sir William protested.

Mr. BEVAN.—You are a securities printer?—Part of the business of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons is security printing. It is nothing like the largest part of the business.

Do you hold yourselves out to the world as security printers?—Certainly.

You don't want to put yourself on the level of an ordinary commercial printer—Waterlow's business is unique?—I should say "Yes," but we do not go into the financial transactions involved in the issues of notes which we print.

You have to get the proper authority to print the notes?—Yes, and we thought that we had got it here.

Referring to one of the contracts, Mr. BEVAN asked:—Fantastic, isn't it, when you come to examine it?

Sir William Waterlow.—It is very abnormal.

Mr. BEVAN.—Did you ask anybody whether the issue had been legalized by the Portuguese Government?—No.

Sir William Waterlow agreed that when Marang came to see him for the second time—on December 17, 1924—he did not produce the authority of the Bank of Portugal to the issue of the notes. That did not make him suspicious. He sent the contracts to a solicitor because they were unusual documents.

Mr. BEVAN.—Was it because you were uneasy because Marang had not come back with the authority?—Not at all.

THE LETTER TO THE BANK

Mr. BEVAN referred to the letter which the firm's solicitor drafted to the Bank of Portugal asking for authority to print the notes.

You could have registered that letter and sent it by post, said counsel. You could have sent it to one of your representatives at Lisbon with instructions to hand it to the Governor of the bank. Why did you choose as a vehicle Marang, the unknown man, who had failed to get the authority?—He told me that, owing to the confidential nature of the business he preferred that his secretary, Bandeira, should take it.

You knew nothing about Bandeira except what Marang had told you?—Yes, but don't forget that Marang was the bearer of dispatches for the Portuguese Government.

Looking back, do you now think that you did an incautious thing in handing this letter to Marang?—I do not think that I did anything which, if the circumstances occurred again, without my present-day knowledge, I should not do again.

Did you know that before the notes were delivered under Marang's first order they bore, in most cases, duplicated numbers [i.e., numbers the same as those on the previously printed authorized notes]?—No.

"I have done my best," added Sir William, "but I have never been able to get to the bottom of it."

Mr. BEVAN.—Did it occur to you that somebody must have been a little bit casual in not noticing that there were repeat orders for the same numbers?

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—It is not a thing you desire to have done in the conduct of your business?

Sir William Waterlow.—Oh, no. If that had been brought to my notice in the first instance there is not the least doubt that the order would not have gone through without some further inquiry.

Who ought to have brought it to your notice?—I think, the engraving or the letterpress printing department.

"Mr. Rose, the head of the engraving department, and the next man under him assured me that it was never brought to their notice," said Sir William. "I accepted that, but a reader assured me that he did bring it to the notice of Mr. Rose's understudy, and I could get no farther."

Mr. BEVAN.—Why, if you had confidence in Marang as a postman, did you write direct to the Governor of the Banco de Portugal acknowledging his supposed letter of authority?—It was a wise precaution to acknowledge direct to the Governor the letter which he had sent to me.

Did you feel a little uneasy?—No.

Did you think: "This is the oddest business I have ever been employed on. I wonder if it is all right. I will just throw out a feeler"?—No. I thought it a wise additional precaution to acknowledge the letter direct.

A precaution against what?—A precaution that we were carrying out for the Governor and Vice-Governor of the bank certain work that was of a rather unusual character.

Was it a precaution in case your letter asking for the authority had not got to the Governor?—No.

Was it a precaution in case Marang was an untrustworthy person?—No.

You had been asked to communicate with the Governor through Marang. Are you sure that you did not stop the letter going even after it had been stamped?—No.

A FURTHER ORDER

Sir William Waterlow said that, when, in July, 1925, Marang came with an order for 380,000 more notes he noticed that the original contracts did not cover all the additional notes. He raised the matter with Marang.

Mr. BEVAN.—Did he give an explanation?—I think he must have done so.

Did it strike you as odd that the Governor of the Bank of Portugal should be under such a misapprehension of the position that he thought that the second 380,000 notes was the remainder of an order for 200,000 notes?—I am afraid that it did not at the time.

"All that we knew," said Sir William, "was that a customer who had been well introduced to us and for whom we had fulfilled an order had turned up and given us another order."

Sir William agreed that, after he had received a letter purporting to be an authority by the Governor to print the 380,000 notes, he did not on that occasion write a letter direct to the Governor acknowledging the receipt of the authority.

Never in his experience had his firm printed banknotes with duplicate numbers.

Mr. BEVAN.—You never wrote or telegraphed to the bank after the unauthorized notes had been found to be in circulation: "These notes are distinguishable from the authorized notes and we will send you the key"?—No, but I went out directly there was trouble. We did not know that there was a fraud until I went. We were ready to help the bank in every way we could, but they would have nothing to do with us.

Did it occur to you to telegraph to the bank and say: "We are not sure. It may be that we have delivered 380,000 notes to a gang of sharpers"?—We gave all the information to Colonel Lucas [a representative of the Portuguese Embassy].

Why, when you wrote to the bank next day a formal, polite letter, did you not indicate what was the possible explanation of the whole trouble?—We had given full information to Colonel Lucas and we knew that he was in communication with Portugal.

Sir William Waterlow agreed that when he arrived in Portugal the atmosphere was electric. Everybody was under suspicion. The directors of the bank refused to see them.

Mr. BEVAN.—About the worst thing to happen to those under suspicion would have been for two of the alleged conspirators to be seen putting their heads together—it would have inflamed suspicion?—You are getting too deep for me. (Laughter.)

Describing the inquiry before the Portuguese magistrate, Sir William Waterlow said that the magistrate took very great care in conducting the investigation. He was, however, obviously impressed by the circumstances of the case and he burst into tears on one occasion, if not twice. (Laughter.)

Mr. BEVAN.—That was not when he was cross-examining you, Sir William, I hope. (Laughter.)

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—I have nearly burst into tears several times during this case. (Laughter.)

Sir William said that when he saw the directors of the bank at Lisbon he said nothing about the method of distinguishing the unauthorized notes from the authorized notes because he thought that all the information which he was giving to the police was being passed on to the bank. Representatives of the bank attended the inquiry. The bank gave no opportunity for the information to be given.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Travers-Smith, Braithwaite, and Co.; Messrs. Johnson, Jecks, and Colclough.

NEW BENCHERS OF GRAY'S INN

Mr. Noel Middleton, Mr. Nicholas Lechmere Cunningham Macaskie, K.C., Mr. William Trevor Watson, K.C., Mr. Harold Derbyshire, K.C., and Sir Albion Richardson, K.C., have been elected Benchers of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
A SELFRIDGE COMPANY'S LIBEL ACTION: SETTLEMENT
SELFRIDGE PROVINCIAL STORES, LIMITED v. BROAD STREET PRESS, LIMITED, AND OTHERS.

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE)

A settlement was announced of this libel action (in the special jury list), which was brought by Selfridge Provincial Stores, Limited, against Broad Street Press, Limited, of Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.; Williams, Lea and Co., Limited, printers, of Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C.; and Messrs. Hillman and Co., printers, of 2, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street, E.C., in respect of a libel which had appeared in a newspaper called *Finance*.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., and Mr. Valentine Holmes appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Mr. T. F. Davis for the second and third defendants. Broad Street Press, Limited, was not represented.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS, in announcing the settlement, said that the first defendants were not represented. The other defendants were the printers of the newspaper *Finance*, issued by Broad Street Press, Limited. The action was brought in respect of a libel in that newspaper of a most serious character. It alleged that Selfridge Provincial Stores, Limited, were insolvent. If the action had proceeded to trial against Broad Street Press, Limited, the allegation against that company would have been that the only purpose in publishing the libel was to make a fictitious fall in the shares of the plaintiff company for the benefit of the people controlling Broad Street Press, Limited. Broad Street Press, Limited, had been compulsorily wound up by an order of Mr. Justice Maugham within the last few days, when that Judge made some very stringent observations about the company. Some of the people associated with it had been arrested and were now in course of trial at the police-court.

Those for whom he (Sir Patrick Hastings) appeared had been in communication with the Official Receiver, who was now in control of Broad Street Press, Limited, and had informed him that as that defendant company had no assets it was not their intention to proceed further against it in the action, and as the Official Receiver accepted that course, the matter, so far as Broad Street Press, Limited, was concerned, was at an end.

It was obvious, said Sir Patrick Hastings, that great injury might have been done to Selfridge Provincial Stores, Limited, and could only be stopped by publicity being given to the true facts. The company was an enormous one with a capital of over £3,000,000 and something like 17,000 shareholders, any one of whom might have been very seriously injured. From a pecuniary point of view, if he had believed the truth of the statements complained of, as he was intended to do, because the statements were circularized to the shareholders, who might have been induced thereby to put their shares on the market.

POSITION EMINENTLY SATISFACTORY

The true position of the plaintiff company was eminently satisfactory. For the year in question the balance-sheet was issued a few days after the libel appeared and showed a profit for the year of over £280,000—more than it had been in previous years. The dividends had been maintained and no shareholder need be under the slightest apprehension or be caused the slightest anxiety by that very wicked libel published with the motive which he had suggested.

With regard to the two defendants represented by Mr. Birkett, it was recognized that they, being merely the printers of the newspaper, acted in complete ignorance of the evil that was being done, and there was no suggestion that they were in any way concerned with the other people. It was right to say that, having regard to the position in which the other defendants now found themselves, it was vitally important that nobody, however suspiciously minded, should imagine that the action had been compromised for any reason other than those which he had mentioned. Although the damages asked against the printers were in no way comparable with what the plaintiff company would have sought if they had proceeded against Broad Street Press, Limited, they (the printers) had agreed to pay damages and costs. Mr. Birkett would say that those whom he represented had agreed to do that and that they desired to express their regret that they were in any way, however innocently, associated with what might have been such a damaging publication.

Mr. BIRKETT said that the reason why there were two printers was that the contract for the printing of *Finance* was originally given to Messrs. Hillman and Co., and they had subcontracted with Williams, Lea and Co., Limited. His clients had no idea that matters of the gravity mentioned by Sir Patrick Hastings were being printed and published in that newspaper. The material passed their readers and was printed by them in all innocence. The moment it was brought to their notice that there was the alleged grave libel against the plaintiff company their attitude from the first had been: "If there be wrong here, let us do what we can to see that it is righted. So long as it is made plain that our position was that of innocent printers, we desire, in the circumstances, to make the fullest reparation in our power."

As innocent printers, said Mr. Birkett, it was impossible that they should have had knowledge of the facts which had been mentioned by Sir Patrick Hastings, and he desired to say that they accepted fully every detail of what Sir Patrick Hastings had stated. On behalf of his clients he (Mr. Birkett) wished to express their very deep regret that, in their position as printers, they had innocently been agents for the dissemination of the libel. They apologized for the innocent part which they took in the matter, and had come to Court to express their regret and to make payment. They hoped that his Lordship would think that that was a very proper course to adopt.

His LORDSHIP assented to the settlement, and the record was withdrawn on the terms endorsed on counsel's briefs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Guedalla, Jacobson, and Spyer; Messrs. Ernest Salaman, Wade and Co.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
WHEN A CONSENT ALIMONY ORDER MAY BE REVIEWED
ABBOTT, M. K. v. ABBOTT, G. H.

(*Before the* PRESIDENT, *for* MR. JUSTICE LANGTON)

The PRESIDENT read the judgment in this case of Mr. Justice Langton, who is indisposed. The effect of the judgment is that, if a consent order for alimony *pendente lite* contains the expression "liberty to apply," the Registrar must review the order if either party applies.

Mr. Bayford, K.C., and Mr. H. R. Barker appeared for the petitioner; Mr. G. Tyndale for the respondent.

JUDGMENT

In his judgment MR. JUSTICE LANGTON said that the point for decision raised by the summons was whether the Registrar was right or wrong in refusing to investigate the husband respondent's means for the purpose of awarding alimony *pendente lite* to the wife petitioner in circumstances arising out of a consent order. He (the Judge) adjourned the summons into Court because it was a subject which might have general importance.

On March 28, 1930, the Registrar made on behalf of the wife petitioner an order by consent for the payment of alimony *pendente lite* at the rate of £2,500 a year, free of all tax. The order was endorsed "Without prejudice. Liberty to apply." It was carried out until the date of the appeal summons, November 24. On the evidence, the husband's average gross income was £4,138, so that he had been paying considerably more than half his net income for eight months by way of alimony *pendente lite*, whereas the usual proportion did not exceed one-fifth.

The husband in March, 1930, was so seriously ill as to be incapacitated from dealing with any of his affairs. His then solicitors wrote four days before the order was made agreeing to the amount of alimony suggested—£2,500 a year, "subject to the right of our client to apply for an amendment when he is able to go into the question fully with us."

When the respondent's summons for a review of the order came before the Registrar he declined to make any fresh order. The respondent had then changed his solicitors. It was argued for the petitioner that the order was not expressed as an interim order; that it must be treated as a final order; and that the matter could not be reopened except by way of a petition for decrease.

In his (Mr. Justice Langton's) view the words "without prejudice" meant that the facts or figures stated in the order were not to be taken in any subsequent proceedings as binding on the parties or as conclusions reached by any process of inquiry. The expression "liberty to apply" meant that leave was reserved to both parties to make any application concerning any part of the order.

After considering the relevant statutory provisions and the authorities, he held that the original order was open to review, and that the Registrar was wrong. He gave leave to appeal.

The question of costs was reserved.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker; Messrs. Reynolds, Sons, and Gorst.

** The judgment will be fully reported in *The Times* Law Reports.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
FORGERY CHARGE IN WILL SUIT FAILS: DOCUMENT PRONOUNCED AGAINST
MALLANDAIN v. MALLANDAIN AND OTHERS

(*Before the* PRESIDENT)

The hearing was concluded of this probate suit, which concerned the estate of the late Mr. William Mallandain, a retired newsagent and tobacconist, of Tooley-street, and Park House, Camberwell-green, who died on January 16, 1930, aged 71 years, leaving about £4,000.

The plaintiff, Mrs. Jessie Taylor, of Old Kent-road, who was the widow of Mr. W. Mallandain, and has remarried, propounded as residuary legatee an alleged will of the deceased said to have been executed in December, 1929. By the will the plaintiff would have taken the estate, subject to the payment of some £800 in legacies to the defendants, and a few small gifts.

The defendants were Mr. William Mallandain, of Lawrence-road, Hove, Mr. James Mallandain, of London-road, Westcliff, Mr. Albert Mallandain, of Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, and Mrs. Emma Maud Robertson, of Parker's-row, Bermondsey, sons and a daughter of the testator, and step-children of the plaintiff. They said that the alleged will was not duly executed, that the deceased did not know of, and approve, the contents and that the signature was forged.

Mr. Bayford, K.C., and Mr. C. R. D. Richmount appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Willis, K.C., and Mr. G. Tyndale for the defendants.

Mr. Albert Mallandain, the deceased man's youngest son, said that on the night of his father's funeral he asked the widow (the plaintiff) if she had found a will, and she replied "No." In his view the signature to the will was written by the plaintiff.

Mr. G. F. Gurrin, the handwriting expert, gave evidence as to comparisons between undisputed signatures of the deceased man, the signature on the will, and the plaintiff's handwriting.

JUDGMENT

The PRESIDENT (Lord Merrivale), in giving judgment, said that it had not been established to his satisfaction that the document propounded was the last will of Mr. Mallandain, and he therefore pronounced against the alleged will. The charge of forgery failed.

Reviewing the facts, his Lordship said that shortly before his death Mr. Mallandain retired from business and settled in Camberwell. He had been married a good many years to the present plaintiff, and there was no suggestion that they were not on perfectly harmonious terms with each other and the rest of the family, and no suggestion of any conduct on her part which disentitled her to his confidence. If a will made by him on a printed form in 1924 or 1925 had not disappeared from a safe deposit, whatever were its contents, Mr. Mallandain's family would have rested content. They knew about it, and so did the plaintiff, but after Mr. Mallandain's death it could not be found.

No other will came to light until after his death, when the plaintiff produced the document now before the Court and said that the day before the funeral, in the course of a further search for the will, she found the document now in dispute in a pocket-book in the pocket of her late husband's dressing gown. It was testamentary in form and headed "last will" and purported to bear the signature of Mr. Mallandain, witnessed by a Mr. and Mrs. Leppard, who were friends of his and his wife. The plaintiff propounded the contents of that slip of paper as her husband's last will. The defence was that it was a forgery. That raised a serious issue.

Mr. Gurrin, an acknowledged expert in handwriting, said that the name of the alleged testator was not written in the same hand as Mr. Mallandain's undisputed signatures.

The plaintiff had not established that the signature was that of her husband, so the document could not be admitted to probate. It was alleged that the plaintiff had fraudulently put her husband's name at the foot of the document and that Mr. and Mrs. Leppard had conspired with her in the act. The onus was on the defendants to prove their charge. They had not established it and he acquitted the plaintiff and the Leppards on that charge. He thought that it was a reasonable conclusion to draw that on an unascertained day she wrote down her late husband's wishes to be duly converted later on into a will.

The action failed and the charge of forgery was negatived. He granted letters of administration jointly to the plaintiff and Mr. William Mallandain (a defendant). The defendants would pay the costs on the forgery issue, setting off such part as could properly be attributed to other issues.

Solicitors.—Mr. J. Albert Davis; Messrs. Margetts, Jenkins, and Hornby.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION
DOCTOR'S SLANDER ACTION: VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT
ROBERTSON v. MISKIN

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury*)

The jury found for the defendant in the slander action by Dr. Graham Robertson, of the Brent House, Dartford, Kent, against Dr. Leonard John Miskin, of 2, West-hill, Dartford.

The plaintiff alleged that the defendant had stated that he (Dr. Robertson) was addicted to drug taking and had stolen drugs which were their joint property.

The parties are partners in a practice at Dartford, and the plaintiff complained that when he became ill the defendant informed other doctors that he suspected that the illness was due to the taking of drugs, a quantity of which had disappeared from the partnership dispensary. Dr. Robertson denied that he took the drugs, and stated that he had caught a nurse in the act of stealing morphia from his drug cupboard. The defendant now accepted that explanation.

The defendant denied that he uttered the words complained of or that they bore a defamatory meaning. Alternatively, he pleaded privilege.

Sir Boyd Merriman, K.C., and Mr. E. G. Palmer appeared for the plaintiff; Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., and Mr. J. G. Joseph for the defendant.

Counsel having addressed the jury, his LORDSHIP summed up.

The jury, after a short absence, answered the questions put to them as follows:—

Were the words to Dr. Watson spoken of the plaintiff as a doctor?—No.

Did they impute to him any unfitness in his profession as a doctor?—No.

Did they impute to him a criminal offence?—No.

Was the defendant actuated by malice?—No.

With regard to the words alleged to have been spoken by the defendant to Dr. Willock, the regional inspector under the Ministry of Health, the questions and answers were the same.

Judgment was accordingly entered for the defendant, with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Nash, Field, and Co., Messrs. Mowll and Mowll.

LAW NOTICES, DEC. 13
Chancery and K.B. Divisions

CHANCERY COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Applications.

CHAMBERS JUDGE (CHARLES, J.).—At 10.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

IN CHAMBERS—Room 36 (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11.30:—Ex parte Applications.

MASTER sitting:—Jelf.

TAXING MASTER:—Blake.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—Jolly (on Appeal Court I.); Ritchie (on Eve, J.); Jolly (on Maugham, J.); Blaker (on Bennett, J.); More (on Clauson, J.); Andrews (on Luxmoore, J.); Hicks Beach (on Farwell, J.).

THREE SOLICITORS SUSPENDED

A meeting of the Committee of the Law Society, constituted under the Solicitors Acts, 1888 and 1919, was held yesterday at their Court Room, Carey-street, W.C. Mr. R. A. Pinsent presided, the other members present being Mr. W. H. Foster and Mr. L. B. Carslake.

The committee found the following solicitors guilty of professional misconduct and ordered their suspension from practice as solicitors for the periods stated:—

MARCUS LEOPOLD ROTHFIELD, of Imperial Buildings, 94, Westgate-road, and formerly of Prudential-buildings, Mosley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, was suspended for one year for having misappropriated to his own use £93 8s.

CLAUDE BASIL LUMLEY, of 130, Strand, London, was suspended for two years because, having received moneys entrusted to him by clients, or on their behalf, for a specific purpose, he used them for his own purpose.

JOHN DEANS, of 22, Chancery-lane, W.C., was suspended for six calendar months for withholding £25 paid to him on account of a debt and failing, in pursuance of an undertaking, to pay the £25 to the bailiff.

At Nottingham on Thursday Reginald Ison, of Annesley-grove, Nottingham, proprietor of a business known as British Pari-Mutuel, was fined £25 for publishing a proposal for a scheme for the sale of tickets in a lottery on the St. Leger.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
(*Before* MR. JUSTICE BENNETT)
LEVER BROTHERS GRANTED AN INJUNCTION
LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. L. B. PRODUCTS, LIMITED

His LORDSHIP granted an injunction, on the motion by Lever Brothers, Limited, to restrain L. B. Products, Limited, of Camden Town, London, from offering goods for sale in such a manner as to lead the public to suppose that their goods were those of Lever Brothers, Limited.

Mr. Gavin Simonds, K.C., and Mr. Cecil W. Turner appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Shelley for the defendants.

Mr. SIMONDS asked that the interim injunction which had been granted against the defendants should be continued until the trial of the action.

The name of Lever Brothers, Limited, was very often abbreviated to L.B.L. The defendants were a small private company and they selected the name of L. B. Products, Limited. It appeared on an affidavit on behalf of the defendants that that name was chosen because the names of the father of one of the defendant company's directors were Louis Bernard, and he had left a fund out of which the working capital of the defendant company had been provided.

The cleansing powder made by the defendants was called Rust-Pan and Potshine, while one of the subsidiary companies of the plaintiffs' manufactured a commodity called Panshine. There was a large volume of evidence from householders that the defendants' canvassers had attempted to sell their goods asserting that they were the goods of Lever Brothers.

Mr. SHELLEY said that the defendants had not the slightest intention of passing off their goods as those of Lever Brothers, and never had so passed them off. The defendants should not be required to give any undertaking beyond that which they were willing to give—namely, that the defendants' goods should be expressly labelled to distinguish them from the plaintiffs'.

MR. JUSTICE BENNETT said that he had to consider whether the balance of convenience was to grant or refuse the injunction at that stage. If the defendants were carrying on an honest business an injunction would not harm them at all. He would grant the injunction asked until judgment in the action. The costs in the motion to be the costs in the action.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Pritchard, Englefield, and Co., for Messrs. Simpson, North, Harley, and Co., Liverpool; Messrs. C. Butcher and Simon Burns.

GAMAGES AND AN ILLUMINATED SIGN: ACTION SETTLED
BURSTEIN v. GAMAGES (WEST END), LIMITED

A settlement was announced of the action between Mr. Nathaniel Burstein, who carried on business at 524, Oxford-street, trading as the Oxford Fur Stores, and Gamages (West End), Limited. His LORDSHIP had made an order last Tuesday, on a motion by the plaintiff (reported in *The Times* of December 10), restraining the defendants from operating until to-day an illuminated electric sign between 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. The sign depicted a night scene in a village and a visit by Father Christmas to the village. It was alleged at the hearing of the motion that the operation of the sign caused large crowds to collect in front of the plaintiff's premises on the opposite side of the road, thereby interfering with the conduct of his business.

Mr. H. B. L. Braund appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Vaisey, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Hunt for the defendants.

Mr. BRAUND said that since Tuesday the parties had, happily, come to terms. It was agreed that the motion should be treated as the trial of the action, the defendants undertaking to cease altogether the illumination of their sign during business hours and for half an hour afterwards. His client's business hours ended at 7 p.m. On Saturday, of course, business hours were different.

His LORDSHIP.—Cannot you specify the time?

Mr. HUNT.—The parties are satisfied that the undertaking should be in the above-mentioned form.

Mr. BRAUND.—The defendants have consented to pay the costs, which are to be agreed. There is to be an inquiry as to damages, the costs of that inquiry being reserved.

His LORDSHIP.—Very well.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Norman Hart and Mitchell; Messrs. Arthur Pyke and Co.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
DISPUTE ABOUT GRAND OPERA SUBSIDY
FORD v. THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE BENNETT)

The hearing of this application by Mr. Robert Moffat Ford, of East Lodge, Park-row, Albert-gate, London, was adjourned until next Tuesday.

The application was by motion against the Postmaster-General for an injunction to restrain him from paying to the British Broadcasting Corporation £17,500 a year for the purpose of grand opera and, in particular, £5,000 on account which, it was said, he proposed to pay forthwith for that purpose.

Mr. Ford appeared in person; Mr. C. Stafford Crossman for the Postmaster-General.

Mr. Ford asked for an adjournment until next Tuesday on the ground that he had just been handed a large batch of evidence which it would be necessary to consider and answer.

Mr. CROSSMAN.—The plaintiff should realize that the action is not maintainable in its present form against the Postmaster-General, because he cannot be sued here in his capacity of Postmaster-General. The plaintiff might, however, bring an action against him in his personal capacity. The present proceedings were by a private individual to enforce a general right, and were not maintainable, as the Attorney-General was the right person to take such a step.

Mr. Ford.—I might ask for leave to amend.

His LORDSHIP.—You might make the Postmaster-General a defendant as an individual. Would you like to do that?

Mr. Ford.—I think so.

His LORDSHIP.—Mr. Crossman's second objection is more formidable. Had you not better consider these points between now and Tuesday? I will give you leave to amend by adding parties. If you decide to amend by adding the Postmaster-General in person I will give you leave to serve him between now and next Tuesday.

Mr. CROSSMAN.—The solicitor for the Postmaster-General is here and says that he is prepared to accept service on behalf of the Postmaster-General in person.

Solicitors.—Mr. John J. McIntyre; Solicitor for the Postmaster-General.

FAILURE OF FOREIGN BANKERS
PARTNERS' APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE

An application was made yesterday to Mr. REGISTRAR WARMINGTON, at the Bankruptcy Court, for orders of discharge on behalf of Alfred Francois de Wael, Edward Sondheim, and H. G. M. Rickcord, who carried on business as foreign bankers at 5, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C., under the style of Ironmonger and Co. The firm failed in November, 1929.

Mr. E. PARKE, Official Receiver, reported that the provable debts were returned at £297,501, against assets valued at £74,512. The trustee expected a total realization of £32,341, and to pay a dividend of 1s. 6d. in the pound. The business was founded by Mr. Frank Ironmonger in 1874, and he was joined in partnership by Mr. Sondheim in 1902, and by Mr. De Wael and Mr. Rickcord in 1917. On the death of Mr. Ironmonger in September, 1926, the business was carried on by the partners, who agreed to pay the widow £1,500 a year. The trading was successful until early in 1927, but in consequence of inability to recover book debts of £100,000 the firm became financially embarrassed, and with a view to recouping those losses the partners embarked on Stock Exchange speculations. That involved them in a loss of £206,126 during 1928 and 1929, and in consequence the petition was lodged by the debtors. The failure was attributed to the losses by bad debts and on the Stock Exchange speculations.

The application was opposed by the OFFICIAL RECEIVER on various statutory grounds, including rash and hazardous speculations and misconduct. In the cases of Mr. De Wael and Mr. Rickcord, Mr. PARKE further reported that those debtors had been convicted of misdemeanour under Section 157 (1) (*a*) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914.

Mr. R. P. CROOM-JOHNSON, K.C. (with him Mr. W. N. Stable), appeared in support of the application.

His HONOUR suspended the discharge of Mr. De Wael and Mr. Rickcord for two and a half years, and adjourned the application of Mr. Sondheim until next sittings.

KEIGHLEY MONEYLENDER'S DEATH
EVIDENCE OF ACCUSED MAN

The trial of FRED GILL (26), electric tractor motor driver, of Keighley, for the murder of Oliver Preston, an elderly moneylender, at Keighley, entered upon the third day's hearing at Leeds Assizes, before Mr. Justice Talbot, yesterday. Preston was found in his locked office at Keighley on July 26, with his head battered, and a bar of iron was lying on the floor.

The case for the Crown is that the crime was committed on the evening of July 25 by Gill, who was said to have been seen on the landing of the stairs outside Preston's office. It is also alleged that earlier in the day Gill was observed picking up something from a stack of iron bars similar to the one found.

When arrested at Whitehaven, Gill, it was stated, said that he had withdrawn savings from a bank and from a "diddle-em'" club.

Gill said, in evidence, that he was dressed on the day on which the crime took place in a blue serge suit and brown shoes, and not the suit put forward by the Crown. He went home from work at dinner time and took £5 out of a drawer in his bedroom, leaving £28 in the drawer. Some of that money he had won by betting, in August, at a sports meeting. On that occasion he won over £17. He first began to save when he became engaged to Miss Rickaby. The rest of the money he had saved by borrowing, and paying back the best way he could out of income. His average weekly earnings were a guinea a week. He was wearing a pair of brown shoes belonging to his brother, and not those suggested by the police. He agreed that he walked slowly past a scrap heap of iron bars in the yard of the works where he was employed. He had previously made up a roll of tissue paper, as he required the paper for his suit case. He dropped the roll of paper near the iron scrap heap, to go and wash his hands before going to draw his wages. After getting paid he went and picked up the paper roll.

Speaking of his visit to Preston's office, the witness said that outside the office he saw a man, Stell, who asked him

Sporting News

RACING

LINGFIELD PARK MEETING

STOTT'S THREE WINNERS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Yesterday's racing at Lingfield may not have been of any great importance, but it was most enjoyable and interesting. The weather was pleasantly fine, especially after the weather of the past few days, fields were large, the going, although heavy, was not really bad, well-backed horses won, and there was one most sporting contest.

It had been generally understood on Thursday that Knight of Knockeevan would not be started in the Crowhurst Hurdle, in which race his owner's uncle, Sir M. McAlpine, was running The Wheedler. However, the matter was discussed between the two owners, and in the end they decided to run both horses, one of which each owner thought was certain to win. It is seldom that such a sporting action is taken in these days of commercialized racing. Not unnaturally the two horses were backed against the field, Knight of Knockeevan starting just the better favourite. Each was always well placed, and it was obvious two hurdles from the finish that one of the two would win. Half-way between the last two hurdles it seemed to me that The Wheedler was going the better of the two. *Still* he could not draw away, and the pair took the last hurdle side by side. Once on the Flat The Wheedler began to swerve to the right, and with Knight of Knockeevan keeping a straight course and finishing strongly he won decidedly. I myself thought that The Wheedler might have swerved because he resented being asked to struggle, as he has done in the past, but his owner, who quite rightly can believe nothing wrong of his horses, thought that he swerved because, in the heavy going, he was beaten. Mr. A. R. McAlpine is to be congratulated on owning such a good hurdler as Knight of Knockeevan, who promises, when he has finished with hurdling, to make a good steeplechaser. Mr. A. R. McAlpine is a son of Mr. Robert McAlpine, the owner of Richmond II., and other good horses under National Hunt Rules. He gave Knight of Knockeevan to his son to interest him in racing under National Hunt Rules. Few young owners have made a more auspicious start. En Garde, who was third in this race, ran quite well and will do even better when the going is firmer. It will be surprising if he goes through the season without winning a good race over hurdles.

Both Peeper and his rider, Magee, were making their first appearance under National Hunt Rules in the Cobham Selling Hurdle, with which the afternoon's racing was begun. Peeper was favourite, but he did not jump too well, and it was only his superior pace on the Flat and Magee's riding which enabled him to beat Sunrock and win. Gogo, who had made most of the running, was third. Eastern Song also ran well, but ran as if she would be better suited by firmer going. Peeper was afterwards bought in cheaply, and should win again in similar company. Although White Cargo had beaten Shadow at Kempton Park, it was generally considered that, over two miles instead of three, and at the different weights, Shadow was certain to beat him in the Cowden Selling Steeplechase. In spite, however, of the shorter distance and the altered weights, White Cargo again beat Shadow, and won easily. These two horses were out by themselves a long way from the finish, and it was obvious when the Straight was reached that one of the pair would win. Few, however, were prepared for the ease with which White Cargo drew away from Shadow two fences from the finish to win quite easily. Pendarves, who owns and trains the winner, was able to buy him in cheaply after his success. He will win again in selling-plate company.

There were only three starters for the Southern Double Handicap Steeplechase, and one of them, Maison Druce, was generally considered to have no chance of success. However, she ran quite well, and it should be possible to place her to win a handicap steeplechase, and certainly a selling steeplechase. The other two starters, Castletown and the Gatwick winner, Young Prince, galloped and jumped side by side until approaching the last fence, when Castletown asserted his superiority, and, drawing away on the Flat, won decisively. Young Prince was, however, receiving only 7lb. from so proved a steeplechaser as the winner, so he must be accounted to have done well. I doubt, however, whether he is a Grand National horse in the making. His inclination to impetuosity and his manner of jumping suggest rather a successful career over park courses. Castletown and Knight of Knockeevan had been prepared for their races by the Lewes trainer, Poole. This able trainer completed a hat trick when Michaelmas Day from his stable won the Hever Hurdle, for which he started favourite at 2 to 1. He was always well placed, and, coming down the hill into the Straight, he and Rosy Covert were in front, with the latter going well just in the lead. There was nothing to choose between them at the last hurdles, but once on the Flat the greater experience as a rider of Stott settled the result, and, as Mr. Bostwick rode, Stott rode just the better, with the result that Michaelmas Day won. Mr. Bostwick, however, is to be congratulated on his riding. There are few, if any, better amateur riders riding in this country at the present time.

It was hoped by many visitors that The Moy would pay for their Christmas expenses by winning the Covert Side Steeplechase, for which, on form, he had a very good chance of success. When, however, the numbers of the runners went into the frame it was found that he was not a starter, it being learned later that he had been declared as a starter two minutes too late, a little accident which may spoil for some people their Christmas festivities. In his absence some visitors turned to Paulinus, who was ridden by Stott. As a rule, when a horse is opposed in the betting on the race as Paulinus was opposed, he does not win. This time was an exception, for after being in the first three or four most of the way, Paulinus drew out in the Straight and won easily. Stott thus rode three winners during the afternoon, just as Poole saddled three winners.

The Langfield Meeting will be concluded this afternoon with a programme which promises to be very interesting and just as enjoyable as that of yesterday. Racing will be begun at 1 o'clock. Special trains will leave Victoria Station for the course at 11.3, 11.22, and at 11.30. The second train is for members and first-class only, while the third train is first-class Pullman cars only.

As a matter of interest, I hear that Teddy, the very well-known French sire, will stand in future in the United States of America.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

1.0.—SURREY SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Nursemaid, after winning twice, ran well at the last Sandown Park Meeting, and on that running has a fair chance here. Monsieur Neuf has never run over hurdles, but if he can jump as well as the others must have a good chance here. Stolen Prince is another who has a chance. The winner may come from these few. Perhaps the best selection is NURSEMAID.

1.30.—ST. PIERS SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—The best of the older horses here may be Hugh O'Neill, but he would be my selection only in the absence of SAUCY BOY, who showed promise as a steeplechaser at the last Gatwick Meeting and who should have been improved by that race.

2.0.—ASHDOWN HURDLE (1¼m.).—This might be a very interesting race, for several of the horses engaged have shown promise. Irish Peach will probably do better over this easier course than he did at Sandown Park, when he was second. Lesteford finished second at Kempton Park to Step Forward. Using the latter he seems to have much the same chance as Irish Peach. Insurance was a very promising colt on the Flat and has, I believe, shown ability to jump hurdles. Accordingly he also has a fair chance. Essex Beacon should not beat Irish Peach on their running at Sandown Park. Lycidas failed in his only race over hurdles, but that experience should have done him good. Neither of the penalized horses seems to me good enough to win. I like best the chance of IRISH PEACH, although his chance on known form is certainly not pronounced.

2.30.—SOUTHERN DOUBLE STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—If SHAUN GOILIN were fit and well he would win this race, but it may be that he is once again being specially trained for the Grand National, which he won this year. In any case if he is started he seems the obvious selection. The best of the others and the alternative selection seems to me to be Redan, who, using Aspirant, is rather kindly handicapped.

3.0.—WINTER HURDLE (2m.).—Parson's Well seems to be so improved that even with 12st. 7lb. he must have a good chance here. However, at the weights, using Bob Stone, he does not seem to have so good a chance as Residue, who was most unlucky when he was beaten at Newbury by Bob Stone. Michaelmas Day has a fair chance, while if Mercury would do his best he could about win this race. Sandro, Copacabana, and Loughbrown are others who have shown form. RESIDUE seems to me the best handicapped horse and is therefore my selection.

3.30.—YEAR'S END STEEPLECHASE (2¼m.).—The best selection here seems to be Poole's selected, which I understand will be KINGSFORD.

LINGFIELD RESULTS

1.0 (1.0).—THE COBHAM SELLING HURDLE of 150 sovs.: for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

PEEPER, ch g, by Stedfast—Peep (Mr. S. Wootton). 10st. 10lb. ..... S. Magee 1
SUNROCK, ch g, by Rockster—Sunbay (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell). 10st. 10lb. ..... D. Williams 2
GOGO, gr c, by Roi Herode—Queen of the Dale (Mr. V. Smyth). 10st. 10lb. ..... A. Smyth 3
Blue Crag (Mr. R. L. Basset). 10st. 10lb. D. Butchers 0
Splendide Mendax (Mr. A. Donn). 10st. 10lb. ..... Owner 0
Vivacious (Mrs. C. Jones). 10st. 10lb. ..... F. Brookes 0
Scientist (Mr. J. Law). 10st. 10lb. ..... G. Pellerin 0
Ambition (Sir M. McAlpine). 10st. 10lb. ..... J. Browne 0
Sheerness (Major D. Mairs). 10st. 10lb. ..... W. Stott 0
Eastern Song (Mr. E. G. de Mestre). 10st. 10lb. ..... J. Hamey 0
Lenox (Mr. H. S. Persse). 10st. 10lb. ..... R. Everett 0
Chutney (Mrs. R. Pilkington). 10st. 10lb. ..... W. O'Grady 0
Tangerine Boy (Mr. P. Thrale). 10st. 10lb. ..... W. Parvin 0
Megreen (Mr. J. H. D. Torr). 10st. 10lb. ..... R. Thrale 0
Grand Minister (Mr. R. N. Willett). 10st. 5lb. ..... J. Kelly 0
..... Adams 0

(Winner trained by F. Wootton, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Peeper, 7 to 2 Vivacious, 6 to 1 each Ambition and Eastern Song, 7 to 1 Chutney, 10 to 1 Gogo, 100 to 8 Tangerine Boy, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 7s. 9d.; places, 4s., 9s. 3d., 7s. 6d. Total win pool, 3,617 units; total place pool, 2,143 units.

Won by four lengths; six lengths separated second and third. Chutney was fourth and Megeen last.

The winner was bought in for 180 guineas.

1.30 (1.30).—THE COWDEN SELLING STEEPLECHASE of 102 sovs. Two miles.

WHITE CARGO, b g, by Volta—Only Girl (Mr. J. Barry (Mr. C. M. Harmsworth)). 5 yrs. 12st. 7lb. ..... Mr. Schaler 1
SHADOW, ch g, by Lally—Terra d'Ombra (Mr. A. W. Groom). aged. 11st. 4lb. ..... W. Speck 2
LARGIE, b g, by Lomond—Carpentia (Mr. W. Christie). aged. 11st. 4lb. ..... E. Vinall 3
Cease Fire (Mr. A. Boxall). aged. 11st. 4lb. W. Parvin 0
Quite Alone (Mr. R. F. Goad). aged. 10st. 13lb. ..... Owner 0
Aesop (Mr. M. G. Roddick). aged. 10st. 13lb. (car. 11st. 2lb.) ..... Owner 0
Rosecomb (Mr. A. G. Whiteman). aged. 11st. 4lb. ..... Mr. Escott 0
Sir Rupert (Mr. S. Bennet). 4 yrs. 10st. (car. 10st. 2lb.) ..... J. Sinnott 0

(Winner trained by Pendarves, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 agst Shadow, 3 to 1 Largie, 11 to 2 Rosecomb, 7 to 1 White Cargo, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 49s. 3d.; places, 3s. 9d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 3d. Total win pool, 2,760 units; won by 10 lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Cease Fire was fourth and Sir Rupert last.

The winner was bought in for 100 guineas.

2.0 (2.1).—THE CROWHURST ALL-AGED HURDLE of 120 sovs. Two miles.

KNIGHT OF KNOCKEEVAN, br g, by Knight of Kilcash—Knockevean (Mr. A. R. McAlpine). 5 yrs. 12st. 5lb. ..... Owner 1
THE WHEEDLER, b or br g, by Orpheus—Elisalexi (Sir M. McAlpine). 5 yrs. 11st. 11lb. ..... W. Stott 2
EN GARDE, br c, by Spion Kop—Sword Play (Mr. W. M. G. Singer). 4 yrs. 11st. 12lb. ..... J. Atkins 3
Elleandonan (Miss D. Paget). 6 yrs. 12st. ..... T. Cullinan 0
Black Ensign (Mr. H. G. Blagrave). 4 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ..... J. Browne 0
Persian Sun (Mr. H. B. Brandt). 4 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ..... D. McCarthy 0
Claudine (Mrs. Evans). 4 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ..... D. McCarthy 0
Paul Alder (Mr. J. V. Rank). 5 yrs. 11st. ..... Ermer 0
Kosolian (Mr. H. Kent). 5 yrs. 11st. 9lb. ..... T. Leader 0
Radio Ray (Mrs. Boswall-Preston). 3 yrs. 9st. 13lb. ..... C. Wenham 0

(Winner trained by Poole, at Lewes)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Knight of Knockeevan, 15 to 8 The Wheedler, 6 to 1 Ellesandonan, 100 to 7 Persian Sun, 100 to 6 Claudine, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 6s.; places, 2s., 4s. 3d. Total win pool, 3,165 units; total place pool, 2,394 units.

Won by half a length; two lengths separated second and third. Claudine was fourth and Kosolian last.

2.30 (2.30).—THE SOUTHERN DOUBLE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (Class II.) of 200 sovs. Three miles.

CASTLETOWN, b g, by Longtown—Octocide (Mr. E. Platt). aged. 12st. 7lb. ..... W. Stott 1
YOUNG PRINCE, gr g, by Prince Philip—Juvenile (Mr. W. Maiden). 6 yrs. 12st. ..... G. Hardy 2
MAISON DRUCE, ch m, by Druce—Maison Lewis (Mr. C. Goad). aged. 11st. 2lb. ..... W. Redmond 3

(Winner trained by Poole, at Lewes)

STARTING PRICES.—Evens Castletown, 11 to 10 agst Young Prince, 100 to 6 agst Maison Druce.

TOTALISATOR PRICE.—Win dividend, 4s. 6d.; places, 2s. 7s. 3d., 3s. Total win pool, 2,836 units; total place pool, 1,646 units.

Won by five lengths; 10 lengths separated second and third.

3.0 (3.1).—THE HEVER HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 102 sovs. Two miles.

MICHAELMAS DAY, gr g, by Tetratema—Sister Rosy (Mr. C. M. Harmsworth). 5 yrs. 12st. 7lb. ..... Mr. Schaler 1
ROSY COVERT, b g, by Roseland—Olivia (Mr. J. H. Whitney). 4 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ..... Mr. G. Bostwick 2
SANTHOME, b g, by Santorme—Home Sweet Home (Captain E. E. Sassoon). aged. 12st. ..Owner 3
Fireball (Lord Allendale). 5 yrs. 12st. 6lb. ..... Mr. Thackray 0
Sleepy Lad (Mr. J. V. Rank). 5 yrs. 12st. 5lb. ..... Mr. G. Evans 0
Battlesbatt (Mr. W. F. Ransom). aged. 12st. 4lb. ..... Owner 0
Young Sport (Captain H. Weber). 5 yrs. 11st. 9lb. ..... Owner 0
Benedictus (Mr. J. Hogan). 5 yrs. 10st. 7lb. (car. 11st. 3lb.) ..... Lord Milton 0
Rocky Cape (Mr. G. S. Langlands). 4 yrs. 10st. 10lb. ..... Owner 0

(Winner trained by Poole, at Lewes)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Michaelmas Day, 4 to 1 Fireball, 9 to 2 Santhome, 6 to 1 Rosy Covert, 100 to 8 each Battlesbatt and Rocky Cape, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 6s.; places, 2s. 6d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 3,306 units; total place pool, 2,799 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; half a length separated second and third. Benedictus was fourth and Young Sport last.

3.30 (3.30).—THE COVERT SIDE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

PAULINUS, b g, by Rochester—La Melba (Mr. J. Beary). aged. 10st. 9lb. ..... W. Stott 1
IRISH TEMPLE, b h, by Irishman—Tecla (Mr. H. G. Blagrave). aged. 9st. 10lb. ..... A. Furnice 2
NON PLUS, b g, by Holiday House—Cocaine (Mr. H. Beaufoy). aged. 10st. ..... J. Browne 3
Ardaile (Mr. G. H. Rigby). aged. 11st. 12lb. ..... W. O'Grady 0
Lucidor (Mr. H. Savill). aged. 11st. 12lb. D. Williams 0
Sunbronze (Mr. A. C. Bostwick). 6 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ..... T. McCarthy 0
Near East (Mr. H. B. Brandt). 5 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ..... Owner 0
Sandy Hook (Mr. S. Sanford). aged. 11st. 3lb. ..... T. Leader 0
Blue Vinny (Mr. P. L. Kindersley). 6 yrs. 11st. 2lb. ..... G. Turner 0
Kilpools (Mr. J. U. Gaskell). 5 yrs. 10st. 4lb. ..... K. Rumble 0
Dusty Foot (Mr. J. H. Whitney). 6 yrs. 10st. 5lb. ..... R. Everett 0

(Winner trained by Beary, at Tilshead)

STARTING PRICES.—4 to 1 agst Non Plus, 9 to 2 Paulinus, 5 to 1 each Lucidor and Irish Temple, 13 to 2 Near East, 10 to 1 Blue Vinny, 100 to 8 each Ardaile and Sunbronze, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 6s. 6d.; places, 2s., 7s. 3d., 3s. Total win pool, 2,836 units; total place pool, 1,646 units.

Won by five lengths; 10 lengths separated second and third. Lucidor was fourth and Sandy Hook last.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE

KNIGHT OF KNOCKEEVAN and CASTLETOWN:—Dividend £3 13s. Pool £349 : 83 winning tickets.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT. STAKE AND WINNINGS)

1.0.—Peeper, WIN 10s. 3d.; PLACE 2s. 9d.; Sunrock PLACE 8s. 3d.; GOGO, PLACE 5s. 6d.

1.30.—White Cargo, WIN 22s., PLACE 2s. 9d.; Shadow PLACE 2s.; Largie, PLACE 2s. 3d.

2.0.—Knight of Knockeevan, WIN 9s., PLACE 3s.; The Wheedler, PLACE 2s. 3d.; En Garde, PLACE 2s. 6d.

2.30.—Castletown, WIN 7s.

3.0.—Michaelmas Day, WIN 8s. 3d., PLACE 2s. 9d.; Rosy Covert, PLACE 5s.; Santhome, PLACE 3s. 3d.

3.30.—Paulinus, WIN 25s. 3d., PLACE 7s. 9d.; Irish Temple, PLACE 7s. 3d.; Non Plus, PLACE 6s.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

SURREY SELLING HURDLE, LINGFIELD.—Spigot Lodge.
ALL PURSUED ENGAGEMENTS.—Derby Dilly.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Massingham Abbey, Chiquita.

Pike are feeding in the Norfolk Broads, and a 21lb. specimen has been captured in the Barton water.

TENNIS

GOOD MATCH AT LORD'S

W. Tutt (Prince's Club, Knightsbridge) beat Emile Latham (Lord's) in a most interesting tennis match at Lord's yesterday by two sets to one (8—6, 3—8, 8—7). The match was the best of three eight-game sets, and it lasted over an hour and a half.

Emile is the son of the great Peter Latham. At present he fails exactly where his father was so great, failing to press home an advantage, or an opening, which he has made for himself. Latham served a high, drop service in this match which continually tucked up his opponent and, as the match was played, he should have won in spite of the fact that the luck was almost continually against him. Tutt played very well indeed against such a good opponent and in that opponent's own court. Tutt shows great promise as a young professional, but he must be careful not to lose his grip of the ball on his racket. Professionals must not always play murderous strokes against members who need practice and enjoyment in any game. Rather at the back of their heads must always be the thought that in teaching others they must not lose their own control. Young professionals are apt to make the mistake of thinking that any stroke is good enough against weak players and to play incorrectly. Even when it is policy to lose a point, that point should be lost with a definite purpose, to a particular place, from a controlled stroke.

The match was so even that the return half of it, which will be played at Prince's Club at 1.30 on Thursday, will be well worth watching. In the first set Tutt led 5—4, Latham 6—5. Tutt won the twelfth game and played extremely well to win the thirteenth. Latham, beginning this game on the hazard side, played two very good strokes to make chase worse than two, twice, and cross over at love-all with no strokes played. The first chase was called "chase-off," Latham misjudging the amount of cut on the ball; the second chase Tutt won, Latham beating the ball alone to fall just on chase two. Latham should have been 30—0, but the score was 30—0 against him and he never recovered, in that set, from what he must have thought very bad tactics for a player of his experience. In the second set Latham played very well indeed, his service being of a very high class. Tutt was 5—2 in the final set, but Latham won the next three games, playing as well as he has ever done in his life. Tutt won a love game and was 6—5 and 7—6. Latham drew level at 7—7, but Tutt won the last game, for the match. In this final game Tutt made a most lucky stroke to hit the pent-house on the hazard side, the ball coming down impossible of play. The winning stroke of the match was, however, brilliant, a back-hand force to the *dedans* from what looked like a winning stroke by Latham under the *grille*.

LINGFIELD PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived from other courses.)

1.0.—The SURREY SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 120 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aDAZZLER (Mr. J. Mayo) ..... F. Morgan	6	12	7
JOHN HAIG (Mrs. L. Ribli) ..... C. Young	5	12	7
NURSEMAID (Mr. G. S. Langlands) G. Langlands	5	12	7
LETCOMBE LASSIE (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	5	12	2
aALTITUDE (Mr. W. Harris) ..... Hedges	6	12	0
LLANDRE AMER (Mr. R. Leach) ..... Tarrant	6	12	0
PLATTOI (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Fitton	a	11	12
MONSIEUR NEUF (Mr. B. Davis) ..... Thrale	5	11	12
aSTOLEN PRINCE (Lord Rosebery) ..... B. Davis	5	11	12
REPAID (Mrs. Ovey) ..... Duller	4	11	12
SELF HELP (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Hobbs	a	11	9
AMOR COURT (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Pendarves	6	11	8
ROQUEFORT II. (Mr. R. de Cazalet) J. Hall	5	11	7
EXCLAMATION (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) De Mestre	5	11	7
CHANAR (Mr. A. Savile) ..... Hedges	4	11	6
VIC'S CHOICE (Mr. J. M. Gosden) ..... Gosden	4	11	6
RUBIE (Mr. R. N. Willett) ..... Gosden	a	11	4
PADDY TOWN (Mr. J. Hylton) ..... Willett	a	11	4
GOLDEN EGA (Mr. H. Geering) ..... Killalee	5	11	2
PUN (Mr. P. Hyde) ..... Butchers	a	10	12
..... H. Smyth	4	10	8

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DAZZLER, T. F. Morgan; NURSEMAID, Owner; ALTITUDE, A. Escott; LLANDRE AMER, D. Butchers; STOLEN PRINCE, L. Hobbs; CHANAR, —; CHOICE, J. Gray; PADDY TOWN, H. Graves; GOLDEN EGA, —.

1.30.—The ST. PIERS SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 102 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
THE SHERIFF (Mr. K. (Goode) ..... Gosden	a	12	2
BRIDGEMORE (Mr. A. Akroyd) ..... J. Hall	a	12	2
NEWTOWN WONDER (Mr. G. S. Poole)			
aSAUCY BOY (Mr. G. S. ..... G. Langlands	a	12	0
WOOD OWL (Mr. G. Bailey) ..... S. Bennet	5	11	12
KWANGO (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Thrale	a	11	11
LAVANDE (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Pendarves	a	11	8
PRINCE REGENT (Mr. R. Paget) ..... Hedges	a	11	7
SIGNAL-ROCKET (Mr. S. Bennet) ..... Cockton	a	11	7
DESERTER (Mr. T. Hands) ..... S. Bennet	5	11	5
aCHEZ-TOI (Mr. M. G. Boddick) ..... Thrale	a	11	0
GRYPHON (Mr. R. F. Goad) ..... Private	a	11	0
GRIFFITH'S OWN (Mr. R. M. Prior) ..... S. Bennet	a	10	13
WATERSPOUT (Mr. E. How) ..... Private	a	10	13
ROYAL LANCS (Mr. Howard Lacy) ..... Gilmour	5	10	12
HUGH O'NEILL (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	5	10	12
MONSOON (Mr. C. D. Peache) O'Neill	a	10	7
DESKRIE (Mr. J. A. Wyman) ..... Gearing	a	10	7
FLAXEN BOY (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Gearing	a	10	0
..... Hedges	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

NEWTOWN WONDER, Mr. G. Langlands; SAUCY BOY, SIGNAL-ROCKET, J. Sinnott; DISPOSALS, Stott; ROYAL LANCS, G. Hardy; HUGH O'NEILL, W. Redmond; DESKRIE, —; CHEZ TOI, —.

2.0.—The ASHDOWN JUVENILE HURDLE RACE of 105 sovs.: for three-year-olds only. One mile and a half.

	St	lb
ESSEX BEACON (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	11	7
aSWAN UPPING (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw) Whitelaw	11	2
aFIDELIO (Mr. G. B. Bates) ..... E. Hartigan	11	2
INSURANCE (Mr. ..... Carr)	10	9
aIRISH PEACH (Mr. F. Hartigan) ..... Tabor	10	9
LESTEFORD (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Hartigan	10	9
LOLLODIAN (Mr. H. Martin) ..... J. Nightingall	10	9
aEASTERN SONG (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) De Mestre	10	9
LYNTON (Mr. Michael Stephens) ..... Blair	10	9
PURLOUGH (Miss D. Paget) ..... Blair	10	9
TETRAGRAM (Mr. ..... Law)	10	9
aADLON (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... W. Nightingall	10	9
ROYAL BLUSH (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... Beary	10	9
BROWYN (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ..... F. Wootton	10	9
ROSELEAF (Mrs. ..... Evans) ..... J. Hall	10	4
ESPIONAGE (Miss I. E. Ford) ..... Turner	10	4
SLY ARBOT (Mrs. H. G. Gregson) ..... Private	10	4
HAANDEY (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... C. Young	10	4
WALTER RALEIGH (Mr. W. Joyner) ..... J. Chapman	10	4
LUCIDAS (Lord Rosebery) ..... J. Scott	10	4
NORMAN ABBOT (Mr. T. Walton) ..... Duller	10	4
DORYTHORGE (Mr. ..... Saddler) ..... Butchers	10	4
..... Private	10	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ESSEX BEACON, R. Thrale; SWAN UPPING, Mr. Cullinan; INSURANCE, J. Ernest; IRISH PEACH, T. Tetragram, W. Speck; ADLON, J. Cash; ROYAL BLUSH, G. Wilson; ROSELEAF, G. Hardy; ESPIONAGE, Mr. L. Whitfield; NORMAN ABBOT, D. Butchers; FIDELIO, —.

2.30.—The SOUTHERN DOUBLE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (Class I.) of 200 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aSHAUN GOILIN (Mr. W. H. Mildwood)			
..... F. Hartigan	a	12	7
KINGSFORD (Mr. Eric Platt) ..... Poole	a	11	7
HOLIDAY HALL (Mr. R. A. L. Harmsworth)			
..... Poole	a	11	4
aEAGLE'S TAIL (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst)			
..... J. Anthony	a	11	1
BAYVIEW (Mrs. N. Colls) ..... Woodland	6	11	0
DILLY (Mr. J. Morant) ..... Boswall-Preston	5	10	10
TOWER HILL (Mr. A. Boxall) ..... Pendarves	a	10	10
aGLANGESIA (Mr. F. K. Melton) ..... Law	a	10	9
CHEVALIER III. (Major R. L. McCreery)			
..... J. Anthony	a	10	8
aPRINCE JEROME (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell)			
..... Woodland	a	10	8
aDUNSHAUGHLIN (Miss D. Paget) ..... Law	a	10	8
aPAMPERER (Mr. G. H. Rigby) ..... Gore	a	10	7
aALIKE (Mr. R. K. Melton) ..... Law	a	10	7
aREDAN (Sir George Abercrombie) E. Piggott	a	10	7
..... Law	a	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SHAUN GOILIN, T. Cullinan; KINGSFORD, —; HOLIDAY HALL, W. Stott; EAGLE'S TAIL, D. Morgan; GLANGESIA, J. Browne; PRINCE JEROME, J. Moloney; DUNSHAUGHLIN, R. Everett; PAMPERER, W. O'Grady; ALIKE, K. Rumble; REDAN, K. Piggott.

3.0.—The WINTER HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
PARSON'S WELL (Mr. G. Bates) ..... Thrale	6	12	7
aSANDRO (Mrs. J. de Selincourt) ..... J. Anthony	5	12	5
aMICHAELMAS DAY (9lb. ex.) (Mr. C. M. H. Harmsworth) ..... Poole	5	12	2
aRESIDUE (Mr. B. Warner) ..... O. Anthony	6	12	1
LOUGHBROWN (Captain M. Wardle) P. Woodton	4	11	7
PLANOLA (Mr. B. Davis) ..... B. Davis	4	11	7
POLISH PATRIOT (Mr. T. Walton) ..... Killalee	a	11	6
THE TYKE (Mr. C. M. H. Harmsworth) ..... Poole	5	11	5
PONORIAN (Miss V. Ellis) ..... W. Payne	5	11	5
COLENSO (Mr. A. E. Ansell) ..... Thrale	4	11	2
aMERCURY (Mr. W. Clarke) ..... Piggott	6	10	12
BALLYSCANLON (Mr. H. Martin) J. Nightingall	6	10	11
COPACABANA (Major L. B. Holliday)			
..... De Mestre	4	10	8
SARONG (Mr. H. B. Brandt) ..... James	6	10	5
ALLITERATION (Mrs. C. Evans) ..... Turner	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SANDRO, R. Everett; RESIDUE, G. Pellerin; MICHAELMAS DAY, —; POLISH PATRIOT, H. Graves; THE TYKE, Stott; PONORIAN, —; MERCURY, K. Piggott; ALLITERATION, Mr. L. Whitfield.

3.30.—The YEAR'S END HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Two miles and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
GATE BOOK (Marquis de San-Miguel) Barrett	a	12	7
GREAT SPAN (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..... Blair	a	12	3
DESERT CHIEF (Major C. K. Davy) ..... Davy	a	12	2
KINGSFORD (Mr. Eric Platt) ..... Poole	a	12	0
RELATION (7lb. ex.) (Mrs. E. D. Cohen) Powell	a	12	0
HOLIDAY HALL (Mr. R. A. L. Harmsworth)			
..... Poole	a	11	10
RENDER (7lb. ex.) (Mr. Hugh Peel) ..... Poole	a	11	9
GERTRUDES (Mr. C. Goad) ..... Pendarves	a	11	3
FREE STATE (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell) ..... Mairs	a	11	3
BRAVE CRY (Mr. W. Parsonage) ..... Elwell	a	11	0
PONGO (7lb. ex.) (Mrs. C. Jones) ..... Gilbert	a	11	0
aPHIBISHER (Lieut.-Colonel S. S. Hill-Dillon)			
..... Woodland	a	10	13
DASH O' WHITE (Mr. P. S. Akroyd) J. Hall	a	10	12
RIGHT HO (Mr. H. B. Brandt) ..... James	a	10	7
SMOKE CLOUD (Mr. C. Winn) ..... F. Hartigan	a	10	5
FAVOURITE STAR (Mr. F. Ambrose Clark)			
..... J. Anthony	a	10	5
aRED ARBOT (Mrs. E. Coote) ..... Law	6	10	5
aRUE BAG (Mr. Montague Evans) ..... I. Anthony	a	10	4
CHIRON (Mr. ..... A. M. Jones) ..... Turner	a	10	1

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GATE BOOK, T. Morgan; GREAT SPAN, G. Foley; HOLIDAY HALL, —; PHIBISHER, W. Speck; RED ARBOT, J. Browne; BLUE BAG, D. Williams; CHIRON, G. Hardy; KINGSFORD, W. Stott.

WOMEN'S ICE HOCKEY

The first women's ice hockey match for the season is to be played on Monday on the Park-lane Ice Rink, Grosvenor House, at 6.30, instead of to-day at the Brighton and Hove Rink as formerly arranged. The match is between the London Lambs and the Sussex Ladies' Ice Hockey Club.

GOLF

IDLE TEARS

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

Two friends of mine, Jones (not Bobby) and Smith (not Macdonald), were playing golf together some little while ago. After Jones had laid his opponent the third of three insurmountable stymies Smith remarked, "You might just have said you were sorry." Poor Jones was overcome with surprise and confusion; he would willingly have expressed regret, but he is so far removed from the common run of men and plays golf in so detached and impersonal a spirit that he really had not noticed that his ball had got in the way.

He deserves some sympathy, but so, according to workaday canons of conduct, does Smith. We do expect a man who has stymied us to pretend that he is sorry. It is one of those courtesies—artificial, if you will, but still a courtesy—which soften the asperities of battle. In this respect we are rather like the people of Erewhon. In the case of a death, we are told, "they send little boxes filled with artificial tears and with the name of the sender painted neatly on the outside of the lid. The tears vary in number from two to 15 or 16, according to degrees of intimacy or relationship, and people sometimes find it a nice point of etiquette to know the exact number which they ought to send. Strange as it may appear, this attention is highly valued, and its omission by those from whom it might be expected is keenly felt."

It may appear strange that we should value an expression of sorrow from the man who has stymied us when we know that he does not mean it, and yet we do. Our behaviour is made the more irrational by this, that if we thought he really did mean it we should resent it, for we should then know either that he did not care whether he beat us or not, or else that he was so sure of beating us that he could afford contemptuously to pity us. There are moments when we do feel a slight regret at laying a stymie and can say so with genuine tears in the voice, but it is only when we are some five holes up with six to play. Our sorrow is worth just about as much as the gesture of the lawn tennis player who deliberately hits the ball out of court when he believes himself, or is, at any rate, believed by others, to have profited by

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

TO-DAY'S COUNTY MATCHES

Five matches in the County Championship deserve their fair share of attention, and in the North and South-West, at any rate, are certain to obtain it—in the programme of Rugby football for this afternoon.

If Gloucestershire can hold the Cornish pack at Camborne, their backs are capable of doing the rest, and so carry their side into the Southern semi-final. Meanwhile, at Exeter, however, the two other counties in the South-Western Division, Devon and Somerset, will be fighting for the off-chance of a replay, which would become necessary if Gloucestershire were beaten by Cornwall for the first time this season. Up in the North, Yorkshire, who are strong favourites for the championship of their division, and, in fact, are strongly fancied to win the semi-final and final, will play Cumberland at Kendal, and on heavy going will find the Cumberland forward a stern and difficult opponent. Lancashire, who have been runners-up for two years in succession, also will have their work cut out to beat Northumberland at Gosforth. There is a third Northern match, Durham v. Cheshire, which should produce another keen struggle, if no more, at Hartlepool.

Club Rugby will have one of the few remaining week-ends during which the representative games, trials, and internationals will not claim most of the public interest and, incidentally, a good many of the leading players. Leicester, who, apart from a notable victory over Oxford, in which Auty, at stand-off half, played a big part, have not as yet succeeded in establishing themselves as one of the sides of the year, will be at the Rectory Field. Perhaps the most notable thing about the fixture will be the first appearances for Blackheath this season, of three such players as A. L. Novis, in the centre, P. C. Hordern, of Newport, and a former Oxford Blue, and B. H. Black, in the pack. The play of M. S. Bonaventura, who made such a successful debut in a trial game at Blundellsands last Saturday, also will be watched with interest.

On the Richmond Athletic Ground Richmond will find Bath probably the second-best club side in the West of England at the moment. Richmond will be glad of the help of R. G. S. Hobbs and A. D. Allen in the pack, and of D. J. McLean, of the R.A.F., at scrummage half. The Harlequins will play the Old Merchant Taylors at Teddington, and in all probability be well extended in front if not behind the scrummage. London Welsh have their annual game with Moseley at Herne Hill, and Guy's Hospital may find Aberavon, who beat Pontypool last week, a much better side now than their record would suggest.

SCHOOLS' HUNDREDTH MEETING.

Bromsgrove School and King Edward's School, Birmingham, who have played home-and-home Rugby matches since 1875, meet to-day at Bromsgrove for the hundredth match of the series. Of the 99 previous games, Bromsgrove have won 52 and King Edward's 42, and five have been drawn.

UNITED BANKS' TOUR

A team representing the United Banks left yesterday for France, and will play at Perpignan to-morrow, and at Narbonne on Monday. The team is:—

H. E. Goldsmith (Midland Bank), back; F. J. Hodges (Lloyds), G. F. Nichols (Westminster), H. L. Chadder (Bank of England), and R. C. Gillett (Bank of England), three-quarter backs; R. L. Elvin (Lloyds) and J. M. Scott (Chartered Bank), half-backs; G. Stokoe (Westminster), W. H. Glock (Midland), M. C. R. White (Lloyds), M. B. Helder (Westminster), C. C. Monkhouse (Lloyds), K. MacNab (Bank of England), J. C. MacLennan (Chartered Bank), G. H. Richards (Barclays), R. A. Low (National Bank of India), E. J. Hebbing (Hongkong and Shanghai), J. N. Houghton (Chartered Bank), and H. B. Wright (Westminster), forwards.

TEAMS AND FIXTURES

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

HARTLEPOOL.—DURHAM v. CHESHIRE

DURHAM.—H. Clayton-Greene (Sunderland), back; J. Corner (Hartlepool Rovers), C. D. Aarvold (Headingley), B. Aarvold (West Hartlepool), and A. C. Harrison (Hartlepool Rovers), three-quarter backs; J. McNail (North Durham) and G. C. Goldson (Armstrong College), half-backs; J. P. Robinson (Sunderland), J. Taylor (North Durham), E. Glasing (Hartlepool Rovers), W. B. Allan (Sunderland), C. Olsen (Hartlepool Rovers), F. Nicholson (North Durham), A. McLaren (Durham City), and E. Carruthers (Sunderland), forwards.

KENDAL.—CUMBERLAND v. YORKSHIRE

CUMBERLAND.—W. Mashiter (Kendal), back; G. Valentine (Workington), G. Cavaghan (Carlisle), T. Pitt (Carlisle), and A. Johnson (Kendal), three-quarter backs; G. Webster (United Services) and Lendal (Kendal), half-backs; J. Gallagher (Old Millbillians), A. Dixon, S. Martindale, E. Jordan (Kendal), A. Young, T. Lawson (Workington), S. Rose (Carlisle), and N. Hewitson (Aspatria), forwards.

YORKSHIRE.—L. Bedford (Headingley), back; F. P. Simpson (Bradford), J. C. Boyce (Bradford), J. R. Auty (Headingley), and L. A. Booth (Headingley), three-quarter backs; H. Umpleby (Headingley) and F. Williams (Headingley), half-backs; N. Hipps (Harrogate Old Boys), T. Standeven (Halifax), J. S. Mellor (Huddersfield, Old Boys), T. S. Malir (Otley), R. Bolton (Wakefield, Old Boys), J. Smith (Huddersfield Old Boys), H. Wilkinson (Halifax), and J. R. Sinton (Headingley), forwards.

GOSFORTH.—NORTHUMBERLAND v. LANCASHIRE

NORTHUMBERLAND.—W. Campbell (Percy Park), back; G. Simpson (Armstrong College), L. H. Garrett (Tynedale), T. B. Bland (Tynedale), and R. B. Horsley (Gosforth), three-quarter backs; G. N. Taylor (Gosforth) and H. Whitley (Northern), half-backs; A. R. B. Polson (Old Novocastrians), F. Hoult (Gosforth), J. Morgan (Rockcliffe), J. H. Webster (Gateshead), H. Harrison (Gosforth), W. Mayhew (Rockcliffe), and J. Redpath (Rosslyn Park), and S. Carter (Gosforth), forwards.

CAMBORNE.—CORNWALL v. GLOUCESTERSHIRE

CORNWALL.—P. Collins (Camborne), back; L. Roberts (Redruth), B. Burnow (Redruth), A. Grigg (Redruth), and Lieutenant C. H. Wood (Devonport Services), three-quarter backs; Lieutenant C. Hinde (Devonport Services) and G. F. Mewton (Camborne School of Mines), half-backs; J. Uren (Redruth), P. Rogers (Redruth), C. Triniman (Redruth), T. Warren (Camborne), W. Rowe (St. Ives), F. Barry (Plymouth Albion), T. Penny (Camborne School of Mines), and J. Hoflow (Hayle), forwards.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—H. Boughton (Gloucester), back; C. Tanner (Cambridge University), M. A. McCalla (Gloucester), D. W. Burland, and K. Dowling (Bristol), three-quarter backs; J. de S. Hall (Clifton) and C. B. Carter (Bristol), half-backs; J. S. Tucker (Bristol), F. Wadley and A. Carpenter (Gloucester), P. G. Gambert (Bristol), K. Salmon (Crosskeys), C. Fry (Cheltenham), J. Davies and L. E. Saxby (Gloucester), forwards.

EXETER.—DEVON v. SOMERSET

DEVON.—T. Scourfield (Torquay), back; M. Wilson (Devonport Services), F. J. Granger (Plymouth Albion), W. Webber (Blackheath), and C. W. F. Bell (Barnstaple), three-quarter backs; W. J. Delahay (Torquay) and G. Richards (Torquay), half-backs; E. Stanbury, R. J. Johns, M. Olsen (Plymouth Albion), N. Rees (Exeter), N. L. Evans (Royal Naval Engineering College), P. C. Hordern (Newport), G. Townend (Devonport Services), and E. R. A. Harding (Devonport Services), forwards.

OTHER MATCHES

BLACKHEATH.—BLACKHEATH v. LEICESTER (2.30)

BLACKHEATH.—S. E. A. Radcliffe, back; T. Preston, A. L. Novis (captain), and H. C. Douty, three-quarter backs; W. E. Millard and R. D. Stewart, half-backs; P. C. Hordern, M. S. Bonaventura, R. H. Charsley, B. H. Black, A. L. Holland, W. E. Tucker, G. M. Wentworth, and G. Laing, forwards.

TEDDINGTON.—OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS v. HARLEQUINS (2.30)

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS.—D. M. Parry, back; R. G. Turnbull, G. E. Buncombe, L. Bywater, and W. R. Spragg, three-quarter backs; A. D. Hore and P. F. Dothie, half-backs; P. C. Arnold, F. English, P. G. Rhimson, W. N. Devonshire, K. M. Wilkins, E. F. Andrews, R. F. Tebbutt, and P. O. G. Edwards, forwards.

HARLEQUINS.—J. C. Hubbard, back; J. C. Gibbs, D. Dodge, J. R. Cole, and J. S. R. Reeve, three-quarter backs; H. C. C. Laird and J. G. Dean, half-backs; L. Wild, F. C. Prescott, G. A. Rutter, G. R. Jackson, F. E. Dunkley, H. C. Price, D. H. Duder, and R. A. Hamilton-Hill, forwards.

RICHMOND.—RICHMOND v. BATH (2.45)

RICHMOND.—D. F. Ryan, back; J. Wright, C. P. M. Green, H. Cook, S. Hoare, and W. H. Chapman, three-quarter backs; R. Burgess and D. L. MacLean, half-backs; P. S. Lee, R. A. Kinnersley, C. E. Hopwood, R. G. H. Hobbs, A. D. Allen, R. H. Ball, F. W. Lister, and C. L. Trout, forwards.

HONOR OAK PARK.—GUY'S HOSPITAL v. ABERAVON (2.30)

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—W. Lewis, back; G. A. Burrows, L. Waller, J. F. Giesen, and D. E. Ashdown, three-quarter backs; A. Thomas and D. J. Eustace, half-backs; J. P. O'Shea, J. S. Batchelor, J. R. F. Popplewell, J. G. Robin, R. G. Knight, G. F. Lashmore, R. A. P. Hoghton, and T. Morgan, forwards.

HARROW.—OLD MILLBILLIANS v. LONDON SCOTTISH

OLD MILLBILLIANS.—T. H. B. Lawther, back; G. M. Meikle, W. R. Lackie, R. J. Edwards, and S. H. Stockman, three-quarter backs; J. W. G. Hume and C. E. M. Wigram, half-backs; W. C. Ramsay, R. B. Hall, F. H. Hancock, J. Lapthorn, L. McLennan, F. D. Childs, J. E. S. Benham, and N. S. Parrow, forwards.

LONDON SCOTTISH.—R. C. Langrish, back; R. Adams, M. C. W. Green, A. C. Cross, and C. E. W. Macintosh, three-quarter backs; A. C. C. Miers and G. McLaren, half backs; W. N. Roughead, K. N. Wright, R. R. F. Macdermid, D. C. W. Dyrbuurgh, D. H. Simson, R. F. Walker, J. C. Miller, and D. Thom, forwards.

PORTSMOUTH.—UNITED SERVICES v. ROSSLYN PARK (2.30)

ROSSLYN PARK.—E. W. F. de V. Hunt, back; A. C. Whitelock, F. E. Alvers, R. E. McIntosh, and N. B. Hunter, three-quarter backs; R. L. Bamford and C. Woodhouse, half-backs; P. T. Cooper, H. O. Bramble, F. A. Skinner, F. S. Kendall, G. D. Milne, J. S. Lewis, R. O. Forbes-Bassett, and E. R. Eason, forwards.

GREENWICH.—R.N.C. v. OLD HAILEYBURIANS

OLD HAILEYBURIANS.—J. H. Shoobbred, back; J. W. Haslam, C. D. Joscelyne, and A. R. Keeling, three-quarter backs; P. S. Clark and W. S. Miller, half-backs; A. S. Cash, H. F. W. Holmes, C. S. Sturt, R. H. Rosalind, R. S. Donaldson, C. R. Jenkins, T. D. Craven, and A. R. Clarke, forwards.

TORQUAY.—TORQUAY v. OLD BLUES

OLD BLUES.—W. W. Nelson, back; T. G. Jennings, K. C. Oliver, G. N. Hooper, and R. K. Jones, three-quarter backs; E. E. W. Mathias, and H. R. H. Wales, half-backs; T. N. Pearce, P. B. Osborne, J. B. Harrison, D. C. B. Roberts, J. J. Redman, H. J. Hobdes, P. G. Wyatt, and K. N. Marshall, forwards.

WELLINGTON.—WELLINGTON ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL (2.45)

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—J. H. Gibson, back; C. W. Malsey, C. W. Crimmins, C. J. B. Pearson, and R. T. Norman, three-quarter backs; H. W. E. Jones and J. H. Caverhill, half-backs; E. J. Goldsmith, R. G. B. Gilbert, W. D. F. Lytle, D. P. de Villiers, T. D. F. Money, R. J. Niven, J. E. Stephens, and J. J. McCann, forwards.

THAMES DITTON.—BANK OF ENGLAND v. OLD CRANLEIGHANS (2.30)

BANK OF ENGLAND.—H. J. Hall, back; A. S. Hann, J. W. Perts, J. K. Hall, and B. Cannell, three-quarter backs; E. Duggleby and J. E. Taylor, half-backs; J. C. Decks, R. H. Osborne (captain), H. J. Fry, H. S. Hunt, S. A. Nicholls, F. W. Smith, B. H. Plumbe, and R. A. Finnis, forwards.

OLD CRANLEIGHANS.—H. A. Richardson, back; H. H. L. Lambert, H. P. Jacob, R. R. Reeve, and G. T. Collingwood, three-quarter backs; G. R. K. Lee and A. Key, half-backs; J. E. Beynon, T. F. Miles, E. R. Kay, A. M. Richardson, D. C. Shuter, P. P. Benson, H. R. Mathys, and J. H. Craigie, forwards.

HERNE HILL.—LONDON WELSH v. MOSELEY (2.45)

LONDON WELSH.—T. J. Davies, back; W. T. Lewis, A. H. Jones, S. L. Jones, and RAY Thomas, three-quarter backs; T. E. Jones-Davies and W. C. Powell, half-backs; forwards from R. V. Howell, R. Ellis, W. A. V. Thomas, Idris Davies, I. Morgan, R. Jones, T. P. M. Lewis, A. Truman, and B. H. Garbett.

DULWICH COMMON.—OLD ALLEYNIANS v. BEDFORD (2.45)

OLD ALLEYNIANS.—E. C. P. Whiteley, back; J. E. Pettifer, D. H. Frankford, A. S. Davies, and L. A. W. Simmons, three-quarter backs; E. D. Miller and K. Andrese, half-backs; T. L. Foster, A. M. Dixon, A. F. Heppenstall (captain), K. J. Stark, R. S. Hellier, K. R. Pettifer, G. Bethell-Jones, and F. King, forwards.

HALE END.—LONDON HOSPITAL v. WOOLWICH

LONDON HOSPITAL.—H. R. Thompson, back; J. St. G. Stead, M. Snipper, M. Disney, and J. V. O'Sullivan, three-quarter backs; H. Samson and E. G. Lewis, half-backs; H. L. Townsend, T. M. A. Lewis, R. C. Percival, A. K. Monro, T. B. Noble, H. D. Barnes, A. J. P. Coetzee, and J. P. Reidy, forwards.

WOOLWICH.—J. N. Payne, back; W. H. Wickes, J. S. Freeborough, N. T. Chetwood, and C. D. Walker Arnott, three-quarter backs; R. A. Kekwick and H. H. Walker Arnott, half-backs; J. H. Bourne, D. A. Kendrew, H. B. Duly, C. Crane, G. A. Cripps, R. R. Cripps (captain), H. J. E. Moule, and J. S. Price, forwards.

DEVONPORT.—DEVONPORT SERVICES v. EDGWARE

EDGWARE.—E. J. Nash, back; L. Scully, T. Mahoney, C. Williams, and E. W. T. Evans, three-quarter backs; A. W. Eustace and T. A. Morris-Johns, half-backs; G. H. Winstone, J. E. Monk, T. W. Daniel, E. Oliver, S. C. Howard, C. Browning, S. P. C. Moon, and E. D. Bowie, forwards.

WANDSWORTH COMMON.—OLD LEYSIANS v. LONDON IRISH

OLD LEYSIANS.—N. H. B. Thompson, back; K. B. Kilner, C. E. R. Taylor, T. E. Morel, and G. M. Philp, three-quarter backs; R. H. Plant and R. D. Holloway, half-backs; C. N. S. Boston, A. Lumsden, J. A. Boston, N. C. Sargant, J. T. Allston, J. M. Lee, G. C. H. Chubb, and H. S. Hargreaves, forwards.

LONDON IRISH.—G. M. Levers, back; D. Coote, P. Coote, F. S. Hodder, and T. W. King, three-quarter backs; J. Savage and D. C. King, half-backs; W. Morgan, G. Gray, M. Kelly, S. McClean, H. E. Anderson, L. M. B. Stuart, W. R. Collet, and G. S. Barry, forwards.

CUTSYKE.—CIVIL SERVICE v. K.C.S. OLD BOYS (2.30)

CIVIL SERVICE.—A. G. White, back; J. R. Williamson, D. Marshall, H. W. Charman, and G. A. Groom, three-quarter backs; J. G. Lewis and C. H. Davies, half-backs; A. Beard, M. G. Kirk, W. D. Kirkham, A. E. Keens, G. A. Stagg, T. A. Forse, W. Davies, and J. B. Patterson, forwards.

K.C.S.—OLD BOYS.—D. W. W. Horne, back; A. H. A. Cardew, R. J. Ridgway, J. L. B. Hardwicke, and W. B. Pollard, three-quarter backs; H. Aitken and M. V. Finnis, half-backs; W. M. Frost, L. F. Tate, C. M. McGilchrist, A. D. Mercer, J. A. B. Powell, S. C. L. Burford, L. M. Sivers, and D. A. Collier (captain), forwards.

HALIFAX.—HALIFAX v. MANCHESTER (2.45)

MANCHESTER.—L. J. O'Reilly, back; D. Peak, H. H. Ryle, J. A. Woolley, and G. A. Gaddum, three-quarter backs; C. H. Adams and J. W. N. Barclay, half-backs; M. G. Layton, A. H. Walker, J. Kendal, R. Hudson, L. Cussons, T. A. Bell, G. Bird, and K. F. Massey, forwards.

RAYNES PARK.—OLD EMANUEL v. SUTTON (2.30)

OLD EMANUEL.—F. J. Edwards, back; G. R. Short, A. J. Head, E. Parker, and J. E. Farmer, three-quarter backs; A. J. Tinker and E. F. Clinton, half-backs; W. B. Bevis, H. J. Butler, J. Lee, R. C. E. Austin, H. F. W. Wickert, R. B. Noble (captain), G. T. Clinton, and F. H. Palmer, forwards.

SUTTON.—R. H. Youngshusband, back; R. H. Letts, D. R. Gulland, J. Piggott, and R. S. Holton, three-quarter backs; F. G. H. Chalk and M. W. Phillips, half-backs; J. Potter, J. S. Pickard, H. S. Hope, J. L. H. Grace, F. O. Robson, A. G. V. Archer, R. S. Bromhead, and F. G. Hope (captain), forwards.

CATFORD BRIDGE.—KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL v. CATFORD BRIDGE (2.45)

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—V. F. Hall, back; S. O. Aylett, T. K. Lyle, S. S. Taylor, and A. Gilpin, three-quarter backs; H. Easton and A. S. Stoke, half-backs; G. A. Barker, R. D. Harding, J. D. Moore, J. V. Sutton, A. B. Hewlett, R. Thomas, S. O. Jones, and F. J. Pinder, forwards.

WORTHING.—WORTHING v. LAW SOCIETY

LAW SOCIETY.—R. Armstrong, back; R. H. Lane, E. C. K. Sadler, P. Wright, and A. J. Hill, three-quarter backs; H. Bland and A. G. Prideaux, half-backs; D. Martin, A. R. Jackson, A. L. Prothero, W. A. Leon, F. Nathan, G. E. Garrett, D. J. Macarthur, and V. Adler, forwards.

GROVE PARK.—OLD STORTFORDIANS v. OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS "A" (2.30)

OLD STORTFORDIANS.—J. C. Collett, back; R. Collett, H. E. Wall, B. J. Greenhill, and M. N. Anderson, three-quarter backs; N. A. Doggart and J. B. Knight, half-backs; J. Hartley Smith, B. E. Erith, E. E. Hoe, W. S. Palmer, G. C. Chamberlain, A. N. Todd, M. L. Arnold, and D. M. C. Best, forwards.

BERKHAMSTED.—THE SCHOOL v. OLD BERKHAMSTEDIANS (2.45)

OLD BERKHAMSTEDIANS.—M. T. Houghton, back; R. Carter, H. G. Maule, W. L. T. Caldwell, and R. C. Edwards, three-quarter backs; G. E. Gibbs and C. V. Jones, half-backs; A. G. Skeet, E. G. Miller, K. J. Timberlake, V. M. F. Sheppard, G. C. Moutrie, D. S. McKimmie, W. E. W. Jennings, and N. McKinnell, forwards.

MAIDSTONE.—MAIDSTONE v. R.A.F. MANSTON

MAIDSTONE.—F. F. Haynes, back; R. W. Bradley, F. M. B. Foreman (captain), Clifford, and C. Gowan, three-quarter backs; L. A. Hedges and W. Haines, half-backs; D. F. Grant, S. J. Brice, W. Steer, E. J. W. Farmer, M. P. Johnson, F. J. White, E. W. D. Western, and H. O. Johnson, forwards.

CHATHAM.—UNITED SERVICES, CHATHAM v. OLD WHITGIFTIANS (2.30)

UNITED SERVICES, CHATHAM.—Lieutenant-Commander Dawson, R.N., back; A. B. Giles, R.N., Sergeant Adams, R.E., E. R. A. Docherty, R.N., and A.-N. Other, three-quarter backs; Lieutenant Winch, R.N., and Lieutenant Davies, R.N., half-backs; Spr. Maddock, R.E., Lieutenant Wright, R.E., E. R. A. Arnold, R.N., Lieutenant Hunt, R.E., L. S. Rogers, R.N., Flying Officer Patch, R.A.F., Corporal Warr, R.E., and Lieutenant Binny, R.E., forwards.

WOOLWICH.—R.M.A. v. H.A.C.

H.A.C.—G. P. Smith, back; G. F. Cooke, R. W. Gleed, G. S. Hoghton, and R. T. Talbot, three-quarter backs; C. R. Griffiths and J. L. Kirk, half-backs; F. C. Shepherd, D. K. Rigby, E. P. V. Lawson, J. McDermid, A. C. Lea, J. A. T. Barstow, C. J. Wilson, T. Lubin, forwards.

GUILDFORD.—OLD HABERDASHERS v. GUILDFORD (2.45)

OLD HABERDASHERS.—G. W. Boden, back; G. A. L. Manton, D. A. Blessby, C. Birch, and G. Appleton, three-quarter backs; A. J. Welch and D. S. Baker, half-backs; F. J. Green, A. Bailey, D. G. Knowles, A. J. Martyn-Johns, E. W. Smith, J. C. Henry, J. E. G. Moody, and S. Gaywood, forwards.

GUILDFORD.—H. Rothwell, back; R. Pentfield, W. W. Jones, G. W. F. Swayne, and R. R. Thomas, three-quarter backs; H. J. Rose and J. A. G. Starnes, half-backs; C. Keuning, J. A. Mayhew, D. Mayhew, R. F. Walls, P. J. May, O. P. Brewer, S. F. Swayne, R. F. Lloyd-Jones, and V. Jillard, forwards.

HARPENDEN.—HARPENDEN v. R.A.F., HENLOW

HARPENDEN.—R. E. Bell, back; W. A. S. Soole, R. A. Aldred, G. Patterson, and F. Whitmore, three-quarter backs; G. Rees and F. N. Salisbury, half-backs; G. P. Ashford, E. A. Williams, B. C. Elliott, J. Vine, B. Wood, C. E. Vine, T. F. Baban (captain), and D. R. Green, forwards.

THAMES DITTON.—OLD PAULINES v. R.M.C. (2.30)

OLD PAULINES.—C. I. Luxemburg, back; A. Jankel, E. A. Dunn, J. H. Salmons, and E. A. Law, three-quarter backs; J. B. Maclean and R. W. Baily, half-backs; C. D. Doring, J. S. H. King, R. Klemin, J. L. Pilcher, K. P. Burton, R. E. Wise, E. O. H. Thompson, and R. H. B. Nicholls, forwards.

GUNNERSBURY.—WASPS v. EALING

WASPS.—J. Saunders, back; D. C. Meadows, C. H. Short, E. C. R. Hopkins, and N. Bedingfield, three-quarter backs; J. Cooke and R. H. Jeans, half-backs; H. Rossell, C. Garbutt, O. S. Bunce, F. S. Morris, N. Compton, R. M. Swyer, J. Wigley, and J. Y. Broughton, forwards.

NORTH WEMBLEY.—ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL v. UPPER CLAPTON (2.45)

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—J. P. Morgan, back; E. R. Hargreaves, C. P. Goodwin, A. T. Ryan, and C. Seeley, three-quarter backs; Ryan and G. Jones, half-backs; H. M. Lloyd Owen, G. Hinchcliffe, P. A. H. Hopkins, E. V. Bevan, R. M. Child, E. N. Dowell, J. H. T. Harrington, and R. S. Richmond, forwards.

UPPER CLAPTON.—P. Roberts, back; G. E. Wells, N. H. Cullen, N. M. Clarke-Lens, and S. S. King, three-quarter backs; C. S. Farnes and M. Pagella, half-backs; E. Noel, E. E. Blacker, F. Pagella, H. C. Steere, J. F. Turck, W. P. Wey, S. C. Tucker (captain), and C. West, forwards.

NEW BARNET.—TOC H v. L.C.C. (2.45)

TOC H.—D. R. Batchelar, back; W. T. Irish, Grose, G. W. Rowland, and G. A. Cottrell, three-quarter backs; W. L. Odam and R. S. Paterson, half-backs; G. G. Batchelar, J. C. Tuffle, H. McKee, G. A. Howe, A. T. Cooper, G. K. Tattersall, D. H. B. Arber (captain), and H. A. Tuttle, forwards.

L.C.C.—J. W. Todd, back; M. Phillips, A. Thompson, J. G. Turner, and C. P. Porter, three-quarter backs; L. West and W. J. Dixon (captain), half-backs; F. C. Cole, S. P. Lucas, W. L. Whitaker, E. James, G. S. Tumman, J. M. Miller, C. A. Loader, and R. C. Gell, forwards.

WINDSOR.—CENTYMCA v. LIFE GUARDS

CENTYMCA.—W. James, back; H. Price, E. Cleland, J. Sare, and J. Dillon, three-quarter backs; E. Fenton and D. W. Shaw, half-backs; A. Creek (captain), F. Angell, S. Bernard, W. Gamble, D. Halliwell, L. Lamsdale, G. Payne, and R. Wakefield, forwards.

BECKENHAM.—BECKENHAM v. HARLEQUINS "A" (2.45)

BECKENHAM.—A. E. Girard, back; M. F. Perey, E. P. Hindley, J. Davis, and J. Faletti, three-quarter backs; D. O. Feeny and F. A. Percy, half-backs; J. B. Forster, R. Catmur, P. Murphy, G. S. Crick, S. Harper, R. Martin, W. M. Downie, and P. J. Fuller, forwards.

DUBLIN.—Leinster v. Ulster.

BRIDGEND.—Bridgend v. Neath (9.45).

CHELTENHAM.—Cheltenham v. Gloucester (2.45).

CARDIFF.—Cardiff v. Pontypool (2.30).

LLANELLY.—Llanelly v. Newport (3.0).

NORTHAMPTON.—Northampton v. St. Bartholomew's Hospital (2.45).

BELFAST.—North of Ireland v. Oxford University (2.30).

SWANSEA.—Swansea v. Coventry (2.45).

EDINBURGH.—Edinburgh University v. Glasgow High School F.P. (2.30).

GLASGOW.—Glasgow Academicals v. Glasgow University (2.15).

EDINBURGH.—Watsonians v. Cambridge University (2.15).

SCHOOL MATCHES

Ampleforth College v. St. Peter's, York; Bedford School v. Old Bedfordians; Bedford Modern School v. Old Modernians "A"; Berkhamsted School v. Old Berkhamstedians; Blundell's School v. Old Blundellians; Brighton College v. Old Brightonians; Bromsgrove School v. Old Bromsgrovians; Caterham School v. Haberdashers; Charterhouse v. College v. Municipal College, Portsmouth; Colfe's Grammar School v. Bancroft's School; Cranleigh School v. Old Blues "A"; Denstone College v. Cotton College; Dunstable School v. Old Boys; Eastbourne College v. London Scottish "A"; Eltham College v. Aske's School; Epsom College v. Woolsop College; Felsted School v. Old Paulines "A"; Glenalmond School v. Old Boys; Hereford Cathedral School v. Old Herefordians; Ipswich School v. Old Ipswichians.

Kelly College v. Old Kelleans; K.C.S., Wimbledon v. Old Boys "A"; King's, Rochester v. Old Roffensians; Liverpool College v. Ruthin School; Monkton Combe School v. Bristol G.S.; Newbury G.S. v. R.N.A.; Newton College v. Newton Juniors; Oratory School v. London Elite Brigade; Oundle School v. Blackheath "A"; Rossall School v. Old Rossallians; St. John's, Leatherhead v. Old Johnian R.U.F.C.; Sedbergh School v. Bolton; Stamford School v. Old Stamfordians; Stonyhurst College v. Merchant Taylors, Crosby; Stowe School v. Mr. Leslie Langton's XV.; Sutton Valence School v. Old Suttonians; Trent College v. Old Tridents; U.C.S. v. U.C.S. Old Boys "A" (away); Wakefield G.S. v. Leeds G.S.; Warwick School v. Old Warwickians; Watford G.S. v. Old Fullerians; Wellington College v. Old Wellingtonians; Wimbledon College v. Old Wimbledonians "A"; Whitgift School v. Rosslyn Park Ex. "A"; Wycliffe College v. Old Wycliffians.

RUGBY LEAGUE

BRADFORD.—Bradford Northern v. Leeds (2.30).

BRAMLEY.—Bramley v. Batley (2.30).

BROUGHTON.—Broughton Rangers v. St. Helens Recreation (2.30).

DEWSBURY.—Dewsbury v. Salford (2.30).

FEATHERSTONE.—Featherstone Rovers v. York (2.30).

HALIFAX.—Halifax v. Barrow (2.30).

HULL.—Hull Kingston Rovers v. Huddersfield (2.30).

LEEDS.—Hunslet v. Widnes (2.30).

KEIGHLEY.—Keighley v. Hull (2.30).

LEIGH.—Leigh v. Wigan (2.30).

ST. HELENS.—St. Helens v. Oldham (2.30).

SWINTON.—Swinton v. Wakefield Trinity (2.30).

WARRINGTON.—Warrington v. Castleford (2.30).

WIGAN.—Wigan Highfield v. Rochdale Hornets (2.30).

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

The second round in the competition for the F.A. Cup will be played this afternoon. This is the last preliminary round, as all the entrants will be included in the draw for the third round, which is to be made on Monday afternoon and its matches played on Saturday, January 10. Most of the teams now left in the competition belong to the two sections of the Third Division of the League.

Three London teams will be engaged in hard matches on their own grounds—Brentford against Norwich City, Crystal Palace against Newark City, and Fulham against Halifax Town. Notts County, who are as yet unbeaten in League matches, have to play Doncaster Rovers, one of the best teams in the Northern Section. Watford play rivals from near home, Luton Town. There will be a strong struggle in each case to get into the next round, for those who do will then have a chance of distinguishing themselves against clubs of the highest class.

LEAGUE MATCHES

Chelsea will again be at Stamford Bridge, and the ground is likely to be heavy and much cut up after the heavy rains and the University match on Thursday. Chelsea have again made seven changes in their side, and what hope they can have of winning consistently until they choose a side and stick to it through thick and thin it is hard to see. At their best they should easily beat Sunderland, who have not been having a good season. West Ham United, who are rapidly making their way up in the Championship, should easily win against Manchester City. Newcastle United have a hard match against Leicester City, and they may win, for they have secured the transfer of Bedford from Derby County. Arsenal, who have a game in hand after their two postponements of the match with Grimsby, play at Liverpool, and will find it hard to win. Sheffield Wednesday are playing at Hillsborough against Birmingham.

AMATEUR MATCHES

Sixty-four of the leading amateur clubs will be engaged this afternoon in the first round of the F.A. Amateur Cup. To save unnecessarily long journeys the draw for the first and second rounds is made in two sections, Northern and Southern. To-day there will be 20 matches in the South and 12 in the North, and the draw has worked out so well that, so far as the South is concerned, it is difficult to find even one club that can be said to have an outstanding chance of success.

Eleven clubs from the Isthmian League are in the first round, and it is unfortunate that two of the strongest, St. Albans City and Wimbledon, should have been drawn together in the first round. Both sides will be strongly represented and, as the tie is to be played at St. Albans, Wimbledon will have to be at their best to win. Ilford, the holders, have suffered from a large number of injuries recently and they will probably be without F. A. Drane and H. G. Dedicoat for their visit to Epsom Town. Ilford, however, are sure to make a great effort to win, as they have held the Cup for two years and no side has yet won in three successive years. Dulwich Hamlet break new ground at Portland, but London Caledonians and Wycombe Wanderers, who meet at Tufnell Park, know each other well and should have a good game. Kingstonian, Nunhead, and Clapton should get through on their own grounds against Enfield, Leavesden Mental Hospital, and H.M.S. Excellent respectively, but Woking will find Cambridge Town, of the Southern Amateur League, hardy cup fighters. Two of Cambridge Town's best defenders, C. R. Cannon and S. F. Duller, joined Hitchin Town at the beginning of this season, and Leyton will not find it easy to score goals there this afternoon. Maidenhead United, who have one of the best teams in their history, have to go to the Isle of Wight to play Ryde Sports, and Metropolitan Police, leaders of the Spartan League, will also have a difficult match at Worthing. Bournemouth Gas Works, the finalists last year, go to Barnet, whom they beat in the third round last season at Bournemouth.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

Representatives of the clubs of the First and Second Divisions of the Football League met yesterday at the Holborn Restaurant, London, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. BROOK HIRST (Huddersfield Town), to discuss the question of International matches and the release of players.

After the meeting had been made public Mr. Brook Hirst referred to the passing at the annual meeting of the Football League of several resolutions, including one that no club connected with the League could release any player for an International match except for the English Association on a day when there is a League match. He had pointed out to Mr. J. McKenna, the President of the League, that he considered it was not sporting to deprive Scotland, Ireland, and Wales of players connected with League clubs, and, at the same time, allow English League clubs to put their full strength into the field. The League clubs did not pass that resolution with that idea. They were anxious to persevere with International matches so long as they did no great harm to the conduct of the Football League.

After some amendment a resolution by Mr. BENDLE W. MOORE (Derby County) was put to the meeting and unanimously passed. It is:—

That with a view to ensuring that all International matches are fully representative of the best players of each country, this meeting is of the opinion:—

(a) That all matches in which Ireland and Wales are engaged shall be played in mid-week before the end of November, and that the net gates of all International matches be equally divided between the four National Associations.

(b) That the match between England and Scotland be played upon a Saturday.

(c) That in the event of the four National Associations agreeing to these suggestions, Rule 27 of the Rules of the Football League should be amended so that all clubs composing the Football League should be enabled to release any of their players who may be selected to play in International matches.

That the opinion of this meeting be conveyed to the various boards of the Associations who, if they are in accord with the opinion of this meeting, should so acquaint the Management Committee of the League, who be respectfully requested to confer with the Football Association in order to ascertain if these suggestions are acceptable to them and the other National Associations, and, if so, at the annual meeting of the members of the League to take steps to carry these suggestions into effect.

CORINTHIANS' TEAM

The following is the Corinthians' eleven to play Brighton and Hove Albion at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, kick-off 2.15:—

B. Howard Baker, goal; C. T. Ashton and A. H. Chadder, backs; J. R. B. Moulesdale, W. T. Whewell, and P. H. Ewer, half-backs; R. W. Robins, A. G. Doggart, D. Kemp-Welch, W. H. Webster, and K. E. Hegan, forwards.

OLD REPTONIANS v. OLD MALVERNIANS

Old Reptonians will play Old Malvernians at the Cycle Track ground, Crystal Palace, this afternoon at 2.30 in the first round of the A.F.A. Senior Cup. The Old Malvernians' team will be:—

J. H. Mears, goal; R. D. Godfrey and C. H. J. Hill, backs; M. Gilford, W. H. Bradshaw, and J. C. Thistleton Smith, half-backs; W. H. L. Lister, C. P. Topper, J. W. Greenstock, H. C. D. Abrams, and C. R. Acheson-Gray, forwards.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

CARLISLE.—Carlisle United v. Tunbridge Wells Rangers (2.15).

CREWE.—Crewe Alexandra v. Queen's Park Rangers (2.15).

SELHURST PARK.—Crystal Palace v. Newark Town (2.15).

DONCASTER.—Doncaster Rovers v. Notts County (2.15).

EXETER.—Exeter City v. Coventry City (2.15).

FULHAM.—Fulham v. Halifax Town (2.15).

GAINSBOROUGH.—Gainsborough Trinity v. Southport (2.15).

GATESHEAD.—Gateshead v. Folkestone (2.15).

GILLINGHAM.—Gillingham v. Aldershot Town (2.15).

HARTLEPOOLS.—Nelson v. York City (2.15).

SCARBOROUGH.—Scarborough v. Lincoln City (2.15).

WALSALL.—Walsall v. Newport County (2.15).

WATFORD.—Watford v. Luton Town (2.15).

WELLINGTON.—Wellington Town v. Wrexham (2.15).

SCOTTISH L

KING EDWARD'S FUND

£282,468 FOR THE HOSPITALS

THE PRINCE'S SPEECH

The Prince of Wales was in the chair yesterday morning at a meeting of the President and General Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, held at the House of Lords, for the purpose of awarding grants to the hospitals and convalescent homes for the present year.

The Prince, who was received with cheers, read the following message from the King, the Patron of the Fund:—

"The King has learned with much satisfaction that the income of the Fund has enabled the distribution to be increased from £250,000 to £266,000, and that £116,000 has also been received on capital account. These gratifying facts themselves testify to the confidence which the Fund has established in the minds of the public, and must be a great encouragement to all its workers and well-wishers.

"His Majesty deeply regrets the death of Sir Otto Beit, to whose munificence the King's Fund is indebted for so large a proportion of the radium which it holds for the use of hospitals in London."

"A GOOD STEP FORWARD"

The Prince proceeded:—

It is very fortunate that we are able to increase the distribution this year from £250,000 to £266,000. It has remained at the quarter million for two years, and we have now taken a good step forward towards the £300,000 mark. This increase is made possible by three satisfactory features in the receipts for the year. In the first place, we have received a donation of £10,000 from the anonymous friend who has now during the past few years given seven sums, amounting in all to £54,000; a very good sort of friend to have. In the second place, there have been considerable additions to the capital fund, notably £90,000 under the will of the late Lord Revelstoke, who was for many years our treasurer. The income from this capital is the solid foundation on which the annual distribution is based. In the third place, the legacies not earmarked for capital have now, for the third year in succession, amounted to more than £60,000, and the whole £66,000 was received this year before November, when the estimates were made up. The combined result is that we are able to increase the distribution by £16,000, and also to pay the special grants towards the pensions scheme for nurses and hospital officers, which themselves come to about £16,000, without running any undue risk of not maintaining this progress in the future. The total amount distributed is thus £282,468.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS' PROGRESS

When I say that it is very fortunate that we are able to make this increased distribution, I am thinking of the present needs of the hospitals. Like most other people, the world over, voluntary hospital managers are finding 1930 a difficult year. But before we begin to talk about remedies, let us try and get the diagnosis right. There has been no evidence whatever of any gradual drying up of voluntary contributions during recent years. Look at the figures in the King's Fund statistical review down to the end of 1929: the number of beds larger every year; expenditure, therefore, increasing every year, but income more than keeping pace; the aggregate surplus on the year's working increased from £17,000 in 1928 to £50,000 in 1929; surpluses £3,000 more, deficit £30,000 less; total from voluntary gifts for all purposes in 1929, £2,800,000. This is for the hospitals in London alone; I am told that the figures for hospitals outside London are better still. This has been for years the normal general position of the voluntary hospitals: maintained, like all good things, only by constant effort, but nevertheless successfully maintained. There are difficulties at the present time, but they are exceptional. If you take all the hospitals together during recent years there has been a steady increase in income year after year.

Let me try once more to express briefly the reason why we regard it as so important that voluntary contributions should be maintained. You can secure efficiency in many different ways. But there are certain special characteristics with which the voluntary system permeates the whole hospital service of this country; and these characteristics have their origin in the close touch between the workers in the hospital, voluntary and paid, and that particular form of sympathy and public spirit which finds expression in voluntary giving.

THE SAVING ASSOCIATION

I should like to mention one kind of voluntary giving which is growing at a great rate. I refer to the voluntary contributions by the patients themselves, and particularly to the contributions organized by the Hospital Saving Association, under the chairmanship of Sir Alan Anderson, by means of weekly workshop collections. I attended the annual meeting of group secretaries the other day, and I was very much impressed. I knew about the H.S.A. before. I knew the membership had grown from 62,000 in 1924 to 800,000 in 1930, and the total receipts from £22,000 to £438,000, all collected in threepences. I know about them as patron of the Association, and as president of the King's Fund, which helped to found it. But the other night I saw them: a hall packed with 2,000 men and women, all obviously in a state of enthusiasm over their job; that is, over putting up 3d. a week out of their wages, and over giving up their spare time to get others to do the same, in order to be able to contribute their fair share of the cost of hospital treatment for themselves and their families, and to help their mates to pay theirs, and thus to help the hospitals to treat those who cannot afford to pay. If these wage-earners can thus continue, in ever-increasing numbers, voluntarily to contribute their share, in spite of the bad times, surely it is up to all the other members of the community also to contribute their share, and so make sure of keeping the voluntary spirit of mutual helpfulness as a permanent feature of our hospital service, under the new arrangements for cooperation between the county authorities and those responsible for the voluntary hospitals.

DISTRIBUTION OF RADIUM

SIR OTTO BEIT'S FURTHER GIFT

Besides the ordinary distribution we have before us to-day the allocation of the further 6 grammes of radium. We were able to buy this because of the King's Fund share of the Thank-offering radium money, and the £10,000 from Mr. Roger Parr. This is in addition to the 4 grammes bought in 1928 with the gift of the late Sir Otto Beit, whose death is such a grievous loss to all who knew him, and knew and valued the great work which he achieved by devoting so much of his wealth, and also of his time and thought, to public objects, particularly the advancement of knowledge and the cure of disease. When the Distribution Committee prepared their report there was a deficit on this additional 6 grammes in the neighbourhood of £8,000. This deficit no longer exists. For it was one of the last acts of Sir Otto Beit to authorize the honorary secretaries to say that he would himself make up whatever was required to pay for the balance. He has thus added to the debt which we owe him for having opened our radium fund by his first gift of £50,000; and before I sit down I shall ask you to send Lady Beit a message expressing our great appreciation of his generosity and our sympathy with her in her bereavement. The King's Fund now holds 10 grammes, and is using it by way of loan to 24 hospitals in the manner originally suggested to the Fund by Sir Otto. This method of concentrating the ownership of radium in the hands of a central body, which places it out on loan, is now well recognized to be one of the best ways of securing its most efficient use both for treatment and for the spread of knowledge. It is, of course, the method that was adopted when the National Radium Commission was set up, and I am pleased to see that the King's Fund and the Commission have been working in friendly cooperation. In a matter in which there is so much to be learnt, and in which knowledge is advancing so rapidly, it is of the utmost importance that the new experience should be pooled, and should be acted on, as quickly as possible.

EXAMPLE OF "AUDAX"

Speaking of the Thank-offering Fund, it is interesting to know that the generosity of "Audax" in giving £105,000 to start that fund is still bearing fruit. At our last meeting I mentioned a donor who had promised £10,500, as being equal to one-tenth of the original gift. We recently had an anonymous letter from a working man who said that when he heard Mr. Audax broadcast he made up his mind to send a guinea a year to the King's Fund for 10 years. After sending 18 months' instalments, he has now sent the whole of the balance. These three sums, £105,000, £10,500, and £10 10s., are samples of the wide basis of support on which the King's Fund and the voluntary hospitals rest. Another interesting donation is the grant of £500 from the Naval Benevolent Trust, on behalf of the petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of his Majesty's Navy, in appreciation of the work done by the London hospitals for naval men and their dependents. We in our turn, on behalf of the hospitals, greatly appreciate this action on the part of the Navy.

I am glad to see that the Distribution Committee, in the visitors' report for this year, "starred" a question relating to the important subject of the comfort of patients. This particular question referred to the time at which patients are awakened in the morning. The replies will be considered as soon as the distribution is over, and I look forward to hearing the result.

The council decided in November to allocate £3,000 to convalescent homes instead of £2,000. This has enabled the Distribution Committee to increase the separate grants, and to give more to homes which provide some amount of medical or nursing care. Such homes have a larger claim on a fund like this, whose primary interest is hospital treatment.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF SERVICE

I now have the pleasure of expressing my thanks and yours to the members of the Distribution Committee, among whom are included all the honorary secretaries; to the chairman, Sir Cooper Perry; to Mr. Eardley Holland, chairman of the Radium Sub-Committee; and to the visitors who inspect the hospitals on behalf of the Fund. I should like also to say how much we are indebted to Lord Luke and Lord Macmillan for their services in connexion with the clause in the Road Traffic Act which insures some payment to hospitals for the treatment of road accidents.

The Council has to lament the deaths of two members, Sir Francis Champneys, who was formerly for many years a member of the Distribution Committee, and Mr. Pett Ridge, who had been one of the most active members of the Propaganda Committee since its formation and was also on the Revenue Committee, as well as being a visitor. We have also to regret the death of Mr. T. P. Legg, another of the visitors, and of Mr. H. W. Marshall, who was a generous donor, and was the founder of the family fund known as the Marshall Fund, which now stands at more than £20,000.

We welcome back on the Propaganda Committee Mr. E. W. Morris, whose long years of experience and deep love of hospital work make him a valuable member of the committee and of the list of lecturers to schools and colleges.

SIR OTTO BEIT

The PRINCE OF WALES then moved the following resolution:—

"That the General Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London desire to place on record their deep regret at the death of Sir Otto Beit, to whom the King's Fund owed a great debt of gratitude for his munificent gift of £50,000 in 1928, to be expended in the purchase of radium, and for his recent promise to make up the amount required to pay for a further supply. As a result of his initiative, his generosity, and his practical study of the best methods of meeting one of the most urgent needs of the hospitals for the purposes of medical treatment and research, the King's Fund is now the holder of a large supply of radium which it has placed on loan with London hospitals in accordance with the terms of his gift.

"The Council also desire to tender to Lady Beit and to the other members of the family an expression of their sincere sympathy with them in their bereavement."

The resolution was passed in silence, the members of the Council rising in their places.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT

Mr. E. R. PEACOCK (treasurer) said that the anonymous donation of £10,000 was a most important addition to the income of 1930. The maintenance of the distribution had for many years depended on their receiving one or more large donations, and every year one or two had been received, except in 1929, when there were, of course, large receipts through the Thank-offering Fund. The additions to the capital fund during 1930 amounted to £116,000. This included the legacy of £100,000 from the late Lord Revelstoke, which was reduced to £90,000 by taxation. This he regarded as one of the worst and least defensible forms of taxation. There were two other legacies of about £5,000 each, one from the estate of the late Sir Frederick Eckstein and one from that of Mrs. Hames—an instalment of a much larger amount. There was also £15,000 from "Audax," being the second year's instalment of his gift of £105,000 to the Thank-offering Fund.

It was indeed satisfactory that legacies available for general purposes should, for the third year in succession, have come to more than £60,000. The actual figures for the three years 1928 to 1930 were £68,801, £68,445, and £64,762. Although the receipts from legacies this year did not, so far, show an actual increase over 1929, they had helped to increase the distribution. For, in the first place, practically the whole of the £64,000 came in before November, when the estimates had to be made up, whereas in 1928 and 1929 only about half the legacies were received before November, and the other half came quite unexpectedly later in the year, and could not be taken into account. In the second place, when legacies on this scale were received for three years running, they increased the five years' average, which was one of the figures the management committee had before them when they were considering what proportion of the legacies could safely be distributed in the year.

Taking all the receipts into account, the fund had been able not only to increase the ordinary distribution by £16,000, but also to meet the cost of the special grants in aid of expenditure on the pensions scheme, which came to just over £16,000, and to carry nearly £16,000 to reserve, where it would be available for use in case of future emergency. After allowing for the income from investments, the amount they had to raise during the year from voluntary sources, in order to distribute as much as they were distributing this year, is at least £100,000. And, as the hospitals had for some time past added every year approximately 500 to the number of their beds, it was clear that to keep pace with the needs of the hospitals there must be a progressive and substantial increase in the amount of their annual distribution.

LORD MARSHALL, on behalf of the League of Mercy, said that this year the league proposed to allocate to the King's Fund £17,000 from its collections. The council of the league was gratified in being able to transfer the same amount as in each of the last three years, in spite of a year so full of difficulties in the way of raising funds for charitable purposes. From the inauguration of the league in 1899 it had transferred to the King's Fund from its collections for hospitals £467,034, and had made grants to hospitals outside London totalling £129,405, making a grand total of £596,439.

REPORT ON DISTRIBUTION

SIR COOPER PERRY (the chairman of the Distribution Committee) presented the report of the committee on the distribution to hospitals (including recovery and convalescent branches), and its recommendations were approved. The committee stated that the amount placed at their disposal for allocation was £263,000, as against £248,000 last year. They were thus provided with an additional £9,000, corresponding to the amount added to the maintenance grants last year, and an additional £6,000 to meet increased needs. They had thus been enabled to avoid any reduction in the general scale of grants and also to strengthen the position of hospitals which were in exceptional difficulties at the end of 1929, or which were known to be faced with increased expenditure during 1930 or 1931 because of additional beds recently opened, or of schemes of capital expenditure already in hand or incapable of being postponed. The result was that the grants recommended in aid of maintenance amounted to £232,100, as compared with £226,065 in 1929 and £216,775 in 1928; and that the grants towards schemes of capital expenditure amounted to £30,900, as against £21,935 out of the ordinary distribution last year and £31,225 in 1928. Special grants towards expenditure on the Federated Superannuation Scheme for Nurses and Hospital Officers came to £16,468, as against £13,734 in 1929. By October, 1930, 97 hospitals had joined the scheme, as against 94 a year earlier; and more nurses and officers had joined. The grants were limited to 25 per cent. of the expenditure of the hospitals on the scheme, or £20,000 a year, whichever might be the smaller, for the period of seven years 1928 to 1934; and also included, within this limit and subject to certain conditions, expenditure on, or in providing for, supplementary pensions for back service of existing officers, and also expenditure on pensions to retired officers. It must not be assumed that the King's Fund would be able to continue the grants in respect of each of the separate headings of expenditure at the same percentages as during the first three years. The total of the present distribution, taking into account ordinary maintenance grants, grants towards capital expenditure, and special pensions grants, was thus £279,468. This was in addition to the allocation of approximately £60,000 worth of radium.

The committee had had pleasure in assisting the executors of the estate of the late Mrs. B. E. Fisher, who were proposing to distribute a sum of money to hospitals for the purchase of improved equipment, to collect information; the executors ultimately distributed £11,362 among 46 hospitals. Early in the year the Naval Benevolent Trust made a contribution of £500 to the King's Fund, on behalf of the petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of H.M. Navy, and asked that the Fund would explain that the grant had been made as a small token of appreciation for the work which it was known that the London hospitals, as a whole, did for naval men and their dependents.

The following grants made in previous years had not been applied for, but the committee recommended their renewal:—

City of London Maternity Hospital, £500 to new nurses' accommodation.

Deptford and Greenwich Babies' Hospital, £250 to rebuilding and extension on a new site.

Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, £750 to extension of in-patient department.

Infants' Hospital, £1,000 to extension.

London Fever Hospital, £500 to new isolation block.

Mothers' Hospital of the Salvation Army, £1,000 to extension.

Mount Vernon Hospital, £500 to extension.

Queen's Hospital for Children, £250 out of £1,000 to additional beds and nurses' accommodation.

Royal Hospital (Richmond), £50 to additional nurses' accommodation.

Royal Northern Hospital, £500 to additional heating apparatus.

St. Thomas's Hospital, £1,000 to first stages of new out-patient department.

Samaritan Free Hospital for Women, £500 to extension.

AWARDS TO HOSPITALS

SIR LEONARD COHEN (hon. secretary) presented the following proposed list of awards to hospitals (including recovery and convalescent branches). The letter (a) indicates an ordinary grant, (b) a special pensions grant, and (c) the total grant to a hospital:—

Acton Hospital.—(a) £950, (b) £59, (c) £1,009, of which £250 to deficit on extension.

All Saints' Hospital.—(a) £50, (b) £29, (c) £79.

Baby Clinic Hospital (Kensington).—(a) £175, (b) £16, (c) £191, of which £100 to deficit on acquisition and adaptation of new premises.

Beckenham Hospital.—(a) £400.

Belgrave Hospital for Children.—(a) £1,700, (b) £110, (c) £1,810.

Bermondsey Medical Mission Hospital.—(a) £125, (b) £5, (c) £130, of which £50 towards improvements.

Blackheath and Charlton Hospital.—(a) £200, (b) £20, (c) £220, of which £50 towards scheme.

Bolingbroke Hospital.—(a) £2,100, (b) £132 (c) £2,232.

Brentford Hospital.—(a) £200, (b) £20, (c) £220, of which £100 towards additional staff accommodation.

British Hospital for Mothers and Babies, Woolwich.—(a) £1,125, of which £500 to deficit on new administration block.

Bromley (Kent) and District Hospital.—(a) £350, of which £200 towards extension.

Carshalton and District Hospital—(a) £75, (b) £14, (c) £89.

Catholic Nursing Institute.—(a) £15.

Central London Ophthalmic Hospital.—(a) £950, (b) £6, (c) £956, of which £500 towards extension.

Central London Throat, Nose, and Ear Hospital.—(a) £1,050, (b) £111, (c) £1,161, of which £750 to deficit on extension.

Charing Cross Hospital.—(a) £6,250, of which £2,000 towards new nurses' home.

Chelsea Hospital for Women (including Convalescent Home at St. Leonards).—(a) £875, (b) £220, (c) £1,095.

Cheyne Hospital for Children (including Country Branch, Hospital at St. Nicholas-at-Wade).—(a) £400, of which £50 towards improvements.

Children's Hospital, Hampstead.—(a) £250, (b) £17, (c) £267, of which £50 towards improved staff accommodation. In consideration of the fact that curable cases are admitted.

City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Lung (Victoria Park).—(a) £8,750, (b) £217, (c) £3,967.

City of London Maternity Hospital.—(a) £1,300, (b) £32, (c) £1,332.

Clapham Maternity Hospital.—(a) £275, (b) £3, (c) £278.

Connaught Hospital.—(a) £1,850, (b) £97, (c) £1,947, of which £350 to deficit on recent extension.

Croydon General Hospital.—(a) £2,000, (b) £86, (c) £2,086, of which £1,000 towards extension.

Deptford and Greenwich Babies' Hospital.—(a) £50.

Dreadnought Hospital (Seamen's) including Albert Dock Hospital, Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Sanatorium at Upbrook, and Convalescent Home at Chatham).—(a) £2,625, of which £1,000 towards reconstruction of out-patient department at Greenwich.

East End Maternity Hospital.—(a) £900, (b) £26, (c) £926, of which £250 to deficit on acquisition of adjoining building and its adaptation for nurses' quarters.

East Ham Hospital.—(a) £1,900, (b) £83, (c) £1,983, of which £500 to reduce deficit on equipment of new general hospital.

East London Hospital for Children (including Convalescent Home at Bognor).—(a) £2,925, (b) £98, (c) £3,023.

Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital (including Recovery Branch at Barnet).—(a) £2,550, (b) £132, (c) £2,682, of which £500 to reduce debt.

Eltham and Mottingham Village Hospital.—(a) £75.

Enfield War Memorial Hospital.—(a) £350.

Evelina Hospital for Children.—(a) £1,350, (b) £49, (c) £1,399.

Finchley Memorial Hospital.—(a) £375, (b) £22, (c) £397, of which £100 towards new nurses' dining-room.

Florence Nightingale Hospital for Gentlewomen.—(a) £400, (b) £15, (c) £415, of which £100 towards improvements.

Forest Hospital (Buckhurst Hill).—(a) £275, (b) £13, (c) £288, of which £50 towards improved X-ray installation.

French Hospital.—(a) £350.

General Lying-in Hospital.—(a) £1,700, (b) £59, (c) £1,759, of which £1,000 towards new nurses' home.

German Hospital (including Convalescent Home at Hitchin).—(a) £6,000.

Golden-square Throat, Nose, and Ear Hospital.—(a) £500, (b) £101, (c) £601.

Gordon Hospital for Rectals.—(a) £50, (b) £43, (c) £93.

Grosvenor Hospital for Women.—(a) £500.

Guy's Hospital.—(a) £11,000, (b) £1,021, (c), £12,021.

Hampstead General and North-West London Hospital.—(a) £2,250, (b) £59, (c) £2,309, of which £250 to deficit on new operating theatre and emergency beds.

Hanwell Cottage Hospital.—(a) £50.

Harrow Hospital.—(a) £675, (b) £37, (c) £712, of which £500 towards extension.

Hendon Cottage Hospital.—(a) £350, (b) £10, (c) £360.

Hornsey Central Hospital.—(a) £375, (b) £19, (c) £394, of which £150 to deficit on new nurses' home.

Hospital for Consumption, Brompton (including Sanatorium at Frimley).—(a) £1,300, (b) £660, (c) £1,960, of which £800 to deficit on improvements.

Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis.—(a) £1,500, (b) £13, (c) £1,513.

Hospital for Sick Children (including Country Branch at Tadworth).—(a) £6,050, (b) £217, (c) £6,267, of which £2,000 towards reconstruction.

Hospital for Women (Soho-square).—(a) £1,100, (b) £137, (c) £1,237.

Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth.—(a) £850.

Hostel of St. Luke.—(a) £125.

Infants' Hospital (including Convalescent Home at Burnham).—(a) £375, (b) £72, (c) £447.

Invalid and Cripple Children's Society's Hospital (Ealing Town).—(a) £400.

Invalid Children's Aid Association Heart Hospital, West Wickham.—(a) £325.

Italian Hospital.—(a) £350.

Jewish Maternity Home for Girls.—(a) £75, (b) £27, (c) £102.

Kensington, Fulham and Chelsea General Hospital.—(a) £850, (b) £2, (c) £852, of which £750 towards extension.

King Edward Memorial Hospital (Ealing).—(a) £1,600, of which £750 to deficit on extension.

King Edward VII.'s Hospital for Officers.—(a) £300.

King George Hospital.—(a) £1,750, (b) £59, (c) £1,809, of which £1,000 towards first stage of new hospital.

King's College Hospital.—(a) £8,000, (b) £535, (c) £8,535.

Kingston-upon-Thames Victoria Hospital.—(a) £200, of which £100 towards improvements.

London Fever Hospital.—(a) £700, of which £100 towards improvements.

London Homœopathic Hospital.—(a) £1,900, (b) £183, (c) £2,083, of which £250 towards nurses' home extension.

London Hospital (including Recovery Branch at Reigate).—(a) £14,125, (b) £592, (c) £15,717.

London Jewish Hospital.—(a) £700, of which £100 to deficit on acquisition of adjoining site.

London Lock Hospital.—(a) £950, (b) £118, (c) £1,068, of which £782 to Harrow-road Hospital and £286 to Dean-street Hospital, £50 of the former being towards the provision of improved nurses' accommodation at Harrow-road, and £150 of the latter being towards extension of out-patient department at Dean-street.

London Temperance Hospital.—(a) £4,000, (b) £97, (c) £4,097, of which £1,000 to reduce debt and £1,000 towards provision of new special departments and pay beds.

Marie Curie Hospital.—(a) £100.

Medical Mission of the Good Shepherd, Babies' Home (Hoxton).—(a) £30.

Metropolitan Hospital.—(a) £4,500, (b) £285, (c) £4,765, of which £750 to deficit on nurses' home and accident wards.

Middlesex Hospital, with which is now included the Middlesex Cancer Hospital (including Convalescent Home at Clacton).—(a) £9,350, (b) £1,240, (c) £10,590, of which £1,000 towards reconstruction.

Mildmay Memorial Hospital.—(a) £425, (b) £1, (c) £426, of which £100 to deficit on extension of maternity pay block.

Mildmay Mission Hospital.—(a) £1,100.

Miller General Hospital for South-East London (including Convalescent Home at Bexhill).—(a) £6,100, (b) £274, (c) £6,374, of which £1,500 to reduce debt, and £500 to deficit on extension.

Mothers' Hospital of the Salvation Army.—(a) £700.

Mount Vernon Hospital.—(a) £1,250, (b) £69, (c) £1,319, of which £250 towards provision of deep X-ray therapy apparatus.

National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart.—(a) £450, (b) £67, (c) £517, of which £100 to deficit on extension of out-patient department.

National Hospital, Queen-square (including Convalescent Home at Pinehley).—(a) £4,325, (b) £278, (c) £4,603, of which £250 to reduce debt.

Nelson Hospital for Wimbledon, Merton, and District.—(a) £1,200, of which £500 towards provision of maternity pay bed block.

North Islington Infant Welfare Wards.—(a) £75.

Norwood and District Cottage Hospital.—(a) £300, (b) £3, (c) £303.

Paddington Green Children's Hospital (including Convalescent Home at Slough).—(a) £675, (b) £44, (c) £719.

Pissamore Edwards Hospital for Wood Green, &c.—(a) £150, (b) £22, (c) £172.

Phillips Memorial Homœopathic Hospital (Bromley).—(a) £10.

Plaistow Maternity Hospital.—(a) £900, of which £100 towards provision of electric lift.

Poplar Hospital for Accidents (including Convalescent Home at Walton-on-the-Naze).—(a) £725, of which £500 towards extension of out-patient department.

Prince of Wales's General Hospital (including Convalescent Home at Nazeing).—(a) £6,100, of which £1,500 to reduce debt.

Princess Louise Kensington Hospital for Children.—(a) £1,000, (b) £9, (c) £1,009, of which £500 towards further stage of new hospital.

Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital.—(a) £2,750, (b) £109, (c) £2,859, of which £1,000 towards rebuilding and extension on new site.

Queen Mary's Hospital for the East End.—(a) £5,000, (b) £241, (c) £5,241, of which £500 to reduce debt.

Queen's Hospital for Children (including Convalescent Home at Bexhill).—(a) £3,500, (b) £198, (c) £3,698.

Royal Dental Hospital of London.—(a) £400, (b) £70, (c) £470.

Royal Eye Hospital.—(a) £800, (b) £85, (c) £885.

Royal Free Hospital.—(a) £7,500, (b) £392, (c) £7,892, of which £500 to reduce debt, and £1,000 towards extension of nurses' home.

Royal Hospital (Richmond).—(a) £1,450, (b) £35, (c) £1,485, of which £300 towards new operating theatre.

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.—(a) £2,750, (b) £208, (c) £2,958, of which £250 towards extension of out-patient department.

Royal National Orthopædic Hospital (including Country Branch Hospital at Stanmore).—(a) £4,750, (b) £246, (c) £4,996, of which £250 to reduce debt, and £500 to deficit on extension of country branch.

Royal Northern Hospital (including Royal Chest Branch Hospital in City-road, Recovery Branch at Branch Hospital in Clacton, Convalescent Home at Southgate, and Convalescent Home at Clacton).—(a) £9,355, (b) £269, (c) £9,594, of which £750 to reduce debt, and £500 towards provision of pay beds.

Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women.—(a) £2,750, (b) £90, (c) £2,839.

Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital.—(a) £1,300 (b) £82, (c) £1,382, of which £500 to deficit on rebuilding and extension on new site.

St. Andrew's Hospital, Dollis-hill.—(a) £1,100, (b) £41, (c) £1,141, of which £750 towards new nurses' home.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—(a) £6,000, (b) £1,028 (c) £7,028, of which £1,000 towards new operating theatres.

St. Columba's Hospital.—(a) £400, (b) £22, (c) £422.

St. George's Hospital (including Recovery and Convalescent Branch at Wimbledon.—(a) £7,675, (b) £465 (c) £8,140.

St. John's Hospital (Lewisham).—(a) £1,750, (b) £145, (c) £1,895, of which £250 towards new children's ward, to be the last £250 required to enable the ward to be opened free of debt.

St. John's Hospital (Twickenham).—(a) £250, of which £200 towards extension.

St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.—(a) £250, (b) £39, (c) £289.

St. Luke's Hospital for Advanced Cases.—(a) £300.

St. Mark's Hospital.—(a) £525; (b) £100, (c) £625, of which £100 to deficit on extension.

St. Mary's Hospital.—(a) £7,500, (b) £365, (c) £7,865, of which £500 to reduce debt, and £1,000 towards new nurses' home.

St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children (Plaistow).—(a) £2,650, (b) £93, (c) £2,743, of which £250 to reduce debt, and £400 to deficit on first stage of new out-patient department.

St. Monica's Home Hospital.—(a) £100.

St. Paul's Hospital.—(a) £75.

St. Peter's Hospital for Stone.—(a) £600, (b) £70, (c) £670, of which £250 towards extension.

St. Saviour's Hospital for Ladies of Limited Means (Osnaburgh-street).—(a) £150, (b) £15, (c) £165.

St. Thomas's Hospital.—(a) £11,250, (b) £1,323, (c) £12,573, of which £250 towards improvements.

St. Thomas's Babies' Hostel.—(a) £30.

Samaritan Free Hospital for Women (including Convalescent Home at Amersham).—(a) £1,250; (b) £88, (c) £1,338.

Santa Claus Home.—(a) £75.

Seamen's Hospital Society (see Dreadnought Hospital).

South-Eastern Hospital for Children (Sydenham).—(a) £825, (b) £52, (c) £877.

South London Hospital for Women.—(a) £1,600, (b) £76, (c), £1,676, of which £500 to deficit on recent improvements.

Stoke Newington Home Hospital for Women.—(a) £75.

Streatham Babies' Hospital.—(a) £25.

University College Hospital.—(a) £8,750, (b) £528, (c) £9,278, of which £250 to deficit on extension of nurses' home.

Victoria Cottage Hospital (Barnet).—(a) £50, (b) £19, (c) £69.

Victoria Hospital for Children (including Convalescent Home at Broadstairs).—(a) £2,300, (b) £223, (c) £2,523, of which £100 towards improvement of nurses' accommodation.

Weir Hospital (Balham).—(a) £50.

Wembley Hospital.—(a) £600, (b) £32, (c) £632, of which £500 towards extension, to be the last £500 required to enable the extension to be opened free of debt.

West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases.—(a) £1,500, (b) £40, (c) £1,540.

Western Ophthalmic Hospital.—(a) £600, (b) £4, (c) £604, of which £250 to deficit on rebuilding.

West London Hospital.—(a) £5,250, (b) £122, (c) £5,372, of which £250 to reduce debt.

Westminster Hospital.—(a) £5,050, (b) £444, (c) £5,494.

Willesden General Hospital.—(a) £2,850, (b) £102, (c) £2,952, of which £250 to reduce debt and £350 to deficit on completed stages of extension.

Wimbledon Hospital.—(a) £575, of which £100 to deficit on recent improvements.

Winifred House Invalid Children's Convalescent Hospital Home.—(a) £15.

Woodford Jubilee Hospital.—(a) £75, (b) £29, (c) £104.

Woolwich and District War Memorial Hospital.—(a) £2,000.

Totals .. (a) £263,000; (b) £16,468; (c) £279,468.

SUMMARY

Grants to hospitals (including recovery and convalescent branches) for the year 1930, as list above:—

Ordinary grants	£263,000
Special grants towards expenditure under the Federated Superannuation Scheme for Nurses and Hospital Officers	16,468
Total grants to hospitals and branches for 1930	£279,468
Grants to non-hospital convalescent homes, as list in separate report	3,000
Total distribution for the year 1930*	**£282,468**

*Besides allocation of approximately £60,000 worth of radium, as per separate report.

CONVALESCENT HOMES

SIR COOPER PERRY then presented the report of the committee on the distribution to convalescent homes not attached to particular hospitals, and moved that the grants be approved. The sum available for distribution was £3,000, £1,000 more than the amount distributed in recent years.

LORD LUKE (hon. secretary) presented the list of awards to convalescent homes not attached to particular hospitals as follows:—

All Saints' Convalescent Home, St. Leonards, £30.
All Saints' Convalescent Hospital, Eastbourne, £275.
Association of Infant Welfare and Maternity Centres.—Arkley Toddlers Convalescent Home, Arkley, £15.
John Madocks Convalescent Babies' Home, near Basingstoke, £35.
Baldwin Brown Convalescent Home, Herne Bay, £15.
Beau Site Convalescent Home, Hastings, £30.
Brentwood Convalescent Home for London Children, Brentwood, £40.
Bushey and Bushey Heath Children's Convalescent Home, Bushey Heath, £10.
Catherine Marsh Convalescent Home, Worthing, £45.
Children's Convalescent Home, Beaconsfield, £25.
Children's Hospital, Cold Ash, Newbury, £20.*
Children's Ophthalmic Convalescent Home, Mayfield, £25.
Convalescent Home for Poor Children, St. Leonards, £130.
Convalescent Police Seaside Home, Hove, £90.
Eastern Counties Children's Convalescent Home, Great Yarmouth, £35.
Friendly Societies' Convalescent Home, Herne Bay, £30.
Home for Boys, Hove, £20.
Home for Invalid Children, Brighton, £50.
Invalid Children's Aid Association Homes:—
Brooklands Home, Worthing, £45.
Clevedon Convalescent Hospital, Broadstairs, £30.
Countess Brownlow Home, near Berkhamsted, £45.
Edgar Lee Home, Willesden, £40.
Fleming Home, Dover, £30.
Hamilton House, Seaford, £60.
Hawkenbury Convalescent Home, Tunbridge Wells, £70.
St. Michael's Home, Southbourne, £30.
London and Ascot Priory Convalescent Home, Ascot, £100.
London and Brighton Female Convalescent Home, Brighton, £125.
London Homœopathic Convalescent Home, Eastbourne, £30.
London Medical Mission Convalescent Home, Folkestone, £10.
Mabel Greville Convalescent Home, Walton-on-the-Naze, £55.
Mental After-Care Association Homes, Fairlight, £225.
Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, Bexhill, Broadstairs (Children), and Walton, £130.
National Sunday School Union Convalescent Home, Clacton, £60.
Pawling Home Hospital for Children, Barnet, £20.*
Ranyard Mission Convalescent Home, St. Leonards, £70.
St. Andrew's Convalescent Home, Folkestone, £90.
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, Dewsey, £50.
St. Gabriel's Convalescent Home for Children, Westgate, £35.
St. Helen's Home, North Letchworth, £20.
St. John's Home, Kemp Town (Brighton), £65.
St. John's Home (Children), Woodley (Reading), £45*.
St. Mary's Convalescent Home, Birchington, £85.
St. Mary's Home for Children, Broadstairs, £100*.
St. Michael's Home for Men and Women, Westgate, £65.
Samuel Lewis Seaside Convalescent Home, Walton-on-the-Naze, £45.
Seaside Convalescent Hospital, Seaford, £85.
Shedfield Convalescent Home, Shedfield, Hants, £10.
Suffolk Convalescent Home, Felixstowe, £55.
Sunshine Convalescent Home for Children, Pelham, Bognor, £10.
Surgical Home for Boys, Banstead, £55*.
Tilford Convalescent Home for Children, Farnham, £40.
Victoria Home for Invalid Children, Margate, £55*.

Total Grants for the year 1930, £3,000.

*In consideration of the fact that convalescent cases are admitted.

It was resolved that the cheques for the grants should be posted on Friday, December 19.

ALLOCATION OF RADIUM

SIR COOPER PERRY presented a report of the Distribution Committee on the second allocation of King's Fund radium to hospital, and the allocation was approved. The committee recalled that it was reported to the council in May that the fund had acquired 10 grammes of radium for loan to hospitals. Of this total, 4 grammes were the gift of Sir Otto Beit, and 6 grammes had been purchased and partly paid for through special donations and through money received from the National Thank-offering Fund earmarked for radium, leaving a balance to be raised towards which specially earmarked donations were invited and would still be welcome. As the purchase of 10 grammes had enabled the whole to be obtained at a lower price, Sir Otto Beit's £50,000 now represented more than 4 grammes. Moreover, Sir Otto having since made himself responsible for the deficit on the further purchase, his gift would ultimately cover nearly half of the 10 grammes held by the King's Fund.

The 4 grammes from Sir Otto Beit were all distributed on loan among 20 hospitals during 1929 and were now in use at the hospitals. With the additional amount of radium at its disposal the Fund found itself able to provide the means of testing a method that had recently attracted attention. This was known as "radium at distance" treatment, and involved the use of a large quantity of radium contained in an apparatus fixed at some distance from the patient, in place of the insertion of small quantities of radium in the patient. The National Radium Fund had acquired such an apparatus in the form of a "bomb," and they had placed this on loan with the Westminster Hospital. As the result of friendly conferences as to the best methods of cooperation, it was agreed that the King's Fund should acquire this "bomb" from the National Radium Trust in exchange for an equal amount of radium (4 grammes) which came out of the additional 6 grammes purchased by the Fund.

The six grammes have been allocated among seven hospitals as follows:—

	Mgms.
Westminster Hospital (bomb)	4.000
Ditto	250
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	450
Middlesex Hospital	370
London Hospital	250
Marie Curie Hospital	250
Royal Free Hospital	200
Chelsea Hospital for Women	100
	5.870
Margin required by suppliers	130
	6.000

Three of these hospitals had participated in the first distribution to 20 hospitals and four had not. Of these allocations 950 milligrammes, in addition to the "bomb," had already been delivered to the hospitals concerned, while specifications had been received for nearly the whole of the balance. Summarized briefly, the position was that 10 grammes had been allocated among 24 hospitals, and that 9 grammes had been delivered and were in use at 23 hospitals. The following was the list of the 24 participating hospitals:—

HOSPITALS WITH MEDICAL SCHOOLS:—	Amount of radium allotted by King's Fund	Amount of radium held by these hospitals, including King's Fund allotment (approx.)
	Mgms.	Mgms.
Charing Cross Hospital ..	250	250
Guy's Hospital	500	500
London Hospital	250	2,500
Middlesex Hospital	870	1,900
Royal Free Hospital	200	700

Letters to the Editor

SYSTEMATIC HOUSING

A NATIONAL BOARD SUGGESTED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There are 143,731 unemployed in the building trade. The Minister of Labour gave these startling figures in the House of Commons last Monday week. It would be interesting to calculate the number of slum dwellers who could be rehoused by the payments made out of the Unemployment Insurance Fund to this large number of unemployed men in the building trade, and if, say, 100,000 of them were fully employed in slum clearance, we might begin to make some real impression upon this social evil.

There is at the present time an ample supply of building materials at prices considerably below anything that has ruled during recent years. The available resources of labour and materials would seem to suggest that now is the time to get seriously to work, but, judging by the experience of the past, we shall probably wait until there is a shortage of both labour and materials and then launch another housing programme, for which we shall have to pay prices that will put the houses so built at a rent beyond the capacity of tenants to pay. If this policy of intermittent supineness and activity is continued, we shall pile up a crushing burden of expenditure upon housing, without achieving the object at which we should aim of securing houses upon something approximating to an economic basis.

The approved method of securing houses at present is to issue Departmental circulars from time to time to local authorities with the result that, in many districts where the housing shortage is comparatively slight, an energetic local authority forthwith launches ambitious schemes, and in other districts where the housing shortage is really acute but the local authority from various reasons is indisposed to act, nothing is done, and so the game goes on.

There is only one effective method of dealing with this housing question, and that is to organize house-building upon a systematic basis. There is no aspect of business enterprise in this country in which at the present time there is a larger amount of competent technical and business experience available, and the persistent ignoring of this is really an act of incredible folly.

There would be no difficulty in constituting a National Housing Board of, say, four or five men with experience, technical, financial, and administrative, to whom could be entrusted the task of organizing a real building programme, spread over a term of years, including both slum clearance and rehousing, in which preference could be given to localities where the need is greatest and building restricted in areas where there is no really urgent demand.

The purchase and distribution of materials would form an important part of the duties of such a board, and long date contracts would enable prices to be stabilized at moderate figures. In the actual work of building mass-production methods would be employed, by means of which experience has shown that very considerable economy can be secured. A comprehensive survey could be taken of the finances of housing and a budget of expenditure prepared within which commitments could be limited.

The House of Commons at least ought to know the full extent of these financial obligations, and sanction for these should be given before liabilities to an unknown extent are undertaken. The taxpayers have never shirked reasonable expenditure upon housing, but they are rightly becoming uneasy at the lack of definiteness in housing policy, and they fear that somehow things are not quite as they ought to be and that an adequate return is not being obtained for the large sums of money expended.

A National Housing Board need not involve the creation of a large army of officials; in fact, it is probable that the reverse would be the case and that redundant officials employed under the present unsatisfactory method in more than one Department of the State could be dispensed with.

I have endeavoured to impress this point of view upon the House of Commons without success, and therefore venture to seek publicity in your columns in the hope that public opinion will take a broader and sounder view of the problems that have to be faced.

Yours faithfully,

J. TUDOR WALTERS.

The House of Commons, Westminster, S.W.1.

SCIENCE AND THE FARM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I was surprised to read the letter from Sir John Russell which you publish in your issue of to-day. I am not aware that either I or any of my colleagues have ever sought to belittle the benefits that have been derived by the nation from the labours of agricultural scientists. But because we appreciate these benefits, surely we are not debarred from believing that even more valuable benefits have accrued to the industry and ultimately to the nation from experience gained through the application by practical farmers of "knowledge of a kind which makes for proficiency in the industry." I believe it is still true that "experience teaches."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD T. MORRIS, President.

National Farmers' Union, 45, Bedford-square, W.C.1, Dec. 9.

LABOUR M.P.s' MANIFESTO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The manifesto issued by Sir Oswald Mosley seems to extend to many who hold a different view of life from that of Socialism a programme which is in no way antagonistic to their views of that immediate action which should be taken now, in view of the present crisis. I am impressed by the remark in the manifesto that the signatories have in no way lost faith in Socialism; nevertheless, many could work along similar lines for the good of the country at the moment without losing faith or sacrificing, on their side, any of their ideals in Conservatism. All that is wanted is cooperation.

I can visualize in this time of crisis that the best needs of the country could be satisfied by agreeing on a definite policy and seeing it carried out swiftly and efficiently, after which those more academic points which can never really be settled in our generation might be started again along purely party lines. My feelings are that in humdrum times, party disputes and party questions are sound everyday diet for politicians, but that the present position demands abnormal treatment. Along the lines of the Mosley manifesto lies the escape for the moment from make-believe into reality, a reality which so many of us have hoped for from so many quarters but have seen issuing only from the manifesto published over the week-end.

I am yours faithfully,

J. T. C. MOORE-BRABAZON.

38, Eaton-square, S.W.1, Dec. 12.

ECONOMY IN THE COMMONS

MORE POWER FOR ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The last few words of your leading article to-day, that the way of providing some effective system of financial control between the spending departments and the electorate is by the development of a strong Estimates Committee, are so true that I venture to ask for a little space to support it once more.

I have been a member of the present so-called Estimates Committee of the House of Commons for more than 10 years. It has no effective powers of control, is ill-equipped with the necessary technical aid, and is forbidden to express an opinion on, or even to consider, any expenditure dependent on policy, and its power to comment on what is left to it is rarely of any value, not being published until the estimates it has dealt with have passed through the House of Commons. In fact it is a farce as a factor in controlling expenditure. But so, in fact, is the House of Commons itself under present conditions. "Not for 25 years," said the Committee on National Expenditure 10 years ago, "has the House reduced, on financial grounds, on its own direct action, any estimate submitted to it."

Constituted effectively, given adequate power and the right of audience by the Government and the House at the right times, such a committee may well be found to be a help in checking the present orgy of expenditure. At any rate it could let the House and the nation know what it was being made responsible for by Government proposals of any specific kind in relation to the general expenditure, after which the responsibility would rest upon the House and the nation. But such a system and such results would need a complete recasting of our whole financial methods.

Yours faithfully,

PHILIP E. PILDITCH.

House of Commons, Dec. 12.

"FROZEN" TRADE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There is one point in the interesting article by Sir Arthur Salter on "frozen" trade which seems at least open to debate. Sir Arthur Salter criticizes the effect on industry of debenture charges, and proceeds:—"Industry can never be healthy and elastic in its organization unless its capital is mainly in the form of shares, whose dividends vary with prosperity." One might agree with this if the whole of the capital invested in shares were really utilized in the industries concerned, but what are the facts?

A limited liability company is floated to finance a certain industry. The public put up the capital in the form of £1 shares. The concern begins to make a profit and to pay dividends, and then the fun begins. As the profits go up so the market valuation of the shares increases, until ultimately we have the £1 share changing hands at perhaps £5, and paying out dividends at the rate of, say, 30 per cent., out of which, be it noted, the holder gets only 6 per cent. on his investment. The capitalized value of the difference between 6 per cent. and 30 per cent. has gone mostly into the pockets of professional speculators, the industry is left with the original subscribed capital, the directors are left to struggle to continue to pay 30 per cent., with the alternative of facing a body of irate shareholders, and the *bona-fide* investor is left to nurture the offspring, in the form of instability of capital resulting from the inflation, and a return on his investment little if any better than he could get from a practically gilt-edged security.

If transactions in shares were permanently limited to the original price, if directors were prohibited from paying out more than, say, 8 per cent. on the capital, if surplus profits were put back into the business and applied to reducing the cost of output, subject to the formation of an ample reserve, we should hear less of the difficulty in obtaining cheap capital for industry. I am not suggesting confiscation of existing rights; it takes longer to climb out of a ditch than to fall into it. But we have already made a start to attempt to climb out of the ditch in the case of the electricity supply industry. Be it far from me to advocate State interference with industry, but I venture to think that, in contemplating the history of the present period, one of the pathetic jests which posterity will unfortunately be prevented from enjoying, owing to the fact that they will have to pay the bill, will be our present system of financing industry.

Yours faithfully,

P. HAWKINS, M.Inst.C.E.

37, Ellesmere-road, Chiswick, W.4, Dec. 11.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I ask you to give publicity to the experience of one who lived for some years in Australia and who married out there?

My wife's father was a much-respected director of one of the best-known banks in Australia, and insisted that our marriage settlements should be in the hands of a trustee company in that country. I therefore transferred from this country a certain amount of British securities, which I deposited with this trustee company, which has up till now remitted the dividends back to me in England, as well as the dividends due from my wife's portion of the marriage settlements, which are invested in Australian securities.

Last week my wife received a letter from them warning her that before long it might not be possible for them to continue sending home the dividends due to her, and they were good enough to add: "It is, of course, open to all Australians, resident abroad, to return to Australia and to enjoy here the whole of the income that may be available for them."

My work is in England, my children are being educated here, and I am not an Australian, though my wife was born there. I wonder what an Australian would say who had invested money in this country and who was told that in future the dividends due to him from this investment in England could not be remitted to Australia, but that there was nothing to prevent him from coming to live in this country in order to enjoy the income in full to which he was entitled. Surely, Sir, this makes it quite impossible for people in this country to invest any capital in Australia, however badly she may need it for her own development, as the dividends accruing therefrom would apparently be intercepted and not reach the investor in this country. I enclose my card, but, if the warning I have received is justified, I shall have to sign myself,

Yours faithfully,

ONCE BITTEN TWICE SHY.

December 10.

THE NEW WHITEHALL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—All those who have grown accustomed to watch with uneasy misgivings the architectural activities of H.M.'s Office of Works will welcome Sir Leslie Scott's letter in your issue of yesterday—if only because it shows the jealous interest that is universally felt in the future development of this historic site.

Personally, I should be inclined to support the view of the Royal Fine Arts Commission as to the building-line on the Embankment side.

The vision of gardens extending from Whitehall-court westward along the Embankment is an attractive one, but the scheme is nullified by the fact that the Westminster end is already blocked by New Scotland Yard and the St. Stephen's Club, while the extension of building to Horse Guards-avenue would do little or nothing to spoil the present view up or down the river.

The retention of an open space near the Banqueting-hall in Whitehall is, however, of far greater importance, as this would prevent the dwarfing of Inigo Jones's lovely façade by new and overshadowing buildings. Incidentally, one may perhaps be permitted to ask, how much longer is the hideous hutment to be allowed to encumber the grass plot next to Gwydyr House?

Vain regrets at this stage are, of course, useless; but it is impossible to help wondering, while the huddle of ungainly commercial buildings that occupy a commanding site at the corner of Parliament and Bridge-streets are allowed to affront, in their muddled vulgarity, Barry's Houses of Parliament and the distant Towers of the Abbey, why the Office of Works should lightheartedly prepare to destroy houses whose architectural interest—apart from the Victorian Frenchifications of Montagu House—dates from the Restoration to the Regency, and whose stones are soaked in history.

I am yours, &c.,

ALAN LAWRENCE.

10, Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square, W.1, Dec. 7.

FOOTBALL IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

LOSSES TO ASSOCIATION GAME

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Year by year it seems that the public schools, like the clubs of amateur football players, are drifting away from Association to Rugby football, or taking up Rugby in preference to Association football. There is no doubt some valid reason why the schools in which special games of football are played, as Eton, Harrow, and Winchester, should tend to familiarize their pupils with the games which they will naturally play in later life. Yet the Eton field game and the Harrow game, if I may speak of those which in the past I have known pretty well, are not unsuitable as preparatory to Association football; and the changes which the young players are called to make in their style of play at the universities or elsewhere are not unwelcome as attractions to football.

It is, I am afraid, professionalism which is the enemy of Association football. Headmasters shrink from encouraging boys, when they leave their schools, to play games which, as they think, are more or less spoilt by the professional spirit. For in Association football the patriotic sentiment, which used to animate local teams and their supporters, has been slowly giving way to the financial interest which is born of professionalism. Newspapers in the North of England contain almost every week at this time of the year reports of bargains by which players, who have won distinction in Association football, are transferred at a high pecuniary cost from one club to another; and sometimes a player who has represented a particular club in one match appears on the football field as playing against that club in another match. May I be permitted then to lift my voice, even if it should be well-nigh a solitary unavailing voice, in an earnest plea for the traditional honour of Association football?

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. E. C. WELLDON.

The Deanery, Durham, Dec. 11.

THE HOMING UMBRELLA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with much interest the correspondence published in *The Times* on "The Lost Umbrella." My own experience, though different, cannot, I anticipate, fail to meet with sympathy.

I returned from Africa to England in July. It rained, and I bought an umbrella. A month later I started on a long journey, and the umbrella went with me. I left it by accident in the train at Tilbury, but a diligent policeman brought it on board the steamer where, recklessly, I claimed it. I need not have done so as there was no proof of my ownership. At Gibraltar I left it in my cabin, to find it a week later at the shipping agents—"with the Purser's compliments." It has accompanied me ever since.

My journey took me to Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, and Persia, and then on by the Gulf to India. I am now at Delhi. At nearly every one of the places I visited I have mislaid, and recovered that umbrella. It has reached me by car, by train, by boat, or by aeroplane—once or twice as unaccompanied luggage with freight and Customs duty to pay. I cannot lose it, try as I will.

It may be asked—why lose it? Because everywhere I have been, and where I now am, it has been, and is, the dry weather season and I have so skilfully organized my journey that it will not rain in any of the countries I am going to visit until I return to England in a year's time.

If any kind reader of *The Times* could solve my problem I should be very much obliged. A letter would reach me here, for I cannot face the ridicule of travelling again with that umbrella, anyhow until the monsoon bursts in May, when it will rain. It is then that my sanity will be vindicated, but meanwhile I want to continue my journey, for if I stay here till May I shall miss the dry weather season in every country I intend to visit for the next year. You may say that in that case the umbrella will prove useful. It won't, for it is full of holes already.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WALTER B. HARRIS.

Delhi, Dec. 1.

DR. BARNARDO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—While reading your sympathetic review of the life just published—"Dr. Barnardo, an Emancipator of Children"—I was reminded of an incident which came under my own notice.

At the first Wembley Exhibition the committee of an exhibition of women's work with which I was associated agreed to allow a collecting-box for Dr. Barnardo's Homes to stand near the entrance. One afternoon a very distinguished elderly general officer in uniform stopped, took out his pocket-book, and folded some bank notes and slipped them into the aperture. He then pulled himself up to his impressive full height and, with a charming smile, said quite proudly, "My mite . . . I was a Barnardo boy," saluted and passed on.

This story bears out your reviewer's statement that "the uninformed man in the street who cheerfully buys a flag on Barnardo Day would be surprised to hear of the clergymen, journalists, barristers, schoolmasters, doctors, statesmen, and musicians, to say nothing of the successful farmers and business men and women, who were once admitted, frightened, probably hungry and shivering, to the 'Ever-Open Door,' and whose money to-day flows steadily towards the homes in payment for their own rescue."

Yours faithfully,

MAUD A. CLOUDESLEY BRERETON.

London, Dec. 10.

CAROL-SINGING FOR LOVE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It so happens that the parish of St. Mary's Somers Town, in which the new flats, referred to in the Rev. J. B. L. Jellicoe's letter, are being built, possesses a choir of its own, which for many weeks past has been hard at work on carols and other Christmas music. Apart from those times when it will be required in church or at the neighbouring hospitals, I shall be very glad to arrange with my colleague, the Rev. D. Morse-Boycott, for it to sing to those of my parishioners who are tenants of the St. Pancras House Improvement Society; though it will not be possible this year to sing carols up and down the *streets* of the parish. As there are very many of your readers who are watching at this time with anxious sympathy the fortunes of the St. Mary's Somers Town choir school for which I recently made a widespread appeal, I should be grateful for an opportunity of correcting the altogether erroneous impression which has been created by the letter in your issue of to-day that the choir is no longer available for parochial needs as they arise. On the contrary, since the choir school scheme has been set on foot the choir has been, and will continue to be, increasingly at the service of the parish.

Yours, &c.,

PERCY MARYON-WILSON, vicar of St. Mary's Somers Town.

St. Mary's Presbytery, 15, Harrington-square, N.W.1, Dec. 12.

Points from Letters

CASH BEFORE CHRISTMAS

Surely one remedy for the hardships suffered by tradesmen because of long unpaid bills lies with themselves. Why do they not give a little consideration for ready money? This pleasant custom survives, so far as I know, only with nurserymen. When I pay for my daffodils I receive a welcome sheet of stamps with my receipt, whereas "prompt cash without discount" at the top of all my other bills is a pistol to the head, a depressing announcement. In the course of a long life I have never yet kept a tradesman waiting for his money, but I pay at once—although I receive no encouragement whatever for so doing.—LADY CUST, Lewes.

LABOUR M.P.S' MANIFESTO

I would call attention to the following passages in the Labour M.P.s' manifesto, without which the remainder of the document is of little practical importance: "In brief we suggest that the rationalization of separate industries must have its complement in the co-ordination, the balance, and the guidance which only a national planning organization can give." "Before we can plan we must control and regulate the factors which prevent the wise direction of our production." The principle contained in these paragraphs is the essential and primary basis to bring the suggestion into being. If the Government is not a central authority with power to co-ordinate and exploit our resources as a whole, by controlling where necessary, the programme could not reasonably be carried out. —Mr. F. DE L. WILLIAMS, Edinburgh Hotel, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

PERSIAN ART IN TURKEY

Had it been possible for Sir Thomas Arnold to read your opportune and admirable leading article "Turkish Generosity" on December 9 he would have been the first to explain that he recently saw the illuminated MSS. and paintings in the Old Seraglio at Constantinople in the company of Dr. F. R. Martin, who first made the acquaintance of those wonderful paintings more than 30 years ago, when they were in the Sultan's private library and access to them was not easy. Dr. Martin had been charged by King Oscar II. of Sweden to search in Constantinople for any records bearing on the sojourn in Turkey of King Charles XII. He was immensely impressed and eager for the day when they could be critically examined. That day has now come and British students will have special reasons for appreciating Turkish generosity.—Mr. A. E. KENDRICK, Burlington Fine Arts Club, 17, Savile-row, W.1.

BY-WAYS OF BILLIARDS

Referring to your Correspondent's article on "By-ways of Billiards," I may mention that there is a very good game for ordinary players called Carolina. It is played with the three billiard balls and a black ball. The latter is placed on the centre spot, the white ball on the pyramid spot, and the red ball on the billiard spot. Cannons and hazards can be made as in ordinary billiards. The black ball when potted or played off into one of the middle pockets counts six to the striker, and a like number to the opponent if into any other pocket, the break in that case being finished. Cannons off the red or white ball on to the black ball which goes into any pocket count four to the player. Bigger breaks can be made than in ordinary billiards, and games consequently do not take so long to play.—Mr. FRANK W. DUPREY, Polygon House, Southampton.

HEADLIGHTS IN TOWNS

Mr. Law's complaint would be justified in many cases if towns were illuminated rather than lit. In most towns the lighting provided is such that it is exceedingly difficult to see anything clearly except in shopping centres. As a large number of pedestrians dislike pavements, and a large number of cyclists place their reflectors (if any) in a position that might warn a descending angel, it is necessary for the safety of such heedless people to take every precaution to counteract their suicidal carelessness. Is it too much to hope that the "mobile police" will warn, or take action against, cyclists whose knowledge of the laws of reflection is inadequately advertised?—Mr. I. FITZROY JONES, Alderley House, Wotton-under-Edge.

LIBERALS AND RETRENCHMENT

Many of the electors would, I feel sure, be glad to have an authoritative Liberal statement whether that fine old word "retrenchment" has been, or is being, erased from the Liberal banner—*e.g.*, Mr. Lloyd George speaks of economy *sotto voce*, yet advocates certain huge expenditure *basso profundo*.—Mr. J. C. CURTIS, Rock Villa, Mumbles, Glam.

MENTAL SICKNESS

Mr. Justice Marshall has pointed out that under the present lunacy laws there is always a risk that the person who is not insane may nevertheless be subject to detention as insane: —"Lunacy is essentially the province of the specialist, and to the specialist it should be strictly confined in order that public opinion may be reassured." Special knowledge is essential if proper judgment is to be exercised. No substantial progress will be achieved in the treatment of mental sickness until the recommendations of the Royal Commission are embodied *in toto* in an Act of Parliament. The idea of detention must give place to that of prevention and recovery become the end and aim of treatment.—Mr. FRANCIS J. WHITE, Secretary, National Society for Lunacy Law Reform, 60, Avenue-chambers, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

CAROL-SINGING FOR LOVE

I sincerely hope that many bodies of trained singers will take to heart Professor Leonard's suggestion and offer carol-singing for love here in the East End. I can assure them that the effort will be welcomed, perhaps not effusively, but certainly sincerely, by multitudes of our beauty-starved people. While there is no fear that in this vast area of back streets the thing can be over-done, it is obviously desirable to avoid "interference," and if choirs think that a local resident can help in this way, they might communicate with me at 211, High-street, Shadwell, E.1.—Mr. FREDERIC NEWBERY, Friends' Meeting House, Brook-street, E.1.

EARLY POSTING

We are being asked to post early. May I suggest that one of the most effective means of enabling this to be done is for the P.M.G. to persuade business firms and individuals who have a large correspondence to instal a private post-box. It is, however, necessary that the cost of this should be reduced, *e.g.*, in 1914 the cost of a post-box was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Initial fee (including one collection other than the night mail)	41	1	0
Three additional collections	1	11	0
Night mail (including Sunday)	2	2	0
	£44	14	6
1930			
Initial fee (including one collection other than night mail)	2	0	0
Three additional collections	3	0	0
Night mail (no Sunday collection now) ..	2	0	0
	£7	0	0

—Mr. T. G. JAMESON, 24, Devonshire-road, Totley Rise, near Sheffield.

PRIVATE ECONOMY

Mr. Rowley's letter in your issue of Wednesday asks where private economy should begin. It seems to me that private thrift is the answer. If every one made up his or her mind to save something, no matter how small, out of income, our national outlook would be changed. Only those who insist on saving no matter how small a sum weekly, monthly, or yearly realize the feeling of well-being and progress it gives. It is unfortunate that high taxation should breed the tendency to spend; we want to revert to our pre-War thrifty characteristics.—Mr. A. J. CHRISTIE, Twatling Farm, Barnt Green, near Birmingham.

THE SOCIALIST DIET

A French physician of my acquaintance, seeing that his treatment of a patient was not a success, changed his method, and remarked to me, "Errare est humanum, perseverare diabolicum." Is this truth not wonderfully applicable at the present time to Mr. Lloyd George and his Socialist assistants? They are subjecting our country to a course of treatment. They see her dying daily under their very eyes. But they persist in evil. Yes, truly, "perseverare est diabolicum."—Mr. CHARLES CORLAND PERRY, Cannes.

TAX PAID BY MISTAKE

If the Revenue Office will not pay what is fair and reasonable is it any wonder that some say they see no harm in cheating the Revenue, as I once heard a man say before a large company? No commercial house or private person would refuse to refund what was paid by mistake, and it is astounding that a Government Department should set a bad example.—The REV. R. BRUCE DICKSON, Speen Lodge, Wendover, Bucks.

CANNERS SHORT OF FRUIT

Lord De La Warr, speaking at the annual dinner of the Farmers' Club, is reported as saying that this year home fruit-canning factories were short of their requirements by thousands of tons, while fruit was left to rot. That fruit was left unpicked would point to the fact that the markets were supplied to satiety, which, indeed, was the case; and when it is considered that in England and Wales there are at least 20 large wholesale markets, it is difficult to understand why the canners chose to leave themselves in such an unsatisfactory position.—Mr. H. M. FOSTER, Haywoods, Hatfield Peverel, Chelmsford.

Parliament

THE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

COMMONS AND THE HUMANE KILLER

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, DEC. 12

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

CHINA INDEMNITY

Mr. DALTON, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Bishop Auckland), presented a Bill to make further provision with respect to the application of the China Indemnity Fund and of the moneys paid on account of the China Indemnity.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS BILL

LIEUT.-COL. MOORE (Ayr Burghs, U.) moved the second reading of the Slaughter of Animals Bill.

The object of this Bill is to ensure that all animals slaughtered in slaughterhouses and knackers' yards in England whether for human food or otherwise shall be humanely killed. It provides that all animals shall be instantaneously killed or instantaneously stunned by a mechanically operated instrument, and requires that all slaughtermen shall be licensed so that only competent and reliable men shall be engaged in the work. There are provisions for the proper inspection of slaughterhouses and knacker yards by constables, persons appointed by local authorities and officers of societies for the protection of animals authorized by the Ministry of Health. It is provided that Jews and Mohamedans shall, nevertheless, be permitted to slaughter animals in accordance with their religious beliefs. The Ministry of Health issued some years ago model by-laws for slaughterhouses providing for the use of mechanical instruments, which may be adopted voluntarily by local authorities, and 330 local authorities have adopted these model by-laws. These by-laws are incorporated in the Bill and applied to the whole country.

Lieutenant-Colonel Moore said the notice paper contained an amendment proposing that the House should decline to read the Bill a second time until the whole subject of the slaughter of animals was fully investigated by a Select Committee. The subject had been thoroughly investigated by commissions and committees—the last inquiry being by a Cabinet Committee in 1923—and all were unanimous in declaring that animals should be stunned before slaughtered. He had been overwhelmed with letters from all sections of the community expressing surprise that the humane slaughter of animals was not universal, and encouraging him in his efforts to make it so. The letters to *The Times* and its leading articles showed that the demand for the Bill was national in its scope. It was based not on sentiment, but on reason and on trade as well as public demand. Every year there were between 14,000,000 and 16,000,000 animals killed for our food. In slaughterhouses where the model by-laws of the Ministry of Health were not adopted a pole-axe was used for the killing of oxen and a knife for the killing of sheep and pigs. To be effective the pole-axe required an immovable animal and a strong and expert slaughterer. He had seen four, five, six and eight blows given by the pole-axe before the animals were killed. In baconcuring factories, a chain was fastened round one of the hind legs of the pig and the animal was drawn up, head downwards, to the sticker, who stabbed it with a knife in the throat. The pig was then passed on to a cauldron of hot water, into which it was dropped. There was no proof that at this time the pig was unconscious.

The humane killer avoided unnecessary cruelty. The method was first to stun the animal by the mechanical killer. Here the hon. member, amid laughter and cheers, gave a demonstration of the use of a mechanical killer, which he held up in full view of the House. From the Press Gallery the instrument looked like a large revolver. "It is not loaded," said Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, "and it would not matter if it were!" "It all depends which way you point it," exclaimed Mr. ALPASS (Bristol, Central, Lab.). "I will point it at the hon. member," retorted LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MOORE. The great advantage of the mechanical killer, he continued, was that it had a captive bolt which was released by the pressure of the cartridge. When the cartridge was discharged, the bolt was freed and penetrated the brain of the animal. When it had done its work the bolt retired into the killer. The type and length of the bolt depended on the type of animal to be slaughtered. The strength of the cartridge also depended on the age and type of the animal. A more powerful discharge and a longer bolt were required for an old tough skull than for the skull of a sheep or calf. The whole thing was perfectly simple. The slaughterman put the killer quickly to the proper part of the animal's head, the trigger was pulled, the bolt discharged, and the animal fell to the ground unconscious. Was that not the best way of putting to sleep those animals whose meat we required? (Cheers.) There was little strength needed: no skill, but merely ordinary care. Nor was the carcass of the animal damaged. The cost was inappreciable. Experiments carried out with the mechanical killer on 8,000 pigs showed that the cost was only .57 of a penny a carcass. How could any baconcurer pass that cost back to the producer or on to the consumer? The thing was perfectly ridiculous and the trade knew it. (Hear, hear.) Thousands of practising butchers had voluntarily adopted this system, and the slaughtermen themselves had declared that in no circumstances would they go back to the old barbarous system. The Bill exempted Jews and Mohamedans. The promoters did not think it wise to interfere with the fundamental religious views of any race. Christians should put their own house in order first, and if they could afterwards endeavour to induce their Jewish friends to adopt this method they would have achieved great progress.

The opposition to the Bill came from some of the bacon-curing interests which were controlled by an association with headquarters near Birmingham—the large firm of Marsh and Baxter. He made no apology for mentioning the name of the firm, because they had already circulated every member of the House. They had secured some support from the Meat Trades Federation and from the National Farmers' Union by giving the impression to those two bodies that the well-being of the trade and the livelihood of their members would suffer as a result of the passage of the Bill. But there were in this country 13 bacon-curing firms competing with Messrs. Marsh and Baxter and using the humane killer. This reform was already practised in 12 European countries, and the Corporation of the City of London had written to him expressing the hope that the Bill would be passed.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.), seconding the motion, said the Bill was needed in the interests of the slaughtermen themselves. It was not right that they should be forced to take part in barbarous methods of slaughter.

MOTION FOR REJECTION

Mr. LANG (Oldham, Lab.) moved:—"That this House declines to give a second reading to the Bill until the whole subject of the slaughter of animals has been fully investigated by a Select Committee of this House." He said that, so far as sheep were concerned, he was satisfied that it was very much more cruel to attempt to shoot them before they were bled than it was to stick them immediately. The real suffering of all animals was in the terror of being manhandled, particularly in strange surroundings, and all the means in the world of bringing unconsciousness would not obviate that real suffering. Either the Jewish method of killing animals was humane or it was not. If it was not it was very serious to give exemption under this Bill to one religious community. He was not at all satisfied that the case for the Bill had been made out. When there was a striking difference of opinion among eminent scientific people who had no axes to grind in the matter he thought that the proper course was to subject the matter to further investigation by a Select Committee.

Mr. BLINDELL (Holland with Boston, L.) seconded the amendment. He said that he was just as anxious as any supporter of the Bill that the most humane methods should be employed for the slaughter of animals, but he realized that the methods adopted by the Bill were not the most suitable to achieve the objects in view. If the question was referred to a Select Committee it could be thoroughly investigated, and an understanding might be arrived at which would enable a Bill to be introduced with the consent of all parties. He agreed that in isolated cases cruelty had existed and accidents might have happened, but such things might occur even under this Bill. Opinion was growing in the trade in favour of the use of the mechanical killer in slaughtering the larger animals, but in the case of pigs and sheep the instrument could not be effectively operated unless the head of the animal was so held that it could not be moved, and that was a very difficult matter. Frequently several shots had to be fired before the animal was killed, and in that respect the method, therefore, was no different from failure in making the pole-axe instantaneously effective. Expert opinion differed widely as to the best method of eliminating preventible cruelty, and the question could only be settled by reference to a Select Committee. It had been claimed that one particular firm had aroused all the opposition to the Bill. He entirely refuted that.

GOVERNMENT VIEW

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne), said that a substantial and growing number of local authorities had adopted humane slaughter. Last year the R.S.P.C.A. alone disposed of 1,800,000 cartridges for this purpose, and in the first eight months of this year the sale of cartridges was 40 per cent. higher than last year. This showed that this was a growing movement, and it was not confined to local authorities, for there was a change also in the attitude of those who represented the meat trade. The House seemed to be in favour of the second reading of the Bill, but he must warn its supporters that if they got a second reading they would only be at the beginning of their troubles. The narrower problem left was a practical problem which could only be solved on the basis of common agreement. If the Bill got a second reading all those who were interested in it had better tear up their pieces of paper with cases and details of the number of minutes animals had or had not survived and see whether they could not arrive at an agreed basis which would render the Bill more or less non-controversial.

BACON-CURERS' ALARM

Mr. GUINNESS (Bury St. Edmund's, U.) said that, so far as cattle were concerned, the case was absolutely proved, but in the matter of sheep it was rather less certain. Bacon-curers were genuinely alarmed at the proposals of this Bill, and he did not think the House could ignore their fears. There was a general desire to see an increased production in the pig industry in this country, but that could only be achieved if the demand was increased from the bacon factories. It would be very difficult for members for agricultural constituencies to vote for a Bill which, in the opinion of the bacon factories, would not only prevent them from getting a larger measure of control on our own markets, but would also prejudice them in competition with the Danish bacon-curers, who were not subjected to any such regulations. He could not support the proposal to send the Bill to a Select Committee, because that would be the end of the measure. At the same time he would reserve freedom of action on the Report stage and third reading. What he would like to see would be an exemption inserted in Committee for the bacon factories, and that the Government should set up a Select Committee to examine the whole problem entirely unconnected with this Bill.

Mr. WOMERSLEY (Grimsby, U.) said that he was quite prepared to meet the supporters of the Bill and discuss the whole matter. The same offer had been made last year and agreement might have been arrived at if those gentlemen had been prepared to get down to the real facts. Unfortunately, however, in dealing with this question there had been far too much heat and far too many threats against those who took an opposite view. The hon. member produced a glass-framed case showing specimens of pork from pigs slaughtered by the mechanical killer and by the knife, and pointed out that the pork mechanically killed was blood-splashed. He said that lamb and mutton killed by the old method had better keeping qualities than lamb and mutton killed by the new.

Mr. RITSON (Durham, E., Lab.) supported the Bill. He regretted that the Minister had not taken a stronger line on the matter.

MAJOR DUDGEON (Galloway, L.), while agreeing that everything should be done to eliminate unnecessary suffering, was not convinced that they had found a method of slaughter which would eliminate fear and pain. The matter was eminently one for a Select Committee.

Mr. MARSHALL (Sheffield, Brightside, Lab.) said that one of the great blots on the Bill was that it did not include powers to make compulsory the humane slaughter of all animals, whether in slaughterhouses or not. No terms of his could describe the horror of the Jewish method of slaughter, and he could not understand why compulsion had been left out in regard to that. No matter what political pressure was brought to bear, he would have done away once and for all with that method of slaughter, which was the absolute acme of cruelty and pain. The essence of humane slaughter consisted in allowing the animal to meet unconsciousness without a possibility of foreknowledge of what was about to happen. That was the method they had adopted in Sheffield, where they slaughtered 180,000 a year. If they were to get the best out of the wonderful instruments for killing animals, Clause 3 of the Bill, which enabled local authorities to employ slaughtermen, must be applied extensively. Mistakes might be made with this pistol and local authorities ought to train men to do the killing instead of leaving it to the butchers.

SIR R. GOWER (Gillingham, U.) said that before this Bill was presented to the House the most careful consideration was given to all its provisions, and it was felt that those provisions represented the absolute minimum. He was profoundly disappointed at the statement of the Minister of Health and he appealed once more strongly to the Government to give the necessary facilities for the passage of the Bill. The promoters were prepared to face every difficulty, and if it appeared that they could not get the whole of the Bill they would consider any suggestions which might be made. There could be no doubt that experience had shown the efficiency of the humane killer. The promoters were satisfied that it was equally applicable to the humane slaughter of pigs as of other animals. On behalf of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals he promised that if the Bill was passed they would see, so far as possible, that every slaughterman was properly trained in the use of the humane killer.

DR. HASTINGS (Reading, Lab.) said it was admitted by opponents of the Bill that the humane killer stunned the animal, though it might not instantly kill him. That, he contended, was the chief thing. So long as the animal was unconscious it did not matter how long it took to die.

Mr. MAITLAND (Faversham, U.) thought nothing was to be gained by sending the Bill to a Select Committee. The House was capable of giving an impartial and considered opinion.

Mr. MATHERS (Edinburgh, W., Lab.) supported the Bill. To refer the measure to a Select Committee was entirely unnecessary.

DR. LITTLE (London University, Ind.) said they must remove what was at present a reproach to the community. He supported the Bill.

LIEUT.-COL. FREMANTLE (St. Albans, U.) supported the motion for the second reading.

Mr. LANG said that in view of the statement of the Minister of Health that it was essential that the Bill should be an agreed measure, he withdrew his amendment in the hope that agreement between the parties might be arrived at. (Cheers.)

The Bill was read a second time.

SEDITIOUS AND BLASPHEMOUS TEACHING

Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE (Kidderminster, U.), in moving the second reading of the Seditious and Blasphemous Teaching to Children Bill, said that its object was to prevent the perversion of the minds of children under 16 years of age by seditious and blasphemous teaching or literature. It did not prevent any doctrine being circulated among adults. He believed that there was no objection raised to the Bill in principle; the only question raised was whether a measure of the kind was necessary. (Ministerial cheers.) It was very difficult indeed to find actual evidence of any widespread teaching of this kind, but that there was a certain amount of it going on was beyond doubt. The present law made it difficult to punish people engaged in such propaganda. The Bill was not in any way aimed at what were called Socialist Sunday schools.

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.) was speaking at 4 o'clock when, under the rules, the debate stood adjourned.

The House stood adjourned immediately afterwards.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Following is a record of the business done in both Houses of Parliament during the past week:—

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY.—Cunard (Insurance) Agreement and Expiring Laws Continuance Bills read first time.

Local Government (Clerks) Bill read second time.

Grey Seals Protection Bill agreed to on Report.

WEDNESDAY.—Debate on Treatment of

ROYAL CHRISTMAS CARDS

REPRODUCTIONS FOR SALE

ARTISTIC CALENDARS

A casual inspection of the great variety of calendars and Christmas cards produced this season by the leading British art publishers might suggest that the public taste has now reached a new position of comparative stability. The old-fashioned "almanac," usually crude in colour and dull in subject, has practically disappeared; and the Christmas card frosted with powdered glass or with conventional designs in which holly, mistletoe and snow scenes were prominent, is rarely seen.

The most popular calendars now seem to be those which reproduce oil or water-colour paintings, and have the months of the year in a neat tear-off form attached to the picture by a knot of silk ribbon. Desk calendars, too, are numerous and for the most part neat. In the production of Christmas cards publishers aim chiefly at attractiveness and daintiness of design. During the past few years there has not been any general change in the output, but the range is very wide and those people who are looking for novelty can find both cards and calendars which have new features.

Raphael Tuck and Sons, Limited, have been producing Christmas cards for more than half a century, and this year's series maintains the reputation which the publishers have acquired for quality. Once again this house has been permitted to reproduce for the use of the public the latest Royal Christmas cards. These are all based on paintings. The subject of the King's card was the sailing of the "Loyal London," by Bernard Gribble; the Queen's choice was "The fragrance of flowers," by Flora Pilkington; and that of the Prince of Wales was "Hudson sails the Atlantic," again by Bernard Gribble. The cards, together with copies of those provided for Princess Mary and the Duke and Duchess of York, can be had in various sizes. Among the many other cards printed by Raphael Tuck and Sons are the "Milady" handkerchief in series, and gramophone record cards which play, sing and talk. There is also a collection of 600 different calendars which offer a full choice in the matter of design and price.

C. W. Faulkner and Co., Limited, have many beautiful calendars in their list, and there are types to suit every room in the house. The plaques reproduced from paintings would not be out of place in proximity to good pictures. Smaller calendars could be used as a substitute for Christmas cards and there is something to suit almost any taste. The humorous kind has not been excluded. Daily tear-off calenders have for their subjects "Great thoughts," "Flowers of thought," "Witty thoughts," and "A symphony of thought." Blotters, which include a calendar and an engagement pad, are another excellent group. The firm also publish an extensive series of personal greeting cards.

ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS

Christmas cards published by the Trustees of the British Museum take the form of coloured reproductions of illuminated manuscripts and are finely printed. Additions made to the stock this autumn include five sets of postcards and four each of the parallel series of large and small process reproductions of single miniatures issued in stiff wrappers. The larger reproductions include a miniature from the Mughal MSS. of the Persian romance of Laila and Majnūn; a large initial R. framing an Annunciation from a late fourteenth-century Florentine choir-book; an initial P. framing a Nativity and Angel and Shepherds—a late fifteenth-century addition to a Florentine choir-book of a century earlier; and the Assumption of the Virgin, with St. Thomas at the foot receiving her girdle, from a hymnal of the Convent of San Salvatore at Siena, dated 1415. The postcards are in sets of six each.

Valentine and Sons, Limited, of Dundee, have a useful assortment of Christmas cards, particularly of the inexpensive kind, and the humorous cards are in the best of taste. The firm specialize in amusing tear-off calendars, and one of these for golfers discloses the fact that there are at least 365 jokes associated with golf and its players. A "daily laugh" calendar has a design by Mabel Lucie Atwell, and an "Aberdeen" calendar can be used for three years without the need to buy a new one.

Ecclesiastical calendars of various types are issued by A. R. Mowbray and Co., Limited, of London and Oxford. They are prepared specially to meet the requirements of English Church people, and set out a good deal of information. Christmas greeting cards published by the firm are artistic in design, and there are special series intended for Bible classes and Sunday schools.

The Burnham Abbey and Cantabrigia cards, calendars and ivorines, published by W. Heffer and Sons, Limited, of Cambridge, are attracting increasing attention. The Burnham Abbey series is modern, mystical and Catholic, while the Cantabrigia selection includes coloured pictures by Estella Canziani and reproductions of Ackermann's striking views of Cambridge.

CHARM AND DISTINCTION

The cards and calendars issued by the Medici Society are characterized by their usual charm and distinction. A calendar with a picture of the Elephant and Castle in the days of stage coaches and fly vans is particularly entertaining.

The Roads Beautifying Association produce a calendar dedicated to all tree lovers and to those who would keep their country beautiful by tree planting. The 12 illustrations to fit the months of the year are delightful studies of the countryside.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have among other publications a Churchman's calendar, a New Prayer-book calendar, and a Vestry calendar.

For those who wish to see the day's date at a glance, J. Walker and Co.'s "Graphic" and "Imperial" bold figure day at a page calendars can be recommended.

COUPON GIFTS

MANUFACTURERS' OPPOSITION

The opposition to the coupon gifts form of trading—against which organizations of retailers have been taking a definite stand for some time—has developed to a point where more than a score of manufacturing firms have refused to supply further branded articles to be used as gifts. Yesterday it was stated that 23 manufacturers of branded articles have so far signified their intention to stop supplies, and others are expected to announce their adhesion to this policy in the near future.

The National Chamber of Trade, which has 360 local associations affiliated to it, with an aggregate membership of about 100,000, has strongly opposed all forms of coupon gift schemes. On this subject the chamber has shown perhaps a greater unanimity than on almost any other matter.

The secretary of the Incorporated Association of Retail Distributors, whose constituent members include most of the big retail stores, stated yesterday that in the past six months the coupon gift system had had a greater vogue with some firms, notably cigarette and chocolate makers, than at any previous period. It had become, in the opinion of retailers, a danger to the retail trade. Retailers considered it to be a pernicious form of advertising, which tended to create a demand for the gift itself rather than for the article it was intended to sell. It went, moreover, to the root of the whole competitive system in that the public were induced to buy an article not on its merits or quality but solely on the value of the gifts. That was definitely unsound and uneconomic.

Manufacturers of branded goods had begun to realize that coupon gifts were not good business in the long run. They had either to take the short view of creating a little extra profit by disposing of a larger amount of goods through the coupon scheme, or of seeing the goodwill of their products in the long run deteriorate. Happily, most of them had realized that retailers had helped to build up the goodwills of their branded goods, and that to run counter to their interests would not ultimately be to the advantage of the manufacturers.

HIGH AND LOW RATES

A tabular statement of rates levied in certain towns was given in *The Times* yesterday. The first column showed the total rates in these towns for the year 1930-31, and the second column those for 1929-30.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

DISCUSSION ON CAUSE AND PREVENTION

The conference on mental welfare, organized by the Central Association for Mental Welfare, was continued at British Medical Association House, Tavistock-square, yesterday. Mr. R. C. Morrison, M.P., presided at the morning session.

A paper on "The ascertainment and notification of mental defectives" was read by DR. E. O. LEWIS, an inspector of the Board of Control. He said that on the basis of the areas investigated by the Wood Committee it was estimated that there were nearly 9,000 imbeciles attending day schools, of whom approximately 7,000 were in public elementary schools. Teachers had in recent years strongly urged the necessity for the removal of these children.

MRS. HESTER ADRIAN, hon. secretary of the Cambridgeshire Association for Mental Welfare, read a paper on "Guardianship and its possible developments." She said that it was estimated that there were some 80,000 mental defectives who could be left in the community under various forms of care and control.

The afternoon session, at which SIR BASIL BLACKETT presided, was devoted to discussion of "The need of an inquiry into the causation and prevention of mental deficiency." DR. F. LANDON DOWN said that the proposal of the Eugenics Society was not for the wholesale compulsory application of sterilization, nor did its authors claim to bring about the total elimination of mental deficiency, or even an immediate great reduction of expenditure on mental defectives. It confidently asserted, however, that our resources for dealing with this evil should be enlarged in this direction, and for that statutory sanction was necessary.

MR. C. P. BLACKER said the means suggested by the Mental Deficiency Committee for limiting the fertility of defectives—segregation and the prohibition of marriage—were obviously wholly inapplicable to the social problem group, who were estimated to form one-tenth of the population of the country. The only method at present available was sterilization.

QUESTION OF STERILIZATION

DR. A. F. TREDGOLD said that the general public had been given to understand that if sterilization were adopted mental deficiency would be eliminated, or at all events its incidence and cost enormously reduced. It was obvious that sterilization would only prevent the birth of those mental defectives who were the offspring of mentally defective parents. His impression, as the result of many years' experience, was that the proportion would not be more than 5 per cent. It could not be too strongly emphasized that this percentage—whatever it might be—was the extent to which the number of defectives would have been lessened had defectives been sterilized a generation ago, and it was the extent of the diminution which would be produced were every defective in existence to be sterilized to-day.

In the absence of definite knowledge on this crucial point he protested against the way in which the public had been misled on this matter. There was the same complete absence of evidence of any reduction in cost that would be achieved by this method. In the present state of our knowledge there were certain very definite difficulties and risks in sterilization, and in view of the negligible amount of benefit which would follow, he did not think we were justified in running those risks. If it were possible, as a result of careful investigation, to devise efficient safeguards nevertheless, from the point of view of prevention or of any material lessening in the extent of mental deficiency, sterilization would be absolutely futile.

Dr. F. C. SHRUBSALL suggested that premature action with regard to sterilization would make the work of the ascertainment officer more difficult.

Dr. F. D. TURNER said that the more research and knowledge were obtained about mental deficiency, the less stress we should lay on heredity and the more on preventible causes.

Dr. H. B. BRACKENBURY said that there was reason for gathering up and authoritatively setting forth the latest knowledge which the world possessed about mental deficiency and heredity. The latest investigations of the results of placing defectives in suitable environment, outside colonies and institutions, under supervision and proper conditions, proved that these people, when they were in the community, behaved themselves both socially and sexually in at least as decent a manner as the rest of the population. There was room for inquiry as to the latest results of their work and the latest methods of genetic investigation. If sterilization was to be on a widespread scale, he was not prepared to support even the tentative proposals.

The conference adjourned until to-day.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE MEMORIAL FUND

NEW VICE-PRESIDENTS

The Executive Committee of the Royal Air Force Memorial Fund met at the offices, 7, Iddesleigh House, Caxton-street, S.W.1, on Wednesday. SIR CHARLES MCLEOD presided.

A letter was received from Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham accepting membership of the committee. Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, who was one of the original members appointed to the committee on its formation in 1919, recently returned from service in Iraq and has taken over the command of the Imperial Defence College in London.

It was announced that the Vanbrugh Castle School, administered by the fund, with 37 boys in attendance, would close for the Christmas holidays next Wednesday and would re-assemble on January 6.

The secretary reported that the usual brief ceremony at the R.A.F. War Memorial on the Victoria Embankment, London, was carried out on Sunday, November 9. In conjunction with the Royal Navy and the Army, at the "Stone of Remembrance," opposite St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, a similar ceremony took place on Armistice Day.

It was stated that Lord Amulree, Secretary of State for Air, Mr. C. T. te Water, High Commissioner for South Africa, and Sir Thomas Wilford, High Commissioner for New Zealand, had become vice-presidents of the fund.

Dates were provisionally approved for executive committee meetings on Wednesdays, at 3 p.m., during 1931, as follows:—March 4, April 29, July 1, October 7, and December 9.

GERMAN ADMIRAL'S PRAISE OF BRITAIN

MEETING OF OLD ZEEBRUGGE ENEMIES

Old enemies met at Scarborough yesterday when Admiral von Turk, of the German Navy, who during the War was in command of the defences of Zeebrugge, and Admiral Blount, who took part in the attack on Zeebrugge, were guests at a passengers' and paymasters' dinner in connexion with the Graham Sea Training School. The passengers and paymasters are those who have sailed on the school's schooner Maisie Graham in training cruises. Admiral von Turk had extended hospitality to the boys and acted as their guide when ashore at Lubeck, and was consequently invited to Scarborough.

Addressing the boys of the training school in the morning Admiral von Turk, speaking in English, said:—"You, my dear boys, are real English. You belong to the sea. You rule the waves and never shall be slaves. Your wonderful fleet and wonderful army proved that you never could be slaves. You must keep up the honour of your flag and your country."

Admiral von Turk was the guest of the officers' mess of the Royal Corps of Signals at Scarborough Barracks on Thursday night, and yesterday was received by the Mayor of Scarborough at the Town Hall.

HUSBAND'S DIVORCE SUPPORTED BY WIFE

In an undefended divorce petition at the Birmingham Assizes yesterday, the respondent wife went into the witness-box to support her husband's petition so that she could marry the co-respondent, who was lying dangerously ill in a sanatorium. The petitioner was Frederick Exton, of Owen-street, Birmingham, who applied for a decree *nisi* on account of the misconduct of his wife—Violet Exton, of Eley-road, Sellyoak, Birmingham, with Thomas Henry Elliott, an inmate of a sanatorium at Halesowen. In reply to the COMMISSIONER (Mr. E. A. Mitchell-Innes, K.C.), the woman said that she did not appear to give evidence by arrangement with her husband. He did not know she was coming. She had been to a lawyer and told him she wanted to marry Elliott. There was no hope at all for him now. Mr. BEAUMONT, counsel, stated that Mrs. Exton wished to apply for the period between the decree *nisi* and the decree absolute to be shortened. The COMMISSIONER said notice must be given to the King's Proctor. A decree *nisi* was granted.

TRAIN OF PULLMAN PARLOUR CARS

LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON SERVICE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SOUTHAMPTON, DEC. 12

The Southern Railway Company ran to-day one of the new Pullman Parlour Car trains which will be introduced for service between London and Southampton at the beginning of next year for ocean liner passengers. Besides the traffic manager of the company (Mr. E. C. Cox) and other officials of the railway, representatives of a number of shipping companies were included in the party who joined in the preliminary trip to Southampton.

The train is an example of the advance in railway equipment for the comfort and pleasure of passengers. The interiors of the cars, the shells of which are built entirely of steel, are luxuriously furnished, and inlaid woodwork is a feature of an artistic scheme of decoration. Arm chairs are provided for the passengers, and there are also small private drawing rooms, and through the wide windows of the cars travellers are able to view the pleasant country through which the Southern railway passes. There are kitchens for the service of meals, and the members of the party who joined in the inaugural trip were entertained at luncheon on the train.

With the Mayor of Southampton and railway and dock officials the visitors afterwards embarked on a tender and made a tour of the new dock extensions of the Southern Railway Company, which have been designed to provide an additional 15,500ft. of quays. The site of this extension is to the west of the present docks, and 400 acres of the foreshore of the River Test, two miles in length, will be reclaimed, necessitating the construction of a quay wall 7,000ft. long. Passenger and cargo sheds will be erected on the quays, and there will be rail communication with the main line system. The complete scheme, which will involve an expenditure of £13,000,000, is being constructed in sections, and the work upon the first section has now reached an advanced stage. This is being carried out at an estimated cost of £3,000,000, and the section will comprise a self-contained dock estate with 3,500ft. of quay wall, with a depth of water alongside of 45ft.

As announced in *The Times* on November 29, the Southern Railway Company, to meet the request of the Cunard Steamship Company that accommodation should be provided at Southampton for dry-docking the new vessel which they propose to construct, have agreed to build a new graving dock which will be the largest in the world. It will be 1,200ft. long and 135ft. wide at the entrance, with a depth of 45ft. It was stated to-day that the site of the new dock had not been finally selected.

SPURIOUS 10/- NOTES

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO FORGE

At the Central Criminal Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice McCardie, ERNEST WILLIAMS, 24, chauffeur; BENJAMIN BONNY, 28, printer; HENRY SAUNDERS, 39, stevedore; and ROSE LILY SAUNDERS, 39, his wife, on bail, pleaded "Not Guilty" to an indictment charging them with conspiring together and with other persons unknown between October 1 and November 20, 1930, to forge and utter 10s. Bank of England notes. Bonny pleaded *Guilty* to charges of possessing forged notes and apparatus for their manufacture. Williams, Henry Saunders, and Rose Lily Saunders pleaded "Not Guilty" to those charges.

Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., and Mr. Christmas Humphreys prosecuted on behalf of the Bank of England; Mr. Wickham appeared for Williams; Mr. R. S. Chapman for Bonny; Mr. N. Richards for Saunders; and Mr. Ross for Mrs. Saunders.

Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., said that in October there began to arrive at the Bank of England a whole series of forged 10s. notes. Up to the present more than 100 notes had arrived at the Bank of England, and their number was increasing. The attention of the police was called to two addresses—one in Scott-street, Canning Town, and the other in Godsell-road, Plaistow. It was suggested by the prosecution that Williams and Bonny lived in Scott-street, and Mr. and Mrs. Saunders at Godsell-road. On November 20, having obtained a search warrant, police officers surrounded the house in Godsell-road and entered. It was a little four-room cottage with a back garden and wall.

In a front bedroom they saw Mrs. Saunders leaning over a bed in the act of concealing two 10s. notes. Her husband was sitting in the kitchen. Some of the officers on going upstairs saw Williams cross from one bedroom to another, and they told him to get back to the room he had come from. Inside this room Bonny was standing in the midst of a perfect nest of implements of forgery. There was an iron printing press, all kinds of inks, photographic plates, photographs of portions of notes, notes in every stage of manufacture, and the forged note complete except for the head of the sovereign, for which there was a print. Bonny said the others knew nothing about the matter. Saunders stated that he only let the room. At the police station the prisoners were searched. A receipt for a boxwood scraper, which was part of the printing press, was alleged to have been found in the pocket of Williams's overcoat. The attitude of Williams from the beginning was that he knew nothing about the forgery. Bonny's case, by his plea, apparently was that he did it by himself.

A police officer, in cross-examination, stated that Williams said that the receipt for the boxwood scraper was not found on him.

Albert George Marshall, overseer in the printing section of the Bank of England, gave evidence and was handed an envelope containing 18 forged notes. He said they were a series of notes in different stages of manufacture, from the first impression to completion. There was a difference of the technique in the notes in the early and later stages. The later improved in quantity and quality. He would not call them good forgeries, but they were absolutely passable to the public.

MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE said the jury would like to know whether the paper used was actual Bank note paper.

The witness.—No.

His LORDSHIP said he could understand that one reason why banks did not discover the forgery was that in the rush of business a cashier had not time to examine the notes.

The trial was adjourned until Monday morning.

£5,000 FOR BREACH OF PROMISE

DAMAGES FOR WIDOW

Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Bird, a widow, of Grenville-road, Hampstead, was awarded £5,000 damages at the Middlesex Sheriffs' Court yesterday for breach of promise by Thomas Brooks, of Detroit, Michigan, United States.

Mr. H. Pierron, who appeared for Mrs. Bird, said she was a native of Lye, Worcestershire. Her father was a merchant. Mr. Brooks, too, was a native of Lye. He resided there with his father, who was in a large way of business, and on the death of his father the defendant and his brother succeeded to a substantial ironmongery business. Both the parties being in Lye many years ago they became friends. Brooks married and left Lye and went to America. The plaintiff married an auctioneer and estate agent, and she also left Lye. In 1923 her husband died. In September, 1925, she saw a report of the marriage of the defendant's daughter in America. She wrote to him and his wife congratulating them. Correspondence followed. In 1926 he was writing that his business, the "Diana" car, was a very large business.

In November, 1927, he sent her a newspaper cutting showing that his wife had just died. Correspondence continued, and in March, 1928, he was addressing the plaintiff as "Dear Nancy" and signing himself "Tom."

Mr. Brooks arrived here in June.

Mrs. Bird said that on the day of Brooks's arrival he brought her a diamond and platinum ring with 25 diamonds in it. It proved too small and he went to have it enlarged. That was the last she saw of the ring. Arrangements were made for the marriage to take place before Brooks returned to America. She sold her own house and furniture worth £1,000 for £200. On July 6 he left for Stourbridge, where he expected to find his share of the business there to amount to about £16,000. When he came back, instead of being worth £16,000 his share was £50,000. He said that he would buy a house for her in England and they would have a pleasant home in Detroit. He promised her a wedding gift of £3,500 in cash for her personal use and said that she would have a fine car and a chauffeur for herself. Then one day he said he had to go up North for a few days, and he never came back. Inquiries showed that he had returned to America.

MOTOR LICENCES

IMPORTANCE OF EARLY RENEWAL

The Secretary to the Ministry of Transport makes the following announcement:—

"Motorists should apply for renewal of their existing motor licences as early as possible in order to assist the county councils and county borough councils dealing with the large number of renewal applications which will be received.

"The renewal of licences expiring on December 31 may be effected as from December 17. To avoid delay, the instructions for renewal, as set out in the registration book and on the renewal form, R.F.1A, should be carefully followed.

"On and after January 1, 1931, evidence must be produced when application is made for a motor vehicle licence that the provisions of Part II. of the Road Traffic Act, 1930, have been complied with. This evidence will usually take the form of a certificate of insurance or a certificate of security. Renewal forms and declaration forms may be obtained from any money order office. Vehicles falling under new taxation categories should be re-declared on the appropriate full declaration form, and not on the renewal form, R.F.1A."

It is estimated that approximately 2,500,000 motor vehicle licences will expire on December 31, of which the majority will be renewed for the quarter or year beginning on January 1. This work of renewal, together with the issue of licences taken out for the first time, will throw a great strain on the staffs of the local taxation offices. The public can materially assist the authorities by ensuring that their applications for renewal are in order, thus saving much correspondence, and by applying for renewals as early as possible and so avoiding congestion at the last moment.

SAFETY ON THE ROAD

MR. H. MORRISON ON MOTOR DRIVERS' HOURS

MR. HERBERT MORRISON, Minister of Transport, speaking at South Hackney yesterday, referred to the section in the Road Traffic Act which deals with the limitation of time during which drivers of locomotives, tractors, public service vehicles, and goods-carrying motor-vehicles may remain continuously on duty without adequate rest periods. The public had become familiar, he said, with cases of drivers of motor-coaches who had become involved in accidents owing to inattention brought about by excessive hours of duty without sufficient periods of rest.

Motor-coach cases received the greatest publicity, but there was also the case of goods motor transport. From the point of view of public safety, therefore, the Government had decided that the scandal must be ended, and that section was accordingly passed. He hoped that neither employers nor workpeople would in any way get the impression that the provisions of the section could be tacitly or actively ignored. Public interest in safety on the road was very much involved, and he was determined, as he was sure the bulk of the employers and the trade unions were similarly determined, that the section should be operative. Any employer or any workman who endeavoured to avoid the provisions of the section would be guilty of anti-social conduct, for they would be endangering the life and limb of transport workers and the general public on the highway.

Mr. Morrison said that he had made provision in the Section for relaxation, always consistent with public safety, to meet reasonable requirements of industry. Such relaxation could be granted by the Minister of Transport on the joint representation of representative bodies of employers and workmen after taking the advice of the Industrial Court. It would be his desire that decisions should be given as rapidly as possible, and that everything consistent with public safety should be done to meet the problems which he knew existed in a certain number of cases.

The best thing that the transport industry could do would be for all the employers and workpeople to get together and to agree as to what was desirable in the interests of the industry and of the wider public. The most complete organization of employers and workpeople was desirable. He had, by order, specially postponed the operation of the Section until February 1 on the representation of the employers' and the workers' organizations, so that reasonable time might be given to prepare. It was very necessary that no time should be lost by those in the industry in order that the Section should work smoothly in the interests of everybody concerned.

APPEAL TO TRADE UNIONS

At his end, he would be found to be reasonable in meeting the practical problems. He wanted the trade unions to be reasonable in the same way, and he had the right to rely on the employers to cooperate to the full in observing the law, and taking special pains to avoid long spread-overs in the working day. The employers knew that he was always anxious to meet them in their differences, and that was the spirit in which he desired the new Section to be administered; but everybody must understand that the Section was going to be administered. He looked to the active co-operation of the organized employers and the organized workmen in securing that, if necessary, prosecutions before the Courts should be undertaken with all vigour.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC

DECREASE IN SEPTEMBER

The railway statistics for September have now been published by the Minister of Transport (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d.). In addition to the usual information, the volume contains particulars of goods station statistics.

The total number of passenger journeys (excluding season-ticket holders) taken on all standard gauge railways in Great Britain in September, 1930, was 100,987,490, a decrease compared with September, 1929, of 3,520,295, or 3.4 per cent. The receipts from passengers (excluding season-ticket holders) showed a decrease of £454,332, or 8.1 per cent. If the London Tubes and Metropolitan District Railway be omitted, the figures show a decrease in journeys of 5,513,254, or 6.8 per cent., and a decrease in receipts of £472,014, or 8.9 per cent. For all companies the receipts from passenger train traffic (including season tickets and parcels and miscellaneous traffic, but excluding mails and parcels post) were £438,459 less than in September, 1929. The coaching train miles showed an increase of 410,342, or 1.7 per cent.

The total tonnage of freight conveyed (excluding free-hauled traffic) was 24,594,334, a decrease compared with September, 1929, of 2,713,946 tons, or 9.9 per cent. Freight train receipts amounted to £8,165,271, a decrease of £677,690, or 7.7 per cent.

RAILWAY WAGES

PROPOSALS AFFECTING FOREMEN AND SUPERVISORS

A conference of representatives of the four railway companies and of the National Foremen's Association, the Railway Supervisors and Foremen's Association, and the National Association of Stationmasters, Agents, and Yardmasters yesterday discussed the proposals of the companies for modifications of rates of pay and conditions of service. A decision was deferred pending the result of the negotiations with the other unions and grades.

Commenting on the proposal of the companies to reduce the wages of the shopmen by 6s. 6d. if they are pieceworkers and by 4s. 6d. if timeworkers, the *Journal* of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, says:—"It is a demand which we believe is without justification and one that will be resisted by the organizations concerned. The argument that is being brought forward is that railway shopmen's wages should be on a parity with those in commercial shops in the general engineering trade. An examination, however, of the existing agreements between ourselves and the employers will show that the assumption that conditions in the two sections of the industry are comparable is fallacious. If shopmen were to suffer the reduction asked for by the railway companies it would place skilled men in a position below that of men in general engineering."

GAS EXPLOSION IN SHEFFIELD HOUSE

An explosion caused by leaking gas wrecked the home of a newly-married couple, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wood, at Helen-street, Sheffield, yesterday. It is thought that gas leaked from the main in the street and percolated into the cellar, collected there, and by some means became ignited. The door at the head of the cellar stairs was blown from its frame, brickwork was dislodged, and the walls of the house were cracked. Floor-boards caught fire and the fire brigade had to be called.

YORKSHIRE PIT EXPLOSION

FOURTEEN MEN INJURED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BARNSLEY, DEC. 12

Fourteen men, one of whom, James Lackey, aged 30, has since died, received severe burns in an explosion which occurred in the Melton Field seam of the Houghton Main Colliery to-day. The injured, who are detained in Barnsley Hospital, are:—

William Duffield, 26, Low Valley; William Richards, 23, Great Houghton; George Burgess, 24, Great Houghton; Charles Parkin, 42, Wombwell; Fred Davis, 42, Goldthorpe; Albert Holden, 32, Darfield; John Pearson, 22, Great Houghton; William Perry, 38, Great Houghton; Charles Watson, 38, Darfield; Norman Nicholson, 24, Great Houghton; Jacob Newberry, 50, Low Valley; James Hopkins, 30, Wombwell; Clark Sykes, 31, Darfield.

Nicholson, Holden, and Burgess are the most badly hurt, and a doctor stated that altogether seven or eight of the men "will have to fight hard for their lives."

The explosion followed the firing of a shot, a method resorted to under proper precautions and conducted by qualified men, to bring down stubborn coal or to release coal in greater quantities than is possible by any other method. Although the explosion followed the shot, it is not known whether the shot was the cause of the explosion.

The extent of the flame was such that the clothing of many of the men was ignited. There were about 200 men in the seam at the time, but only those in the immediate vicinity were aware that anything untoward had happened. Dr. W. F. Castle, medical officer of health for Darfield, was one of the first to descend the pit after the explosion. He attended to the men at the pit bottom, and they were taken to the top and conveyed to Barnsley Beckett Hospital. There they were visited during the afternoon by the Mayor of Barnsley, Councillor R. J. Soper, who was accompanied by his chaplain, the Rev. G. W. Thorn.

MORE LOOMS TO A WEAVER

FEARS OF OPERATIVES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, DEC. 12

The executive of the Weavers' Amalgamation met in Manchester to-day, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Hindle, to consider the situation created by the employers' issue of notices to expire on January 5. At the close of the meeting the only statement the secretary (Mr. A. Naesmith) would make was that the executive would be issuing a further circular to the membership on Tuesday next. A meeting of the General Council of the Amalgamation is, however, fixed for next Saturday, December 20. The circular mentioned, like a former one, will, I was told, be made public, and it thus appears that the present policy of the Amalgamation is to prepare the membership and the public for continued opposition on their part to the owners' introduction of the more-looms-to-a-weaver system and to the proposed new wages list at the beginning of the New Year.

AIR MINISTRY CHANGE

NEW DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS

Group Captain Richard E. C. Peirse, D.S.O., A.F.C., has been appointed Deputy Director of Operations and Intelligence in the Department of the Chief of the Air Staff, in succession to Group Captain Christopher L. Courtney, C.B.E., D.S.O., who has been selected to be Chief Staff Officer, Iraq Command, from January 7, 1931.

Group Captain Peirse last served in command of the R.A.F. Station at Heliopolis, Egypt. He is the son of Admiral Sir Richard Peirse, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies during the War, and has been engaged on flying duties since 1913, when he was gazetted sub-lieutenant, R.N.R., for duty with the Naval Wing, R.F.C. (later the R.N.A.S.). He was made D.S.O. in April, 1915, for services in the Dunkirk area and along the Belgian coast, where he was wounded by shrapnel on one occasion over Antwerp. Later in the War he served with the R.N.A.S. in the Dardanelles and Adriatic. He qualified at the Staff College in 1922, and after commanding the R.A.F. Base at Gosport was appointed to the Directorate of Staff Duties, Air Ministry. In 1927 Group Captain Peirse attended the first course at the newly formed Imperial Defence College.

CHURCH UNITY

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND LAMBETH

The Executive Council of the World's Evangelical Alliance (British organization) have addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury a letter on the Lambeth Encyclical and Resolutions, in which they say:—

The Executive Council of the World's Evangelical Alliance, having carefully considered certain pronouncements of the Lambeth Conference, especially the report of its Committee on the Unity of the Church, agrees with the admission that in most parts of the world the desire for reunion is very far from strong among the general membership of the several non-Episcopal Churches, and believes that the same may be said of the general membership of the Anglican Communion. In view of this fact, the council wishes to direct attention to the great need of fostering the sense of fellowship in the Gospel, and of preparing the way for the outward expression of the unity which undoubtedly exists. The council rejoices that the Conference has adopted unanimously the resolution (46) which urges "the desirability of organizing and participating in efforts of evangelism in cooperation with Christians of other communions, both as a means of expressing and strengthening that sense of unity in the Gospel which binds together in spiritual fellowship those who owe allegiance to different Churches."

For 85 years, amongst its other activities, the World's Evangelical Alliance has organized the Universal Week of Prayer in many lands, and from them all evidence is forthcoming that this has been not only a source of spiritual blessing to those who have participated, but also a means used by God for bringing closer together the members of different Churches and of leading them to appreciate more keenly their essential unity in the spiritual fellowship of the Body of Christ. The council realizes that the resolution of the conference calls for advance on what has already been done by the World's Evangelical Alliance. The Alliance desires, and is prepared by every means in its power to promote, united schemes of evangelism among Christians of all communions who are prepared to cooperate for the salvation of the careless and indifferent and for linking them to the service of God. It is plain that until the Churches by spiritual insight see clearly the essential factors that make for union no real progress can be made in bringing them together. United prayer and united evangelistic effort will lead to the removal of misunderstandings and to the recognition of the fact that "God wills fellowship" in a manner that can only result in the growth of brotherhood and in its manifestation at the Lord's table. With this strong conviction the council of the World's Evangelical Alliance will do all in its power to facilitate the expansion of the united prayer and intercession which it is privileged to organize into united evangelism, and by so doing it believes it will transform the holy aspirations which we have shared on our knees into divinely guided actions for the extension of the Kingdom of God and for the growth of Christian fellowship.

The council views with disappointment the declarations of the conference and its committee on reunion with the Old Catholics and the unreformed Churches of the East, and the silence on the ministries of the non-Episcopal Churches as real ministries of Christ's Word and Sacraments in the Universal Church. The council further expresses the hope that nothing will be done to impair the witness of the National Church to the supreme authority of the Holy Scriptures, or to identify it with medieval doctrines and practices of the unreformed Churches which are foreign to the formularies and Reformation principles of the Church of England.

THE GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY

The official returns rendered to the Electricity Commissioners show that 1,035 million units of electricity were generated by authorized undertakers in Great Britain during the month of November, 1930, as compared with 1,005 million units in the corresponding month of 1929, or an increase of nearly 3 per cent. During the 11 months of 1930 up to the end of November the total amount of electricity generated by authorized undertakers was 9,719 million units, as compared with 9,245 million units for the corresponding period of 1929, representing an increase of over 5 per cent.

News in Brief

Captain G. E. Warner, commander of the Olympic, is to retire at the end of this year in accordance with the age limit of the White Star Line.

Mr. Hyman Jacobs, of Houndsditch, has, after a contest, been elected a member of the Corporation for Portsoken Ward in succession to the late Mr. Isidore Abrahams.

The West Green P.S.A. slate club, which is the largest dividing society in Middlesex, will to-day hold its annual share out, and £16,000 will be distributed among 17,200 people.

Mr Edward Terrell has resigned his Liberal candidature at Watford. The Watford Liberal Association passed a resolution thanking Mr. Terrell for his fight at the General Election.

At the annual general meeting of the Institut Français, under the presidency of Lord Askwith, Mr. George Peel was elected vice-chairman and Mr. J. T. Grein a member of the council.

By ripping open the back of a safe on the premises of Messrs. G. N. Haden and Sons, Limited, heating engineers, of Lincoln House, Kingsway, thieves secured on Thursday night £300 in notes.

The Royal Humane Society's certificate has been presented to Mr. James Satchell, 73, of High-street, Rickmansworth, for rescuing a girl from drowning in the Grand Union Canal in August last.

The L.N.E.R. Locomotive Depôt at Cambridge has been entirely remodelled and extended. Among the improvements will be an automatic coaling plant and a hot water plant for washing out locomotives.

The Kingston and Surbiton branch of the R.S.P.C.A. have presented a gold watch to Reginald John Perrett, 15, of Windmill-lane, Sunbury-on-Thames, for rescuing a dog from drowning during a severe thunderstorm.

Seaham Harbour Post Office was broken into yesterday morning by a man who was disturbed by the postmaster on opening and made his escape. Silver and copper amounting to £3 were missing. Postage stamps to the value of £20 were found in the yard.

Owing to reconstruction of a bridge, Rectory-road, Stoke Newington, and Stamford Hill stations on the L.N.E.R. will be closed between 10.15 p.m. to-day and midnight to-morrow. Trains between Liverpool-street and Enfield will be diverted *via* Clapton.

A man found by a policeman wandering in a street in Manchester, near the Central Station, with £30 in Treasury notes in his possession had apparently lost his memory and is, from letters in his possession, believed to be Charles Wilks Norwood, of Charing, Kent.

Percy Samuel Charles Smith, 22, a ship's steward, of Craven-gardens, Wimbledon, again appeared at Wimbledon Police Court yesterday charged with attempting to murder his 6½ months old son, Aubrey. He was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Alexander Penny, of Murray-avenue, Hounslow, was at Brentford yesterday fined 40s. for removing an electric bulb from a Southern Railway carriage at Hounslow. During the last few months 200 bulbs have been stolen from the carriages in the Kingston district.

"The Position of Members of Local Councils with regard to Contractual Relations with their Own Councils" is the title of a pamphlet issued by the Economic Union, 2, Worswick-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (price 1s.). The union was formed for the protection of ratepayers, and its pamphlet summarizes the law of council contracts.

The *Hampstead Advertiser* celebrates its jubilee year with a special supplement containing illustrated articles on the history of Hampstead since 1880. When the paper started the population of the borough was 45,436; at the last census it was 86,153. The rateable value in 1880 was £407,824; to-day it is £1,360,480.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

A reward of £10 is offered for the return of a diamond bar brooch, lost in the West End. (p. 1)

A production engineer is required with a particular knowledge of works management. (p. 3)

An appeal organizer is required by the Royal Eye Hospital. (p. 3)

The Bank of England gives notice of three cases of reclaimed money or dividends. (p. 1)

A list is given of annuitants elected by the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Fund. (p. 21)

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals publishes a record of its work in November. (p. 22)

REAL OLD SCOTCH!

packed in novel containers
in this beautiful sampler case

A most attractive Christmas gift which is always in good taste and appreciated by everyone. Each bottle is encased in a novel decorated featherweight pulp container, and the whole packed in one of the famous White Horse Knight Sampler cases.
Could any gift more happily express the Yuletide spirit. Ask your

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

DARKNESS FLIES AWAY

By CALLISTHENES

London has recently had many dark days, meteorologically.

As the sun slips nearer and nearer to the southern horizon we cannot expect to have many hours of blue sky and radiant gold. When it is not much more than a week to the longest night we cannot be surprised if night seems to linger even round our noon-tide.

But this year we have had even more than our due share of septentrional gloom. Smoky fog and rain cloud have intercepted a greater number than usual of the sun's rays. These have travelled 92,000,000 miles across the abyss of space for our health and happiness, and been foiled in the last mile-and-a-half.

But this is one of the penalties of our geographical position which science is fast cancelling. Never in the history of the world, not in all the mighty civilizations which have risen and fallen since Neanderthal man, has there been such an abundance of light and warmth at hand to make up for the absence of the sun.

Those who have ever had darkness forced upon them know that light is the supreme luxury. It is of course a necessity. It is equally a comfort. But it still has power to give us that unwonted intensity of enjoyment which we associate with a luxury.

Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, the renowned physician, whose wisdom is marked by as great a knowledge of human nature as of medicine, said the other day that the chief danger of a fog was that its darkness depressed our spirits. The answer to this is the cheerfulness which can be created and fostered by bright lighting.

It is for these reasons that in this House we are never niggardly with light.

We study economy in most things down to the last halfpenny. We study it not spasmodically but consistently. But we do not economize on light. The axe never falls on the electric cable.

For we know that the public love to be in a well-lighted Store. They dislike gloom and shadow. When they go shopping they do not wish to be depressed; they wish to be enlivened; they want to have their cares banished, not amplified in a half-light.

This is one of the services which every Store ought to do for its customers, and it is one which we do, whole-heartedly. There is a service of light as distinct as the service of value and of courtesy, and we would no more ask the public to do their shopping in a poor light than we would overcharge for our goods or turn our courtesy into brusqueness.

Those who come to this Store during dark December days find that darkness is banished so that they can hardly remember it, and that in its place is a genial and inspiriting amplitude of light.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

FENCING

DOYNE MEMORIAL CUP

The competition for the Doyne Memorial Cup was won at Bertrand's Fencing Academy last night by C. T. Wellington, of the Lensbury Fencing Club, which has thus carried off the trophy for two years in succession, a great tribute to their professor. Since the War the cup has been won four times by Cambridge, twice by Lensbury, and once each by the London F.C., Oxford University F.C., and F. G. McPherson's School of Arms.

The foil play was a great improvement on that seen in the semi-finals. There was lots of life in it, and sometimes rather too much movement, but there was little of that indecision which characterized many of the earlier pools. The competitors were G. S. Cormack (Salle Bertrand), P. C. Hoskins (Queen's Westminsters), D. V. Morse (Cambridge), C. D. Richards (Lensbury), C. R. Scott (Salisbury Plain F.C.), and C. T. Wellington (Lensbury).

The winners in the first round were Richards, Scott, and Wellington, of whom Richards and Wellington came safely through the second round also, but Scott was beaten by Cormack. All three assaults in the third round were admirable. Wellington first beat Cormack by four hits to two, after the score had been called two all. He won his third hit with a stop hit in good time, and the fourth with a *contre-riposte*. Hiscocks then beat Richards by four hits to three in one of the best bouts of the evening. Hits were level at one all and two all, and Richards went ahead to 3—2. A good *riposte* by Hoskins brought him level at three all, and he won the bout with a direct attack, which landed just below the *bavette*.

The third fight between Morse and Scott was a curious one. Morse led by three hits to none, when Scott suddenly began to make use of his exceptionally long reach, and scored four direct hits in succession with full lunge attacks. At the end of this round Wellington headed the pool undefeated, with Scott and Richards one point behind him. In the next series Cormack improved his position. He had to fight twice, and beat both Morse and Hiscocks, the former by four hits to none and the latter 4—3, winning the seventh hit with a *contre-riposte*. Wellington made his lead more secure by beating Richards, his club mate, by four hits to two.

In the final series Scott beat Richards by four hits to three, after being led 3—1, in a bout which too much resembled an *épée* assault, and thus the result of the pool depended on his meeting with Wellington in the final bout. If Scott won the pair tied; if Wellington won he won outright. The result was not long in doubt. From one hit all Wellington went ahead with a stop hit, a direct attack, and, finally, a clean parry and *riposte*, to win the bout by four hits to one and the cup.

Scott tied for second place with Cormack, and the pair fought a very strenuous duel for the medal awarded to the second in the competition.

The results were:—
Wellington, no defeat; Cormack, 2; Scott, 2; Hiscocks and Richards, 3 each; Morse, 5.

A FILM PIONEER

TABLET TO LE PRINCE UNVEILED AT LEEDS

At Leeds yesterday a tablet bearing the following inscription was unveiled by the Lord Mayor:—

Louis Aimé Augustin le Prince had a workshop on this site, where he made a cine camera and with it photographed animated pictures. Some were taken on Leeds Bridge in 1888. He also made a projecting machine and this initiated the art of kinematography. He was assisted by his sons and by Joseph Whitley, James William Longley, and Frederic Mason, of Leeds. This tablet was placed here by public subscription.

Among those present was the inventor's daughter, Miss Mary le Prince, who brought with her from America her father's early apparatus. Those represented at the ceremony included the French Ambassador, the Royal Photographic Society, and the Society of Motion Picture Engineers. The Lord Mayor said he did not think they fully realized what le Prince had done for the world. The cinema industry had created an enormous amount of employment. A message sending felicitations was read from the Mayor of Metz, where le Prince was born.

Miss le Prince, speaking to a Press representative, pointed with interest to the width of the film which her father used, double the standard size, and said that her father's experiments in that direction were significant, as the big film companies of to-day were sponsoring the wide film. "My father, too, included sound and colour in his early experiments," she went on. "Often he said that the films would talk and have colour."

Entertainments

EDUCATION BY MUSIC

BOY VIOLINISTS

There are three ways of musical education. You may teach people about music by talking and writing: you may give them experience in it by inviting them to hear music: you may induce them to make music for themselves, and preferably together; and this last is not only education in music but education of brain and limb and muscle by means of music. It would be truer to say "must" than "may," because the three ways are really inseparable.

But considered separately it is clear that they are not all of equal value. Every musician will agree that description of a Beethoven symphony, no matter how eloquent or how finely discriminating, is less educative than a hearing of Beethoven, and that without a hearing the description is likely not to be educative at all. People are less clear about the relative values of the other two ways. Disgust at the old-fashioned methods of teaching people to sing and play (particularly five-finger exercises on the piano) and delight in the new-fashioned methods of hearing it (laying it on to the home by wireless and gramophone) have clouded the issue. The joyous state of us who listen to the B.B.C. Orchestra at home is contrasted not unnaturally with the benighted condition of Victorian young men and maidens singing "O that we two were maying" to an accompaniment of wrong notes on a "cottage" piano. There have even been those who advocate the substitution of the listening lesson for the singing or playing lesson; and it is small wonder that their advocacy has been listened to by sorely tried parents eager to sell old pianos and buy new wireless sets.

But are they right? Let us leave the poor Victorians, about whom the rising generation seems to know little more than is known of the music of Ancient Greece. Let us leave also for the moment the question of what education can do for music and consider rather what music can do for education.

An example is afforded by a little demonstration which was arranged this week by Professor Percy Buck, Director of Musical Education to the London County Council. It took place in the Concert Hall of the Royal College of Music in order that students who are training there to be teachers might be given a lively example of education by music. Eighteen boys ranging in age from 11 to 14 were brought with their fiddles from the Catford Central School to play under their teacher, Miss Murray. Dr. Buck explained the circumstances shortly. This was one, not necessarily the best, but a good specimen of about 100 string bands existing in the L.C.C. schools. They are taught entirely in class. Not more than three or four of these boys had ever had a private lesson in violin playing. They have been taught in this way for periods ranging from two to four years. Asked how much individual practice they do, some of the boys had confessed to half-an-hour sometimes; one blandly said "None." Their class practices are short and intermittent; but Dr. Buck thought that just lately, when the demonstration was in prospect, Miss Murray might have been able to "wangle" a daily quarter of an hour in school time. They were all poor boys; their instruments were of the kind which can be bought for 30s., including bow and case.

This was an introduction to disarm criticism. The professors and students were prepared to listen leniently and not be extreme to mark the scrapes of the bow, the out-of-tune-ness, and all the other defects incidental to well-intentioned school bands. But the staggering thing was that the moment the boys began to play it was clear that there was really nothing to be lenient about. There were no scrapes, they played in tune, even when the first violins went up to the seventh position in the wayward tunes of Brahms's Hungarian dances. They phrased rhythmically and with suppleness, notably in the characteristic turn of Boccherini's "Minuet." Their programme further contained pieces by Bach and Handel, Jarnefelt's "Praeludium," and some traditional tunes arranged by Gerrard Williams—a liberal selection. They had memorized all these things, and their playing showed that they knew the difference between them. Bach and Boccherini represented a contrast of styles to be differently treated. In short, they made music all the time. How it was done, who shall say? Miss Murray may possess some peculiar magic as a teacher, but she claims none. This was just what she teaches ordinary boys, and elsewhere ordinary girls, to do.

The point here is not how far this performance was exceptional, but that it gave the most vivid illustration possible of that co-ordination of brain and muscle which the practice of music can achieve. These boys were thinking Bach, Boccherini, Brahms and the rest; they had the music inside them. Meanwhile their ears were testing the qualities of the sounds produced while their hands were occupied in manipulating the most sensitive and therefore the most difficult instrument ever devised for the use of the artist. Their performance implied mental alertness, concentration and self-control, qualities with which all education is concerned quite apart from the arousing of artistic sensibility, which is the special province of musical education.

It is when one puts the best of the several ways of education beside one another that one realizes their interaction and the greater potency of the practical playing or singing way. These boys will listen to the B.B.C. Orchestra or any other great performance which may be offered them with a keenness and intelligence scarcely to be expected from those whose musical experiences have been only those of the passive listener. They have struck roots in the art; and the other ways of education, the talks about music and the encouragements to listen to it, can be used to stimulate the growth from the root. One fears that a good deal of what is called musical education is an attempt to make rootless cuttings bear fruit. That is why in the present time when music is so easily heard, enjoyed, and forgotten the one pressing need is encouragement to those who help others to make it for themselves. The competitive festivals, choral societies, amateur orchestras, summer schools, school choirs, and bands remain the real measure of our musical life.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

The following awards have been made at the Royal Academy of Music:—

Hubert Kiver Prize (Composition), Norman Askew, London; Hine Gift (Composition), Mours G. Johnstone, Saltash; Hutson Memorial Prize (Soprano), Muriel Pare, London; Rutson Memorial Prize (Tenors), James Topping, Wigan; R.A.M. Club Prize (Quartet), David Taylor (First Violin), Watson Forbes (Second Violin), Gwynne Edwards (Viola), and D. Finnegon Thomas (Cello); Fred Walker Prize (Contralto), Esther Hulbert, Goodmayes; Saunton-Dolby Prize (Contralto), E. Margaret Hazlett, Ballymena.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 3

THE SALE ROOM

PROTEST AT SALE OF EGMONT PICTURES

Early English portraits, the property of the Earl of Egmont, and ancient and modern pictures and drawings from numerous named and anonymous sources, drew a large number of people to Christie's yesterday, the sale being the first important one of its kind this season. The total was £20,471.

The chief single property in the sale consisted of 50 pictures, mostly family portraits, sent by the Earl of Egmont from Avon Castle, Hants, and these contributed about £8,640 to the day's total. When the first of these pictures, Lot 69, was offered a person among the spectators protested against the sale of the Egmont pictures on the plea that he was the rightful owner. Lord Egmont and his son were in the room at the time. Mr. L. Hannen, the auctioneer requested the protestor, Mr. R. Pownall, of Haycock, Lancs, to register any protest which he wished to make at the office of the firm, and indicated that if he attempted any further interference with the sale he would be removed from the room. A satisfactory assurance was given and the sale continued, Mr. Pownall remaining till after the Egmont pictures were dispersed.

The most important of the Egmont pictures was Sir Joshua Reynolds's group, painted about 1763, of John, 2nd Earl of Egmont (1710-1770) and Catherine, his wife, exhibited at the Old Masters in 1875, and engraved by R. Josey; this, from an opening bid of 500 guineas, reached 2,800 guineas (Leggatt).

Another interesting group was that of the same Earl and Countess with their family of eight children, one of whom was Spencer Perceval, who, when Prime Minister in 1812, was assassinated in the Lobby of the House of Commons by John Bellingham. The group, which fetched 460 guineas (Gooden and Fox) was painted by Hugh Barron (1746-1791), son of a Soho apothecary and a pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Among four examples of Sir William Beechey were two different ones of the above-mentioned Spencer Perceval, which sold for 80 guineas and 115 guineas respectively. One of Margaret Elizabeth Baroness Arden, 1794, brought 1,000 guineas (Agnew), and another of a lady in black dress and white veil —380 guineas (Mitchell). John Hoppner, portrait of Jane Wilson, first wife of Spencer Perceval, in black dress, brought 900 guineas (Gooden and Fox); Sir P. Lely, portrait of Catherine Lady Perceval, wife of the first baronet, in yellow dress—150 guineas (Huggins); and Sir A. Mor, portrait of Master Walter Perceval, 1599—110 guineas (Wickliffe).

ZOFFANY

Mr. Keith Hutchison's portrait by John Zoffany of Baddeley as Moses in the *School for Scandal*, exhibited at the Royal Academy of 1781, was purchased by Messrs. Gooden and Fox for the Lady Lever Art Gallery at Port Sunlight. The Lord Richard Grosvenor property included a number of water-colour drawings. P. de Wint, a farm among the hills, brought 115 guineas (Haworth). There were two by Claude de Louvaine, both mentioned in Smith's "Catalogue Raisonné"; the Repose of the Holy Family brought 280 guineas (Sinclair), and Mercury and Battus—190 guineas (Huggins). There were two by Jacob Van Ruisdael, also recorded in Smith, and by Hofstede de Groot. "A Farmstead" brought 720 guineas (Brand); a view in the environs of a forest—520 guineas (Mason); and Johannes Wontersz, "The Village Schoolmaster," signed—240 guineas (Horsley).

Among the late Sir Lionel Cust's four pictures was a signed and dated 1651 example of G. Van Houckgeest, the interior of a church, which fetched 155 guineas (Davis), and had been purchased in 1878 for £10. Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. C. Parr's portrait by W. Hogarth of Anne Wolstenholme when a girl (she married John Parr, of Raynford, a mayor and merchant of Liverpool) fetched 2,150 guineas (E. Wertheimer). Among other properties, J. Ferneley, portrait of John Burgess, of Clipstone, 1838, brought 780 guineas (W. Sabin); D. Wolstenholme, "The Anglers," a stream with two gentlemen fishing—240 guineas (Leggatt); F. Sartorius, fox-hunting, "Going to Cover," signed—390 guineas (Ellis and Smith); J. Steen, "The Village Surgeon," signed—340 guineas (Livesey); Rembrandt, a study of an Elder's head for the "Susannah"—500 guineas (Elsley); and Vincenzo Foppa, the Adoration of the Magi—420 guineas (F. Sabin).

THE BIRKENHEAD LIBRARY

Messrs. Hampton and Sons concluded this sale yesterday at 32, Grosvenor-gardens. Sir Edward Coke's copy of Plutarch, "Opera omnia," 1580, fetched 31 guineas (Marcham); uniformly bound sets of first and other editions of various authors, such as Charles Read, brought 100 guineas (Bumpus); Sir Walter Scott, in 74 volumes, 90 guineas (International Book Store); R. L. Stevenson, in 23 volumes, 20 guineas (Morris); W. M. Thackeray, in 45 volumes, 95 guineas (International Book Store); H. G. Wells, first and other editions, in 52 volumes, bound in half calf, 52 guineas (Bumpus); and W. Whitman, "Leaves of Grass," New York, 1855, first issue of the first edition, 400 guineas.

THE HALLE ORCHESTRA

BEETHOVEN AND STRAUSS

The programme of the Hallé Orchestra's concert in the Queen's Hall last night began with Beethoven's Symphony in A (No. 7), which was included "by request." Sir Hamilton Harty is to be commended for avoiding all those tricks to which conductors often resort with a view to livening up a classic and, more positively, for getting right things that sometimes go wrong. That dotted rhythm in the first movement was kept steadier than usual, as between wind and strings. And if one believes that Beethoven intended a more vigorous treatment of the horn-theme in the *Trio* than this feline purr, Sir Hamilton Harty can point to the marking in the score for justification. Apart from some jerkiness in the *finale*, there was nothing to find fault with, yet the performance just lacked the glow of true life, though it was often enough galvanized into a semblance of it.

At the other end of the programme came Strauss's "Ein Heldenleben," which is like one of Mr. Bernard Shaw's Prefaces—a self-justification brilliantly argued, but not wholly convincing even to critics, who do not lay themselves out to be "sehr scharf und spitzig." But though the matter does not seem of great moment, there is plenty to admire in the execution of it. The end of the work, too, is always worth waiting for, though some members of the large audience succumbed in the "battle." The wistful resignation of those pages, like the close of *Der Rosenkavalier*, is a beautiful compensation for much that has gone before. The performance was admirably clear in detail, and, though the strings did not give us the full lusciousness of the score, realized the bold sweep of the music. Between the two major works Rachmaninov's second Pianoforte Concerto in C minor was efficiently played by Mr. Moiseiwitsch, but the conductor allowed the orchestra to play too noisily throughout, and the balance between soloist and accompaniment was upset.

SIGNALS FOR WIRELESS LISTENERS

The British Broadcasting Corporation announced last night that from to-morrow signals representing the ticking of a clock will be relaid during unexpected intervals in the programmes in order that listeners may not be misled into thinking that their sets have gone wrong.

SIR T. BEECHAM ON OPERA FINANCE

SIR THOMAS BEECHAM, in his address to the Manchester and district subscribers to the Imperial League of Opera Fund, in Manchester on Wednesday, dealt with the position of the League in relation to the negotiations for amalgamation with the Covent Garden Syndicate. He said that five-sixths of the money to be contributed to the amalgamation by the Syndicate was to come from public organizations, and more than half of it from the Government, and the only direct contribution of the syndicate itself was £5,000, of which the main portion was provided by a gramophone company controlled in America.

Two Brighton errand boys were the first defendants to be summoned before the local magistrates yesterday under a clause in the new motoring regulations. The alleged offence was of holding on to a motor-lorry while riding a bicycle. It was stated that the Chief Constable did not wish for a conviction, but to make it known that the practice was now forbidden by law. On the boys promising not to repeat the offence the cases were dismissed.

"HOME FIRES"

NEW PLAY AT NEWTON ABBOT

Home Fires, a new play by Mr. L. du Garde Peach, was given its first performance at Newton Abbot last night by the local Repertory Company. It is a study of the effect of the Great War on the family of an English home, and has been described as the complement of *Journey's End*. The characters in the play, all of whom are women, are Mrs. Lynton, a widow, her two daughters, Joyce and Joan, Fräulein Aker, their German governess, Mrs. Seymour, a neighbour with strong anti-German bias, Mme. Berq, a Belgian refugee, and a maid.

The central figure is the German governess, who has had charge of Joyce and Joan since their childhood, and is still with them when war breaks out, having become more of an intimate friend than an employee. Soon she pleads to be excused from doing the shopping for the family because of the evident animosity of the townsfolk. Later, members of the family become affected by the stories of German atrocities and pressure from Mrs. Seymour and other neighbours of strong anti-German feelings. Only Joan remains faithful to Fräulein when news comes of the sinking of the Lusitania, and her weak-willed mother is torn between conflicting currents. Even Joan fails her in the final scene. The family, aroused from sleep, are sheltering in the cellar during a midnight raid of the Zeppelins. A telephone message comes that Joan's husband has been killed. When Fräulein goes forward to comfort her Joan shrinks back. That is the last straw for Fräulein: "Now you hate me also. It is no more possible." She goes slowly up the steps of the cellar into the street, to be killed by a German bomb.

A curious character is that of Mme. Berq. A slovenly woman of the peasant class, without a word of English or German and without the average amount of intelligence, she arrives early in the first act. She sits silent, with a vacant expression, until the end of the second act, one of the characters describing her as the "Burmese idol." Infected by a particularly acute baiting of the German governess she then exclaims, "*Boche, sale Boche.*" Joan, the sole defender of the governess, has already lost her temper. She shakes the Belgian violently; "You dirty Belgian brute, damn you." The Belgian sinks again into vacancy, but she has the last word. As the curtain falls with the news of the death of the governess she laughs—a gloating, ironic "Ha, ha, ha."

Joyce, a girl of 21, becomes embittered early through jealousy of her younger sister, and the two quarrel violently throughout. Joan is also affected by the War. She delights in giving the officers home on leave from France a good time, uses language that shocks her mother and sister, becomes an expert ambulance driver, and marries in secret. All through the piece the nervous strain was excellently portrayed, and this was especially the case with regard to the tension during the Zeppelin raid.

The Newton Abbot Repertory Company was founded by Mr. du Garde Peach, and he is still the president. The company has a distinguished list of vice-presidents—Sir Nigel Playfair, Mr. John Galsworthy, Mr. Eden Phillpotts, and Mr. Cyril Maude—and its enthusiasm has led to the formation of several affiliated companies in South Devon. It has tried out new plays by many well-known authors, who include Miss Phillpotts, the joint author of *Yellow Sands*.

PROCESSIONARY CATERPILLARS

BLACK "GOLDEN CAT" AT THE ZOO

The Zoo has acquired by purchase through Mr. St. Alban Smith a black example of the Golden cat (*Felis temminckii*). This species has a wide distribution in Eastern Asia, from the Himalayas to China and south to Borneo and Sumatra. In its normal form, many regard it as the most handsome of cats; it has a pale, almost golden, chestnut coloration, bay along the back, a white throat and underparts, the face striped with black, white, and orange. In the black specimen now at the Zoo the usual stripes are faintly visible as a kind of watermark. The head is relatively small, and the legs rather short. From its peculiar voice, build, and distribution, some have suggested that the Golden cat was the ancestor of the Siamese cat, which is certainly the most specialized breed of domesticated cats and is in appearance and habits very unlike the familiar breeds.

Some nests of the European Processionary moth have been received from the South of France and placed in the Insect House, where the extraordinary habits of the caterpillars may be seen. The latter are social in their habits and march in columns in quest of their food. They form bands headed by a leader which is supposed to spin a thread as it moves along; the next behind attach threads to the original thread, and thus a widening band is formed. If the leader is directed towards the end of the band it will join on to it, and the caterpillars will circle round and round aimlessly until they perish from exhaustion. The bodies of the caterpillars are thickly set with hairs, which are brittle and poisonous and produce violent irritation to the skin and mucous membranes of anyone who touches them. The caterpillars of an Australian moth are said also to form processions.

A similar "follow-my-leader" habit is found in a small European midge-like fly, the larvae of which are called *Heerwurm* in Germany. They are found under layers of decomposing leaves in forests, and sometimes migrate in huge numbers, possibly in search of food. Millions of them accumulate and form long bands, the individuals adhering by a viscid mucus which they secrete into strings or ribbons, which may be over 40ft. long and several inches wide. These strings or columns move along with writhing, serpentine motion, and it is said of them also that if the head of a column be guided round to the tail it will join on, so producing an aimless, circular progression.

EMPIRE THEATRE

"WAR NURSE"

A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PRODUCTION

It was a good idea to make a film describing the part played by women at the front during the War, and it is no surprise that an American company has been the first to exploit such a theme. Unfortunately, *War Nurse*, shown at the Empire Theatre yesterday, gives us a picture which falsifies in the most blatant manner the world it sets out to describe. This is scarcely a subject for conventional cinema treatment. Its value lies in the truth and imaginative skill with which it is portrayed. Here we are shown four American girls, drawn from the ranks of society, who join up as nurses, and after a rapid training are sent to tend the wounded at one of the advanced base hospitals. Not unnaturally it proves too much for at least one of them, and Miss Anita Page, described by an American officer as a "blonde brow-smoother," ends up in hysterics after having been dismissed from hospital for an affair with a young officer, to whom, subsequently, she bears a child. The others lead a life which alternates between gruesome ordeals in the hospital wards and cabaret joys behind the lines.

The most credible portrait is that of Miss June Walker, who manages to keep her head amid the succession of horrors she is forced to endure, but not all her devotion to duty can save her from a commonplace love affair with Mr. Robert Montgomery, to strong accompaniments of melodrama. Miss Zasu Pitts, her talents again misplaced, is cast for the unprepossessing nurse with a heart of gold, and there is an excellent study of a matron by Miss Hedda Hopper. The War scenes do not lack realism, and the bombing of the hospital and of an ambulance returning with the wounded are the best scenes in a film obviously designed to exploit the more lurid side of war work.

It is a pity that so admirable an idea has been made the peg for such a display of sentimentality and mawkish heroism. *War Nurse* does little credit to the women who acquitted themselves so well at the front, and that they are American and not English takes nothing from the sense of wilful sensationalism which the picture evokes.

The prizes at the North Western Polytechnic, Prince of Wales's-road, Kentish Town, were distributed on Thursday night by the Rev. John Scott Lidgett, Vice-Chancellor of the University of London.

OPERA

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EVENINGS, at 8 (Fri. at 7).	MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
MATINEE TO-DAY	DIE FLEDERMAUS
TO-NIGHT	RIGOLETTO
Mon. next	THE BARBER OF SEVILLE
Tues. next	DIE FLEDERMAUS
Mat., Wed. next	CAVALLERIA & PAGLIACCI
Wed. (Evening)	LA BOHEME
Thurs. next	IL TROVATORE
Fri. next (at 7)	THE MASTERSINGERS
Sat. next (Matinee)	MADAME BUTTERFLY
Sat. next (Evening)	DIE FLEDERMAUS

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. Tem. Bar 7611.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., TO-DAY and MON., 2.30.
"ANOTHER COCHRAN TRIUMPH."
—*Yorkshire Post.*
"*EVER GREEN.*"
Musical Show by Benn Levy, Lorenz Hart, Richard Rodgers
"FOR A WHOLE YEAR THE LONDON PUBLIC WILL FLOCK TO MR. COCHRAN'S EVER GREEN PASTURES."
—Mr. James Agate in the *Sunday Times.*

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN
in
"*MARRY THE GIRL.*"
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
MARY BROUGH, WINIFRED SHOTTER and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 9. Mat., Sat., 2.30.
"*TO SEE OURSELVES.*"
By E. M. DELAFIELD.
Nicholas Hannen. Marda Vanne.

ARTS THEATRE. FOUR PUBLIC PERFS.
TO-NIGHT, 8.45, to Tues. next. Mat., Mon., 2.45.
LOPOKOVA and COMPANY
in a Masque of POETRY, MUSIC, and DANCING.
Box-office, 10 to 10, and all Libraries. (Tem. 7544.)

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6056.) 8.30. Thu., Sat., 2.30.
"*ON THE SPOT.*"
By EDGAR WALLACE.
CHARLES LAUGHTON.
JANET MEGREW, W. CRONIN-WILSON, BEN WELDEN, EMLYN WILLIAMS, DENNIS WYNDHAM, JOHN GORDON, GILLIAN LIND.
Prices, 12s. to 2s. 4d. All seats bookable. (Smoking.)

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TWELVE HOURS.
By John Willard.
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"CHOCK-FULL OF LAUGHS AND THRILLS."

CRITERION. 2.30, 8.40. Mats., Tues., Sat.
(Ger. 3834.) THE IRISH PLAYERS in
The famous Farcical Comedy,
GENERAL JOHN REGAN.
By GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM.
"UTTERLY DELIGHTFUL."—*Daily Sketch.*

DALY'S. Gerrard 0201. TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15.
MATS., WED., SAT., & BOXING DAY, at 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON
presents
"*LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER.*"
A New Musical Comedy.
IVY TRESMAND. GENE GERRARD

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Commencing Christmas Eve, 7.30, & then Daily, 2 & 8.
Julian Wylie's Pantomime,
ALADDIN.
LUPINO LANE, ELLA RETFORD & NELLIE WALLACE.
Now Booking for Christmas Eve and onwards.

DUCHESS, Catherine-st., Aldwych, W.C.2. Tem. 8888.
TUESDAY NEXT, Dec. 16, at 8 (subsequently 8.30)
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JANE'S LEGACY.
A Comedy by EDEN PHILLPOTTS,
(Author of "The Farmer's Wife.")

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
(Tem. 5122.) EVGS., 8.15. MATS., MON., WED., 2.15
"*HER FIRST AFFAIRE.*"
THE SENSATION OF LONDON.
EVERY GIRL SHOULD SEE IT!

EMBASSY. (Opposite Swiss Cottage Station.)
"*BLACK COFFEE.*"
2.30 & 8.15. Mats., Thur., Sat., 2.30. (Primrose 2211.)

FORTUNE (People's Theatre). 8.30. Pop. prices.
THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S.
Wed., Th., Sat., 2.30. All Star Cast. (Tem. 7373.)

GAIETY. (Tem. 6991.) NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
"*THE LOVE RACE.*"
STANLEY LUPINO. LADDIE CLIFF.
MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
"*ALMOST A HONEYMOON.*"
LONDON'S ROLLICKING FARCE.

GLOBE. 8.40. Wed., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 8724.
In association with MAURICE BROWNE.
LEON M. LION presents
"*STREET SCENE.*"
By Elmer Rice. (111th Performance.)
Extra Mat. Boxing Day. No Perfs. Dec. 22, 23, 24, 25.

GRAFTON, Tottenham Ct.-road. (Mus. 1424.)
Sat., Dec. 20th, at 8. Mats., Mon., Wed., Fri., 2.30.
CHRISTMAS SEASON. EDWARDIAN VERSION OF
CINDERELLA.
Songs and costumes of the times. (Box-office, 10 to 6.)

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030.
LAST WEEKS.
Final Performance, Saturday, January 10.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, London.
LAST 2 PERFS. TO-DAY, at 2.30 & 8.15.
Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller in Association With Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
BOBBY HOWES in
"*SONS O' GUNS.*"
With ROBERT HALE and MIREILLE PERREY, &c.
Box-office, 10 to 10. (Ger. 0648.)
DEC. 18th: "MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS."

HIS MAJESTY'S. Gerrard 0606.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., TO-DAY and WED., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
EVELYN LAYE
in "*BITTER SWEET.*"
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.
IVY ST. HELIER. GEORGE METAXA.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. MATINEES ONLY.
Commencing Monday, Dec. 22, and Daily, 2.15.
WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS.
Box-office (Hol. 5367) and all Libraries Now Open.

KINGSWAY. Last Perfs. To-day, 2.30, 8.40.
BEATRIX THOMSON in
"*WOODEN SHOES.*"

LITTLE. EVGS., 8.30. Temple Bar 6501.
THE LONDON THEATRE COMPANY presents
CAVIARE.
A REVUE. (Christmas Fare.)
Mats., Wednesday and Saturday, 2.30.

LYCEUM PANTOMIME.
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
Boxing Day and Twice Daily, at 2 and 7.30.

LYRIC. Lessee and Manager, Gilbert Miller.
(Gerrard 3686.) LAST 2 PERFORMANCES.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.40.
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
in
"*LET US BE GAY.*"
A Comedy in 3 Acts, by RACHEL CROTHERS.

LYRIC. Lessee and Manager, Gilbert Miller.
Commencing WED. NEXT (Eve.). Twice Daily, 2.30 & 8
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
TOAD OF TOAD HALL.
By A. A. MILNE.
From "The Wind in the Willows."
Music by H. FRASER-SIMSON. Box-office now open.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. SAT. NEXT, 8.15.
(Subsequently 8.45.) FOR 3 WEEKS ONLY.
Matinee Boxing Day and Sat., Dec. 27th, at 2.45.
A CHRISTMAS SEASON OF BALLET.
With KARSAVINA, Leon Woizikowski, and the Marie Rambert Dancers. Box-office open 10 to 6.

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) 2.30, 8.30. Mats., Thurs., Sat.
PETTICOAT INFLUENCE.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR. DIANA WYNYARD.

THEATRES (continued)

PALACE. (Ger. 6834.) TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15.
LAST PERFORMANCES OF PRESENT SEASON.
"*FREDERICA.*"
With LEA SEIDL and JOSEPH HISLOP.

PHŒNIX THEATRE. All seats bookable.
Charing Cross-road. (Tem. 8611.) Last 2 Weeks.
NIGHTLY, at 8.45. Mats., TO-DAY and Thurs 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
and NOEL COWARD in
"*PRIVATE LIVES.*"
By NOEL COWARD.

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. Ger. 5162.
GLADYS COOPER and
GERALD DU MAURIER
in "*CYNARA.*"
By H. M. Harwood and R. Gore-Browne.
CELIA JOHNSON.
ANN TODD. DORICE FORDRED.
CAMPBELL GULLAN.
Mats., Wednesday and Thursday, at 2.30.
Extra Mats., Boxing Day, Dec. 26, and Sat., Dec. 27.

PRINCE EDWARD. (Regent 1527.)
EVGS., 8.15. MONS., WEDS., & SATS., 2.30.
Julian Wylie in conjunction with
Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
"*NIPPY.*"
A New Musical Comedy,
with BINNIE HALE, CLIFFORD MOLLISON,
Arthur Riscoe, Debroy Somers & His Band.

PRINCE OF WALES. 8.30. Th., Sat., 2.30.
Proprietor, Tonie Bruce. Lessee, Andre Charlot.
IRIS HOEY in
THE QUEEN BEE.

PRINCES. NIGHTLY, 8.30. Temple Bar 3633.
Mats., Wed., Sat., and Boxing Day at 2.30.
"*OH, DADDY!*"
"A roaring popular success."—*M. Post.*
W. H. BERRY. HEATHER THATCHER.

QUEEN'S. (Ger. 9437.) TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15.
MATS., WED., SAT., & BOXING DAY, 2.30.
THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE-ST.
By RUDOLF BESIER.
Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies.
Marjorie Mars, Scott Sunderland, Joan Barry, Cedric Hardwicke.

ROYALTY. LEON M. LION'S Production.
MARY NEWCOMB in
A MARRIAGE HAS BEEN DIS-ARRANGED.
TO-DAY, 2.30. EVGS., 8.40. THURS. & SAT., 2.30.

RUDOLF STEINER. Nr. Baker-st. Stn. Pad. 8219.
JEAN STERLING MACKINLAY.
Sat. Next and Daily, 2.30. Children's Matinées.
"*GINGER AND PICKLES.*"
"KING HILARY," by A. A. Milne.

ST. JAMES'S. (Gerr. 3903.) 2.30 & 8.30.
MATS., WED., SAT., and BOXING DAY, at 2.30.
"*A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED.*"
A Ghost Story, in Three Acts, by Emlyn Williams.
Henry Kendall, Marguretta Scott, J. H. Roberts.
"THE BEST THRILLER FOR YEARS."—*Eve. News.*

SAVOY. 8.15. M., S., 2.30. All seats bkable. Sm'k'g.
Props.: Savoy Theatre, Lt

Imperial and Foreign News

FUTURE OF INDIA

INTERIM REPORT ON FEDERATION

The interim report of Sub-Committee No. 1 (Federal Structure) of the Indian Round-Table Conference opens with the following introductory paragraphs:—

1. The Sub-Committee was appointed to consider and report upon the following four of the heads of discussion which were framed for the Federal Relations Committee:—

No. 1, the component elements of the Federation;

No. 2, the type of Federal Legislature and the number of Chambers of which it should consist;

No. 3, the powers of the Federal Legislature;

No. 6, the constitution, character, powers, and responsibilities of the Federal Executive.

The Sub-Committee thought that it would be for the convenience of the Conference to present an interim report dealing, in the first instance, with Nos. 1, 2, and 3 above. In view of the large issues raised by No. 6, which cannot be separated from those connected with the relation of the Federal Executive to the Crown (No. 12 of the Heads of Discussion), it appeared to the Sub-Committee that this head, on the discussion of which they are proposing immediately to enter, should form the subject of a separate report.

2. The Sub-Committee are in a position to report that a most encouraging degree of agreement on the matters comprised in Nos. 1, 2, and 3 has been secured. They recognize that any measure of federation involves for the States sacrifices in a sphere to which they have always attached the greatest importance for practical reasons, as well as on grounds of existing treaties and sentiment. They recognize, on the other hand, the natural hesitation of the representatives of British India to accept any form of constitutional change which might be thought to endanger the unity of British India or those positive advantages which are derived from a uniform body of law and administrative practice. All parties of the Sub-Committee were unanimous in preferring the welfare of India as a whole to the individual claims of the interests they represent and in the conviction that only in the larger unity can the diversity of interests and policies be completely harmonized.

The Sub-Committee are not dismayed by the criticism which may perhaps be made upon their conclusions, that the links between some parts of the Federation and others are but slender. A new State is not born full grown; it must contain within itself the capacity for growth. The attainment of full maturity must depend upon the efforts and devotion of the statesmen of India herself from whatever territory they may come.

CONCLUSIONS

The Sub-Committee's conclusions are as follows:—

I.—Component Elements of Federation

3. The component elements of the Federation should be, on the one hand (*a*) the federating Provinces of British India; and, on the other hand, (*b*) such Indian States or groups of States as may enter the Federation. Provision should be made for the subsequent entry from time to time of such further States or groups of States as agree to enter the Federation. The important question of the position of the Crown will require further examination when the relation of the Federal Executive to the Crown is discussed.

4. So far as British India is concerned, the federating organism will be neither the Government of British India as it exists at present, nor autonomous Provinces released from the central tie. The process of federation will involve the creation of a new State which will derive its powers (*a*) in part from the powers which the States will agree to concede to the Crown, to be placed at the disposal of the new Federation; and (*b*) in part from the transfer to it of such of the powers of the Central Indian Government (and also it may be of the Provincial Governments) as may be agreed to be necessary for the purposes of the Federation.

II.—Type of Federal Legislature and the Number of Chambers of which it should Consist.

5. The Federal Legislature should consist of two Chambers, each containing representatives of both British India and the States. (The proportion which the representatives of British India and of the States should bear to each other will be a matter for subsequent consideration under heads not yet referred to the Sub-Committee.)

6. The method whereby the representatives of British India are to be chosen was not referred to this Sub-Committee, but their Highnesses made it clear that in their opinion the method by which the States' representatives should be chosen will be a matter for the States themselves. If and so long as there are any reserved subjects it will be necessary for the Crown to be represented in both Chambers.

7. Differences between the two Chambers might be determined either at a joint session or by other means, by vote, whether by a bare majority or otherwise being a question for discussion at a later stage.

III.—Powers of the Federal Legislature

8. A list of subjects provisionally recommended as Federal subjects is appended. This list is framed on the assumption that the Federal Legislature will be clothed with power to legislate upon all the subjects included in it. The inclusion of certain subjects, *e.g.*, Defence and External Affairs, was not specifically considered, since these subjects in particular, though not exclusively, raise the question of the relations between the Executive in India and the Crown—a matter not within the Sub-Committee's terms of reference. It is of the essence of a Federal Constitution that the enactments of the Federal Legislature, acting within its legal scope, should have full force and effect throughout all units comprised in the Federation.

9. Provision should be made by some constitutional procedure for additions from time to time to the list of Federal subjects.

10. In relation to Federal subjects a distinction is to be drawn between policy and legislation on the one hand, and administration on the other. In some Federal systems there is a complete separation between Federal and State agency in the administrative as well as the legislative sphere, but in others the administration is entrusted, subject to certain Federal rights of inspection, &c., to the State authorities.

The choice is a matter of convenience rather than of principle, depending upon conditions existing at the time of federation and the practical advantage or disadvantage of disturbing the *status quo*. For a variety of reasons there are cases in which States may desire to retain, in those matters in which they agree that the control of policy shall be Federal, most of the administrative powers which they exercise at present, but in so far as they continue to exercise those powers, they will do so in conformity with a policy jointly determined and with regulations jointly formulated. Provided that the conditions for a harmonious evolution are established, it is an advantage that there should be a minimum of disturbance in the practical arrangements which already operate.

11. The precise delimitation of the functions of the Federal and State Governments respectively in these spheres will be a matter for settlement in respect of each subject by negotiation.

12. The Sub-Committee are strongly of opinion that there should be only a single Legislature to deal with Federal subjects proper and with any subjects which cannot at present be either federalized or completely provincialized. Such a Legislature will no doubt contain representatives of units of the Federation which will not be concerned with some of the subjects with which it deals. But the partial acceptance of this anomaly is preferable to the difficulties and complications involved in any expedient for completely avoiding it, such as the creation of a separate British Indian Legislature with a separate Executive. How to deal with this anomaly will have to be considered at a later stage.

APPENDIX

Schedule of Subjects provisionally agreed to as "Federal" with notes as revised by the Drafting Committee. N.B.—The enumeration is that of the present list of Central Subjects—Devolution Rules, Schedule I.

	Notes
5. Communications to the extent described under the following heads, namely:—	
(a) Aircraft and all matters connected therewith.	Federal
(b) Inland waterways.	Policy and legislation to be Federal in respect of inland waterways affecting more than one unit.
(c) Railways (including railways to be constructed or acquired in future).	Policy and legislation to be Federal. Administration to be Federal to the extent of powers now exercised by the Railway Board.
6. Shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on inland waterways in so far as declared to be a Federal subject in accordance with entry 5(b).	Federal for legislation and policy.
7. Lighthouses (including their approaches), beacons, lightships, and buoys.	Federal.
8. Port quarantine.	Federal so far as international requirements are concerned.
9. Ports.	Such ports to be Federal as are declared to be major ports by rule made by Federal Government or by or under legislation by the Federal Legislature, subject in the case of Indian States to such extent as authority may be delegated by the States under a convention.
10. Posts, telegraphs, trunk telephones and wireless installations.	Federal; but with such qualifications as may be necessary for the purposes of adjustment with the States in matters of detail.
11. Customs and salt.	Salt: Federal. Maritime Customs: Federal subject to special adjustments with Maritime States having regard to their treaties. Customs on external frontiers of Federal India to be Federal on the lines of maritime customs subject to the special case of Kashmir.
12. Currency and coinage.	Federal, subject to adjustment with the States concerned of such rights as are not already conceded by them.
13. Public Debt of Federal India (power to raise Federal loans).	Federal.
14. Savings banks.	Federal for policy and legislation regarding Post Office Savings Banks.
15. Federal Audit.	Federal.
17. Commerce, including banking and insurance.	Federal for policy and legislation.
18. Trading companies and other associations.	Federal for policy and legislation.
20. Development of Industries.	Development of Industries to be a Federal subject in cases where such development by Federal authority is declared by order of Federal Government, made after negotiation with and consent of the federating units.
21. Control of cultivation and manufacture of opium, and sale of opium for export.	Federal for policy and legislation.
22. Stores and stationery, both imported and indigenous, required for Federal Departments.	Federal.
23. Control of petroleum and explosives.	Federal for policy and legislation.
24. Geological survey of India.	Federal.
26. Botanical survey of India.	Federal.
27. Inventions and designs.	Federal for policy and legislation.
28. Copyright.	Federal for policy and legislation.
29. Emigration from, and immigration into, India.	Federal.
31. Federal police organization.	Federal.
32. Traffic in arms and ammunition.	Federal for policy and legislation.
33. Central agencies and institutions for research (including observatories) and for professional and technical training or promotion of special studies.	Federal as regards future agencies and institutions.
35. Survey of India.	Federal.
38. Meteorology.	Federal.
39. Census.	Census Federal for policy and legislation, the States reserving administration.
39A. All-India statistics.	Federal.
40. Federal services.	Federal.
44. Immovable property acquired and maintained at the cost of the Federal Government.	Federal.
45. The Public Service Commission.	Federal for the purpose of Federal services.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE REICHSTAG

SCENES BETWEEN NAZIS AND THE LEFT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 12

The Reichstag this afternoon adjourned until February 3. The motions of "no confidence" brought against Dr. Curtius, the Foreign Minister, and some of his colleagues, were side-tracked. The Government also succeeded in avoiding the foreign debate to which Dr. Curtius last week refused to assent. This was probably largely due to the plain speaking of Dr. Ulitzka, a Centre Deputy of the Polish frontier districts, to the effect that violent and extravagant language in the Reichstag accomplished nothing, and was most unwelcome to Germans in Polish Silesia.

There were violent scenes between the National Socialists and the Left parties. Socialist and Communist Deputies received much abuse. Several Nazi Deputies, including their Berlin leader, Dr. Goebbels, were excluded from the sitting.

Yesterday the Nazis announced that in view of "constant provocation" they would in future not listen to "Marxist speeches." A Communist mockingly suggested that a moving stairway should be installed to facilitate the ingress and egress of the 107. The Nazis solemnly carried out their intention, though the dignity of these repeated entrances and exits was not easily sustained, and there was once a rapid and indignant right-about turn of the receding party when a Socialist Deputy called after them:—"I prefer to see you from behind; you look more like human beings."

To-day when proposals to give special relief to the victims of this year's mining disasters were discussed, the Nazi speeches, in the violence of attack on "capitalist mine-owners" and so forth, were almost indistinguishable from those of the Communists, and the speakers of the two bourgeois parties, the People's and the Centre, which have sometimes shown a tendency to sympathize with the Nazis, had to defend themselves vigorously from these attacks.

THE SOBRANYE'S ADDRESS TO KING BORIS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, Dec. 12

A Parliamentary delegation formally presented to the King this afternoon, in accordance with custom, the Address of the Sobranye in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The audience was followed by a reception of all members of the Sobranye, the term of which expires at the end of the present session. The Deputies presented to the King and Queen a magnificent gold and silver vase encrusted with precious stones, as a wedding gift from the Sobranye.

During the reception the King had prolonged individual conversation with all the party leaders about the present situation in the country. Great importance is attached to these conversations, which had the character of a wide political consultation.

TELEGRAPH LINES IN PERSIA

BRITISH WITHDRAWAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TEHERAN, Dec. 11

The Indo-European Telegraph Company, as well as the Indo-European Telegraph Department, have notified the Persian Government that they intend to relinquish all their telegraphic lines in Persia at the end of February.

The Indo-European Telegraph Department has operated in Persia for over half a century. About the time of the Indian Mutiny the telegraph cable which had been laid through the Red Sea to connect India and Europe was found unsatisfactory, and the Indian Government, under the auspices of which the Indo-European Telegraph Department functions, decided to connect its telegraph system overland with the existing Turkish lines, which then ended at Baghdad. A concession was obtained from the Persian Government for through traffic for a period of 40 years, ending in 1897, and a line was built from Baghdad through Kermanshah, Hamadan, and Bushire to Karachi.

This line also failed to give satisfactory results, and on the arrival, in 1868, of the Indo-European Telegraph Company, which had extended its line through Russia as far as Teheran, a reconstruction took place, and the Department's line was connected direct from Bushire to Teheran, thus cutting out the Turkish telegraph system. At a later date a line joined Teheran to Duzdab, the rail-head of the Indian railway system.

Up to the early nineties only through traffic was undertaken, but later, as a favour to the Persian Government, the Department agreed to allow a Persian employee to be posted to each of their stations and to undertake local work in Roman characters, free of cost for Persian and certain British commercial interests, leaving all profit to the Persian Government. In these early times the average number of messages passing was rarely more than 30 a day, and it took four days for a message to reach India. Latterly as many as 2,000 have been sent in 24 hours, with a maximum delay of half an hour.

The concession was renewed to 1916, and a further renewal to 1945 was then arranged with the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. At the time of the abolition of the Capitulations, in 1928, the Persian Government, which wished to run the line itself, claimed that this renewal had never been ratified by the Mejliss (Parliament) and it is as a result of this attitude that the Department has decided to hand over its plant and leave the country.

During its 60 years' operation of the system it has provided an excellent telegraph service, and the closing of all its offices throughout the country will be particularly deplored by those travellers who have availed themselves of the unfailing hospitality of the Department's representatives in isolated districts of Persia.

THE ARTIGLIO WRECK

DIVER'S SEARCH ABANDONED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BELLE ILE, Dec. 12

The Rostro took advantage of an improvement in the weather this morning to go to the place where the Artiglio was sunk and send a diver down to see whether there was a chance of raising the ship or recovering bodies.

The diver was unable to find the Artiglio in any recognizable shape, and came to the conclusion that she had broken up, and that her wreckage and that of the Florence were scattered and mixed together on the sea-floor. He found detached masses of metal spread over a wide area. The water was not only still muddy from the explosion of December 8, but full of rust from the Florence, and it was impossible to see more than a few feet. As was expected, the conditions for diving were very dangerous. The diver became entangled once, and had some trouble in getting free.

In these circumstances Commendatore Quaglia ordered the Rostro to leave the wreck and return to Belle Ile. She will leave for Brest to-morrow or the next day, and, after placing the marking buoys over the sunken P. and O. liner Egypt, will be laid up for the winter. A hydrographical survey vessel of the French Navy is expected to complete the examination of the scene of the disaster.

SEPTEMBER 20 AS AN ITALIAN HOLIDAY

SIGNOR GARIBALDI'S PROTEST AGAINST DISCONTINUANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Dec. 12

The discontinuance of September 20 (the anniversary of the entry of the Italian Army into Rome in 1870) as a national holiday provoked a protest in the Chamber this afternoon when Signor Garibaldi inquired whether September 20 had now lost all its significance. He himself doubted it. The Treaty of the Lateran had settled a difference, but had not blotted out a page of history.

The speaker recalled the Pope's reference on September 19 last to the following day as being "ever painful." He himself, therefore, was of opinion that September 20 should have been left on the list of public holidays, because, deprived as it now was of any hostility to religion, it remained as a reminder to Italians of that day which had crowned the sacrifices of so many martyrs and heroes and had witnessed the fulfilment of the hopes of millions of Italians.

Signor Mussolini, in replying, said that he was not surprised by the sentiments expressed by Signor Garibaldi. But he pointed out that between 1870 and 1876 no suggestion was ever made that September 20 should be celebrated as a holiday. It was not until 1895 that a formal proposal to this effect had been made. Even such a patriot as Francesco Crispi was not enthusiastically in favour, as was shown by his speeches before the Chamber and the Senate. But he had urged that the Bill (for making the anniversary a national holiday) should be passed on the ground that a contrary vote would be taken as a sign that their determination to hold Rome was shaken. After that the date had been solemnized both as a national anniversary and as an anti-clerical demonstration. In fact, of late years it had become a "useless and melancholy Masonic parade." The Fascists after the War had realized this insincerity, and the popularity of the festival had then begun to decline. Then came February 11, when in virtue of the Treaties of the Lateran the Holy See had renounced its claims to Rome definitely and irrevocably. It was on February 11 that the "legitimate and pacific taking of Rome" was really effected. The passing of this Bill did not mean the cancellation of September 20. That was a historical fact which might be variously interpreted, but could never be cancelled.

At the close of Signor Mussolini's speech a vote was taken, and the Bill for the discontinuance of the holiday was approved.

CLASSICAL FINDS IN PIRAEUS HARBOUR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ATHENS, Dec. 11

During dredging operations in the inner harbour at Piraeus yesterday, the dredger brought up from the sea bottom a quantity of classical statuary dating from the fourth or fifth century B.C. The articles found total 50 pieces, all broken carefully in order, apparently, that they might be put together again later.

The articles include a number of marble anaglyphs representing the heads of youths, women, battle amazons, and centaurs, also one headless statue of a woman, armless and legless, but stated to be a unique work. It is also stated that a statue of Poseidon was found to-day. A number of columns, capitals, and pottery of the Roman Period were also found. The objects are being placed in the Piraeus Museum, and dredging work has been suspended pending the exploration of the sea-bottom by a diver.

GERMAN GREENLAND EXPEDITION

NEWS OF DR. WEGENER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 12

News has at last been received from the western base station of the German Greenland Expedition at Kamarajuk. The telegram, dated December 9 and passed through the Godhavn Wireless Station, throws more light on the movements of Dr. Wegener, the leader of the expedition, and his group, but does not contain a definite assurance of their safety.

Dr. Georgi, the meteorologist, who was left at the station in the middle of the inland ice to make observations through the winter, was not, it appears, quite alone, but was accompanied by Herr Sorge. The last dog-sled group which penetrated to the central station in August were informed by Herren Georgi and Sorge that unless they received more supplies, especially scientific instruments, by October 20 they would abandon the plan to remain there all the winter and would set out to return to Kamarajuk with hand-sleds.

Dr. Wegener regarded such a journey as impracticable and dangerous, and decided himself to undertake, with Dr. Loewe and 13 Greenlanders, another dog-sled trip to the central station with supplies in the second half of September. He hoped to make the journey of 250 miles in about 30 days, and arrive in time to prevent the two occupants of the central station from starting on their foolhardy enterprise after October 20. Dr. Wegener and his party had only gone 38 miles from the ice margin when nine Greenlanders turned back on account of the bad conditions. They took back with them the telegram of October 2 which was hitherto the last news of Dr. Wegener.

On October 6 the two Germans and the four remaining Greenlanders reached a point 94 miles inland. Fresh snowfalls and drifts had reduced speed to a minimum, and Dr. Wegener realized that they would never get through with the stores. He dumped the packages, therefore, and sent three more Greenlanders back. These arrived safely at Kamarajuk on October 15, bringing the last news of Dr. Wegener's journey. He, with Dr. Loewe and a Greenlander named Rasmus, were going to push on without the stores but with plenty of food, and endeavour to reach the central station at all costs.

Dr. Wegener sent a message by the three Greenlanders asking those at Kamarajuk to send a party out to the 38-mile depôt on November 21, or at the latest December 1, to wait for him. This was done, and the relief party remained at the 38-mile depôt until December 7, and then made the journey back to Kamarajuk in a day.

As nobody has returned yet from the central station the Kamarajuk party, which is under Herr Weiken's leadership, assumes that Herren Wegener, Loewe, Georgi, Sorge, and the Greenlander Rasmus are remaining there for the winter. There are enough supplies to last five men until next May.

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AUSTRALIAN WHEAT FINANCE

ADVANCES TO GROWERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

CANBERRA, Dec. 12

Acting under the instructions of Caucus, the Government introduced a Bill into the House of Representatives to-day, requesting the Commonwealth Bank to advance wheat-growers up to 3s. a bushel f.o.b. on the present season's crop. The Government had recently proposed an advance of 2s. 6d. a bushel, but the Bank refused to go beyond 2s.

Mr. Forde, Assistant Minister for Customs, said that he hoped that with Parliament's influence behind the request, the Commonwealth Bank would prove more sympathetic. He explained that the Commonwealth would guarantee the advances and repay losses from the Consolidated Revenue, but the Government thought that, although the advance rate was slightly above world parity, there was a possibility of that parity improving, in which case the likelihood of loss was remote. Large shipments of the present season's crop had already sold appreciably in advance of 2s. 6d. f.o.b. He estimated the exportable surplus at 150,000,000 bushels.

The Federal Parliament adjourns on December 18, probably until January 8.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 12

The Hogan Ministry unexpectedly gave notice of a Bill to-day in the Victoria Legislative Assembly to empower Government purchase of this season's wheat crop in the State, for the purpose of regulating local prices if they fall to a level which does not show farmers a reasonable return. Details are not yet disclosed, but it is stated that the price will be as high as 5s.

AUSTRALIAN WIRELESS AGREEMENT

REJECTION BY GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, Dec. 12

Mr. Lyons, as Postmaster-General, confirmed to-day the Government's rejection of the agreement concluded last year between Amalgamated Wireless of Australia, Limited, and Imperial and International Communications, Limited. He said that it was the Cabinet's policy that the Government should control communications. The Post Office possessed the necessary equipment for handling oversea communications.

The agreement which the Government has now declined to sanction was concluded (except for the Commonwealth Government's approval) about 15 months ago. Amalgamated Wireless of Australia, Limited, controls the Australian beam wireless service, and in Imperial and International Communications, Limited, are merged the Australian cable services. The Commonwealth Government owns 51 per cent. of the capital of Amalgamated Wireless, and is represented on the board by four out of seven directors. The agreement provided that Amalgamated Wireless should take over the cable stations and equipment from Imperial and International Communications. It had been expected that the Government would approve the terms of the amalgamation, and that the improvements which had been promised as a result would come into force at the end of this year. One of the terms of the agreement was that cable rates should be reduced to the level of wireless rates—a reduction of roughly 50 per cent.

OUSTRIC INQUIRY

PARIS MANAGER'S EVIDENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 12

The Radical-Socialist members of the Parliamentary Committee investigating the Oustric case have declared that they are satisfied, from the evidence already before them, that M. Tardieu's attitude, in so far as it concerns the actual affairs of the Oustric group, has been above suspicion throughout. They have further explained that any condemnation of M. Tardieu that they have expressed in connexion with the case relates solely to his political handling of the affair since it was brought to the notice of the Chamber.

The greater part of to-day's proceedings was devoted to the evidence of M. Badoux, manager of the Paris offices of the Oustric Bank. M. Badoux stated that it had been his personal concern to pay M. Raoul Péret his fees for acting as one of the company's legal advisers. When, in May, he went as usual to pay M. Péret, who was then Minister of Justice, for the period before his assumption of office, M. Péret at first refused to accept it. As M. Badoux insisted that he had M. Oustric's express orders to deliver the money, M. Péret finally took it, but merely placed it in his safe, saying that he would explain matters to M. Oustric personally. M. Badoux went on to explain that as he received no further instructions he again went in November to M. Péret with a further instalment of his salary. At this point M. Péret not only refused to accept the money, but also returned the amount paid on the last occasion.

S. RHODESIAN NATIVE POLICY

LORD ATHLONE'S TRIBUTE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SALISBURY (S.R.), Dec. 12

A striking tribute to native policy in Southern Rhodesia was paid by the Earl of Athlone this morning when he paid his last official visit here as High Commissioner.

The Earl of Athlone said the people of Southern Rhodesia had always approached their native problems with sympathy and consideration, with the result that the native policy of this country had not only been a conspicuous success, but that success had been achieved in cooperation with his Majesty's Government in Great Britain. In Southern Rhodesia and the territories under the High Commission they had a practical demonstration that it was possible to harmonize the views of European settlers, the Imperial Government, and the missionaries, and achieve a satisfactory native policy. This success in Southern Rhodesia was in no small degree due to the work of the Premier, Mr. Moffat, who, inspired by the example of his distinguished father, the Rev. J. S. Moffat, and assisted by a sympathetic Assembly and capable departments, had devoted much of his public service to native affairs. The Earl of Athlone also paid a tribute to the work in native affairs of Sir Cecil Rodwell, the Governor.

The Earl of Athlone referred with pleasure to General Hertzog's speech at Bloemfontein, in which he had assured his hearers that the constitutional position which the Union of South Africa now occupied within the British Commonwealth of nations was all that could be desired and asked for wholehearted cooperation between the two white peoples of South Africa. The Earl of Athlone said he felt sure that this would have an appeal even beyond the borders of the Union.

METEORITE'S FALL IN S. AUSTRALIA

DISCOVERY OF FRAGMENTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, Dec. 12

A stir has been caused in South Australian scientific circles by the finding of the remains of a meteorite which fell a fortnight ago, affording a brilliant spectacle. Professor Kerr Grant, of Adelaide University, and Mr. Dodwell, the Government astronomer, organized an expedition, which discovered that the meteorite had broken into fragments 100 miles east of Adelaide. Fragments weighing from 2lb. to 10lb. were scattered over a distance of 10ft. from the rim of the crater produced by the impact.

Mr. Dodwell estimates that the total weight of the meteorite was half a hundredweight, and that its velocity on entering the earth's atmosphere was 60 miles a second, decreasing to 15 miles a second when it struck the earth. Portions of the meteorite were pulverized, and a house a mile away was shaken by the concussion. Already scientists in various cities of Australia have asked for specimens, and a world-wide demand is expected. Professor Grant says that the early discovery of the meteorite was particularly important. The meteorite is being subjected to chemical analysis. Apparently it was composed of oxide of iron carrying small particles of nickel.

UNION IN EAST AFRICA

In the account in *The Times* yesterday of the first public sitting of the Joint Committee on Closer Union in East Africa, Sir Samuel Wilson was reported as replying to a question by Mr. Buxton suggesting that his scheme was not necessarily welcome to the native population by saying: "I suppose that is quite true. The natives objected to the scheme, I must confess." His answer should have been reported as: "I suppose that is quite true in so far as there may be natives who objected to the scheme." As is well known, the native population is not at present capable of forming opinions on questions like closer union.

FILM CENSORSHIP IN GERMANY

STAHLHELM PICTURE BANNED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 12

Those critics who feared yesterday that the ban on the film *All Quiet on the Western Front* would do more injury to "German prestige abroad" than its continued performance, find their misgivings realized by the extracts from the foreign Press published in Berlin to-day. The ban has been generally interpreted abroad as a capitulation, and a capitulation so unnecessary as to be puzzling, to an extremist agitation. The Nazi leader in Berlin, Dr. Goebbels, the moving spirit in the campaign, records the "victory" with a paean of triumph in this morning's *Angriff*, and darkly hints at better things to come.

There is an unexpected sequel to-day in the refusal of the censors to pass for exhibition the Stahlhelm film showing the great rally at Coblenz in October, another of the outward signs of the resurgence of militant Nationalism in Germany. In 1928 the censors withheld their licence from a Stahlhelm film on the ground that it showed an organization "patently militarized, unarmed but easily capable of being armed, engaged in illegal activities not interfered with by the authorities," and so on. They found that the present film was likely "to endanger public order and security and to injure Germany's foreign relations, as foreign audiences might receive from the film an impression of military preparedness in Germany."

Representatives of the three Ministries which urged the ban on the *All Quiet* film—those of Foreign Affairs, the Interior, and the Reichswehr—all urged the admission of the Stahlhelm film to exhibition, but their counsel was ignored. An appeal is now to be made, as in the case of the *All Quiet* film, to the High Censorship Board. If this again reverses the first decision and passes the Stahlhelm film, this tale of two films will be complete, and its moral, the Socialist *Vorwärts* suggests, will be that in Germany to-day only brave parades and fluttering flags may be shown on the screen, but the dirt and misery in which such things find their logical consummation may not be depicted.

CANADA AND AUSTRALIA

NEGOTIATIONS FOR A NEW TRADE TREATY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Dec. 12

Mr. Parker Moloney, Australian Minister for Markets and Transport, will arrive here to-morrow from Washington, and negotiations with Mr. Stevens, Canadian Minister for Trade and Commerce, about the proposed new trade treaty will be resumed on Monday.

The Australians are understood to be insistent that the present trade arrangement, which last year enabled Canada to sell Australia, roughly, $19,000,000 (£3,800,000) worth of goods and buy only $3,500,000 (£700,000) worth is one-sided, and must be adjusted to increase Australia's sales in the Canadian market. The Canadian Government thinks the best means of achieving this end is to make tariff changes which will divert to Australia the business now enjoyed by the United States and its protectorates, and some commodities which offer possibilities in this direction are dried fruits, sugar, hides, and tallow. An attempt will be made to offer greater opportunities for Australian wines; Canada last year imported only $27,000 (£5,400) worth, compared with $2,250,000 (£450,000) worth from France. But butter is one of the fundamental difficulties, and Canadian dairymen are maintaining pressure on Ottawa to prevent any concessions in this direction.

Telegrams in Brief

A motor-car carrying 25 policemen fell down an embankment at Solingen yesterday. Three of the men were seriously injured.—*Reuter.*

A Cairo telegram states that seven persons were killed and six injured by the collapse of the walls of a house at Beni Suef on Thursday night.—*Reuter.*

Mr. Bennett, the Canadian Prime Minister, and his party arrived in the Duchess of Atholl at St. John's, Newfoundland, yesterday afternoon and left for Ottawa.

Dr. Marinkovitch, the Yugoslav Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is paying a visit to Athens, was received by M. Zaimis, the President of the Greek Republic, yesterday.

In the course of excavations at Tel el Amarna in Egypt 23 large gold nuggets and some bars of silver and gold rings were found in what is supposed to have been a Roman house.

The death is announced of the Rev. George Alexander, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New York. Dr. Alexander, who was 87, was the oldest member of the New York Presbytery.—*Reuter.*

A Supplementary German Note to the League of Nations gives details of additional cases in which it is claimed that Germans were ill-treated by Poles in Polish Upper Silesia during the recent election.

Roy McQuillin, a Toronto policeman, was shot dead on Thursday by motor thieves whom he was questioning about the ownership of a stolen car. They escaped, but one man, Harry Clarkson, was captured later, and he has been charged with murder.

A message from Saarbrücken states that French and Belgian military detachments who had been on railway duty withdrew from Saar territory yesterday afternoon in conformity with the decision taken by the League of Nations Council on September 12.

According to *Pravda*, a special commission has been formed at the Academy of Sciences in Leningrad for the purpose of drawing up a transliteration scheme for the Chinese ideographs. The commission is composed of the sinologues, Professor Alexeyeff and Professor Vladimirtseff, and other scholars.

H.M. Stationery Office publishes a Blue-book [Cmd. 3718, price 4s.], giving appendices to the summary and proceedings of the recent Imperial Conference, in continuation of Cmd. 3717. The New Blue-book gives, among other things, the text of the speeches made at the plenary sittings of the Conference.

Our Paris Correspondent states that the Public Prosecutor has instituted proceedings against Mme. Hanau, the director of the *Gazette du Franc*, on a further charge of having converted to her own purposes some millions of francs from the business of the *Gazette du Franc* immediately before the composition with her creditors.

Mr. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, addressing the Quebec Legislature on Wednesday, said that if the whole of Canada were to help the Western farmers out of their present difficulties the Federal Government should, before making commitments, at least consult the Quebec Administration, because the old Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, which had previously been called upon to help the West out of the railway *impasse*, would be called on to shoulder four-fifths of the cost of any relief.

TAX REDUCTIONS IN YUGOSLAVIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, Dec. 11

At a Cabinet meeting to-day the Minister of Finance was instructed to prepare a law reducing the direct taxation of land by 2 per cent. in 1931. He is also to prepare a law reducing by 50 per cent. the tax on Yugoslav wines, the loss to be made good by an increase in the taxes on beer and spirits, and a new law on the State monopolies.

It was also decided to lower the rate of interest on loans made to land-owners by the agrarian privileged banks, and to reduce railway rates for the transport of wheat by from 20 to 45 per cent. The Minister of Trade and Industry must increase the share of the State in the export of Yugoslav agricultural produce, which must be done by the privileged export company. Measures are also to be taken in accordance with the resolutions of the recent conferences of the agrarian States of Eastern Europe.

Other Foreign News on following page

BOURNVILLE LEADS THE WAY TO FINER CHOCOLATES

These particularly fine chocolates by Cadbury will be chosen above all others when honour has to be done to a special occasion or a special friend. Lacquer red, green and gold lend a touch of the colourful East to the rich casket. Inside are two elegantly appointed trays filled with softly-nested chocolates chosen from over a hundred different Cadbury recipes, after careful testing and tasting, by two thousand connoisseurs.

1 lb. Casket 5/-
½ lb. Slide 2/6

Cadbury's GOLDEN EAST CHOCOLATES

A FEDERATED INDIA

INTERIM REPORT

ALLOCATION OF SUBJECTS

"LARGER ISSUES" POSTPONED

An important stage in the work of the Indian Round-Table Conference was reached yesterday morning, when the Federal Structure Sub-Committee met at St. James's Palace, under the chairmanship of the Lord Chancellor, and agreed to the draft of an interim report on the first three of the four heads of discussion referred to them by the Committee of the whole Conference.

These heads were the component elements of federation; the type of the Federal Legislature and the number of Chambers of which it should consist; and the powers of the Federal Legislature. In the evening the report was issued, with the statement that it represents no more than tentative conclusions which are subject to revision. It may be necessary to modify them either in form or in substance or both.

This warning that the conclusions are not final is accompanied by the announcement in the document itself that there has been "a most encouraging degree of agreement." The report recognizes that any measure of federation involves sacrifices for the States in a sphere to which they have always attached the greatest importance for practical reasons, as well as on grounds of existing treaties and sentiment. On the other side the representatives of British India naturally hesitated to accept any form of constitutional change which might be thought to endanger the unity of British India or those positive advantages which are derived from a uniform body of law and administrative practice. But "all parties of the Sub-Committee were unanimous in preferring the welfare of India as a whole to the individual claims of the interests they represent."

In anticipation of the criticism that the links between some parts of the Federation and others are but slender, the Sub-Committee point out that a new State is not born full grown; it must contain within itself the capacity for growth.

The Sub-Committee propose that the component elements of the Federation should be the federating provinces of British India, and such Indian States as may enter the Federation, provision being made for the subsequent entry from time to time of further States or groups of States. The process of federation will involve the creation of a new State which will derive its powers in part from the powers which the States will agree to concede to the Crown—to be placed at the disposal of the new Federation—and in part from the transfer to it of such powers of the Central Indian Government (and also, it may be, of the Provincial Governments) as may be agreed to be necessary.

TWO CHAMBERS

The important provisional conclusion is reached that the Federal Legislature should consist of two Chambers, each containing representatives of both British India and the States. Differences between the two Chambers might be determined either at a joint session or by other means, by vote, whether by a bare majority or otherwise being a question for later discussion.

A tabulated annexure to the report gives a list of subjects provisionally recommended as Federal, framed on the assumption that the Legislature will be clothed with power to legislate upon all of them. The inclusion of certain subjects, such as Defence and External Affairs, was not specifically considered, since they raise a question not specifically referred to the Sub-Committee—the relations between the Executive and the Crown. Provision should be made for some constitutional procedure for additions from time to time to the list of Federal subjects. A distinction is to be drawn between policy and legislation on the one hand and administration on the other. For a variety of reasons States may desire to retain, in those matters in which they agree that the control of policy shall be federal, most of the administrative powers which they exercise at present, but they will exercise those powers in conformity with a policy jointly determined and with regulations jointly formulated.

FEDERAL SUBJECTS

The Sub-Committee hold that there should be only a single Legislature to deal with Federal subjects proper and with any subjects which cannot at present be either federalized or completely provincialized. Some units represented in the Legislature will not be concerned with some of the subjects with which it deals. But the partial acceptance of this anomaly is held to be preferable to the difficulties and complications involved in any expedient for completely avoiding it.

The Federal Sub-Committee will not hold another meeting until after a plenary session of the Conference, which will probably be held on Tuesday. They have deferred for obvious reasons dealing at this stage with "the large issues" raised by the fourth subject referred to them—namely, that of the constitution, character, powers, and responsibilities of the Federal Executive. It is expected that the Conference on Tuesday will refer to the Sub-Committee two further heads of subjects—namely, the number of members composing the Federal Legislature, and their distribution among the federating units; also the methods whereby representatives are to be chosen.

BURMA

The report of the Burma Sub-Committee was also issued yesterday, of course in final form. The conclusions reached by this body were indicated in *The Times* of Wednesday. The only new fact that emerges is that two British Indian members, Mr. Shiva Rao and Mr. Mody, desired it to be recorded that they could not endorse, without qualification, the conclusion that his Majesty's Government should be asked to make a public announcement that the principle of separation is accepted; and that the prospect of constitutional advance towards responsible government held out to Burma as part of British India will not be prejudiced by separation. It is believed that this disclaimer does not necessarily imply objection to the principle of separation; it is rather for the purpose of securing some understanding that separation will be contingent on the assurance of Indian constitutional advance. The Burma report will probably be the main business of the next plenary session of the Conference.

The Provincial Constitution Sub-Committee had been summoned for yesterday afternoon to consider Mr. Henderson's draft report; but owing to the many calls upon the time of the Foreign Secretary the draft was not ready and the meeting was postponed until Monday morning.

MINORITIES

In pursuance of his work as conciliator between the Hindu and Moslem groups on the question of minority safeguards, the Prime Minister is receiving some 30 members of the Conference at Chequers this afternoon. It is understood that Mr. Jinnah will explain the Moslem position.

Yesterday morning the Prime Minister received at 10, Downing-street Sardar Ujjal Singh and Sardar Sampuran Singh, the two British Indian representatives of the Sikhs of the Punjab. They put before Mr. MacDonald the Sikh case for much greater "weightage" in the Punjab Legislature than was obtained under the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms.

In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomas gave an At Home to the delegates and other friends at 8, Chesterfield-gardens, the social centre provided for the British Indian delegates.

*** The text of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee's interim report will be found on page 11.

VICEROY'S CANCELLED VISITS

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS IN CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 12

As already decided, the Viceroy and Lady Irwin were not present at the celebration of the Scottish Churches' College centenary this afternoon. Nor will their Excellencies visit Serampore College to-morrow.

In each case the Viceroy has sunk his personal wish to attend in deference to outside advice. Dr. Urquhart, principal of the Scottish Churches' College, felt that he could not give a guarantee against any untoward incident from strangers without restrictions irksome to the other guests at the centenary; and at Serampore police precautions on an undesirable scale would have been necessary. The journey to Serampore is by water, and there would not be any difficulty about an adequate guard on the river, but at the College it would be impossible to ensure that no dangerous person slipped in.

Following the outrage at Writers' Buildings the authorities have conceived it necessary to take special precautions to ensure the safety of the Viceroy, and these have imposed a heavy strain upon a police force really inadequate to the requirements of normal times. Strong guards of police are placed round buildings visited by the Viceroy, and the routes by which he travels are also heavily policed, although it is seldom regarded as necessary to close any of the roads to ordinary traffic. More than ordinary care is taken regarding callers at Belvedere.

Special precautions have been taken at Writers' Buildings since the outrage. A new temporary wall has been constructed limiting access, and a system of passes has been instituted for those who wish to enter. Yesterday the Viceroy paid an unannounced visit to the buildings and examined with interest the damage done in the course of the raid.

Apart from the cancelled visits to the two educational institutions the Viceroy and Lady Irwin are carrying through a heavy programme, which included a large dinner party at Belvedere to-night.

MOB VIOLENCE IN BOMBAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, DEC. 12

Armed police were called out this morning to prevent breaches of the peace in a crowded bazaar street where a motor-lorry had run over a Congress volunteer and injured three other persons.

The lorry contained foreign cloth, which was being removed by the Moslem purchaser under police escort. Six Congress volunteers prostrated themselves in front of it one after another, but were forcibly removed by the police before the accident, which occurred, it was stated, when the driver lost control of the steering wheel after being hit in the face by an iron bolt thrown by somebody in the crowd. The police had great difficulty in controlling the crowd, which stoned the driver, and reinforcements were necessary to put a stop to further violence.

SIND SATYAGRAHA LEADER SENTENCED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, DEC. 12

C. T. Valecha, president of the Sind Satyagraha Council and a pleader in the Karachi High Court, was sentenced to-day to two years' rigorous imprisonment for abetting a breach of the salt laws.

Jestaram Bhawanjee, an officer of the local *Satyagraha* volunteers, Maulvi Mahomed Sidik Abdullah, and Usman Hamid were also sentenced for inciting the public to law-breaking. The first named received one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs.500 [£37 10s.], the second six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the third one year's rigorous imprisonment. V. A. Strathmore, said to be an Irishman, with several aliases, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for cheating a Karachi hotel proprietress. He had eight previous convictions and sentences aggregating over 12 years in gaol. He had joined the Karachi *Satyagrahis* and had addressed their meetings frequently.

Fourteen *Satyagrahis* were arrested this morning for obstructing the removal of goods from the railway goods depôt. Four others each received four months' rigorous imprisonment for the same offence.

"GODLESS CAROLS" FOR COMMUNISTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, DEC. 12

The German Communist Party is doing its best to advance in Germany an anti-religious campaign organized in Moscow, and has prepared for distribution among its followers gramophone records of parodies of hymns and Christmas carols.

These "Godless songs" are sung in the poorer districts by Communist concert parties maintained by the party. One of them, a "proletarian Christmas carol," is a parody on the beautiful "Stille Nacht, heilige Nacht," and the music of the original is syncopated. The verses begin with derisory remarks about the "Star of Bethlehem" and end with *fortissimo* eulogies of "the Red five-pointed star," which is to put an end to "all this pious humbug."

THE PRINCE OF WALES TO BROADCAST

The British Broadcasting Corporation announces that a speech by the Prince of Wales at the annual dinner of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association will be relayed from Guildhall next Tuesday. His address will be broadcast at 9.40 p.m. in the National programme in this country, and will be re-broadcast in the United States of America by stations of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

REVOLT IN SPAIN

GARRISON TOWN MUTINY

MADRID CENSORSHIP REIMPOSED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, DEC. 12

News has reached Madrid that the garrison at Jaca [a small town in the Province of Huesca, near the French frontier] has revolted, and, with the help of civilians, imprisoned its officers in a fort. Troops are being sent from Huesca under General Dolla. The movement is believed to be Republican, and it is rumoured that Major Franco is leading it.

The Government is evidently seriously alarmed, as the censorship has been hastily re-established. There is an unconfirmed rumour that Lerida is supporting the movement. The garrison at Jaca is a small one, consisting of one brigade of infantry and some artillery. At 7 o'clock this evening the Minister of the Interior called a meeting of all the newspaper editors in Madrid, and told them

that no news whatsoever was to be published. To-night's newspapers, therefore, are appearing with no news at all, or merely cryptic allusions to unmentioned events, which naturally only increase the curiosity of the public.

So far everything is normal in Madrid, but there is an increasing feeling of anxiety. A special Cabinet Council is sitting this evening to consider the situation. King Alfonso returned to Madrid this morning from a shooting expedition in Estremadura.

It was reported this morning that the labour situation was again normal, the 24-hour general strike at Cadiz having ended.

MADRID, Dec. 12.—To-night's meeting of the Cabinet lasted two hours and a half. The Minister of Economy states that the movement at Jaca is an isolated one, and that neither programme nor manifesto has been distributed in the Province, where tranquility is complete.—*Reuter.*

*** Major Franco, it may be recalled, set out with three companions on June 21 last year to fly from Cartagena to New York *via* the Azores. Their aeroplane was forced down, and, after being adrift for a week, the airmen were picked up by H.M. Aircraft-carrier Eagle. Major Franco resigned from the Spanish Military Air Service last July, returning to an infantry regiment. Later, he was arrested for a breach of discipline in giving an interview to a newspaper, in which he expressed Republican sentiment, but early on November 24 he escaped from the Military Prison in company with another prisoner, Major Reyes, an infantry officer, who was awaiting trial for an offence against the common law.

BRITISH CONCESSION IN SIBERIA

DIFFICULTIES WITH THE SOVIET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, DEC. 12

It is reported from Moscow that a conflict has arisen between the Soviet and the holders of the British concession of silver, zinc, and lead mines in the Amur Province (Far Eastern Siberia), and that the concessionnaires are rapidly limiting, if not relinquishing, operations.

The Soviet authorities state that the concession, which was granted to a British corporation headed by Mr. Chester Beatty in 1924, was flourishing at the beginning of 1930, that it was comparatively well financed, and that its relations with the authorities and the workers were almost satisfactory. The concessionnaires at that time employed about 2,000 workmen, and the local director had said that it was intended in the course of 1930 to invest an "unlimited sum" for constructive work if he was able to obtain satisfactory labour. But during the last few months a change set in, and representatives from England came to Moscow and the Far East in October to attempt to settle the differences, without success.

According to Soviet reports, the exports from the concession in 1929 amounted to between two and three million gold roubles [£200,000 to £300,000], and the U.S.S.R. acquired the remainder of the output according to contract. The intention of the Soviet, apparently, is to force the concessionnaires out of the U.S.S.R., as in the case of the Lena Gold Fields.

INCREASED GRANTS TO HOSPITALS

SIR OTTO BEIT'S NEW GIFT FOR RADIUM

The Prince of Wales (President) and the General Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London met at the House of Lords yesterday and approved of the proposals for the distribution of grants for the year. The Prince read a message of congratulation from the King on the fact that the amount of the annual distribution was increased from £250,000 in 1929 to £266,000 this year, making, with special pensions grants, a total of £282,468.

The distribution of another 6 grammes of radium, making 10 grammes in all, was reported, and the Prince of Wales, after referring to the late Sir Otto Beit's original gift of £50,000 for the purchase of radium, announced that one of his last acts was to promise that he would himself make up whatever was required to pay for the balance of the cost of the additional 6 grammes. The deficit was about £8,000.

The Council sent Lady Beit a message expressing their great appreciation of Sir Otto Beit's generosity, and their sympathy with her in her bereavement.

The proceedings are reported at length on page 7, where the full list of awards to hospitals and convalescent homes will be found.

ROYAL GOLD MEDAL FOR SIR EDWIN COOPER

The Royal Institute of British Architects announces that intimation has been received that the King has approved the award of the Royal Gold Medal to Sir Edwin Cooper, the architect, in recognition of the merit of his executed work. The medal will be presented to Sir Edwin on Monday, March 2.

AUSTRALIAN LOAN

SUCCESS IN SIGHT

KEEN SUPPORT BY VICTORIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, DEC. 12

Mr. Lyons, the Acting Treasurer, is the man of the hour here. When he appeared in the densely-packed Melbourne Town Hall this afternoon to attend a conversion loan rally the audience stood up and cheered to the echo, and acted similarly at every mention of his name. Overhead circled 24 aeroplanes, one broadcasting a loan appeal. To-night again a half-squadron of illuminated aeroplanes flew over the city.

These manifestations of zeal on all sides for the success of the loan are partly the reason for the excellent subscriptions from Victoria, which far exceed those in any of the other States. As far as is known a total of £18,000,000 has already been subscribed, with two working days yet ahead. If present progress is maintained the full amount is assured, and if the holders of outstanding bonds, which amount to £18,000,000, convert them the loan will be greatly over-subscribed. The Treasury yesterday week offered to cash these bonds, but only £336,000 has been paid out to meet the demand. There is £5,000,000 worth of short-dated loans falling due in London in a few days, and Mr. Lyons made the point this afternoon that the success or failure of the conversion loan would be reflected in London.

The Lord Mayor, in introducing Mr. Lyons to the meeting, spoke of him as "the man who is, above all others, Australia's most honoured citizen to-day." Mr. Lyons, referring to the current difficulties, said that the combined brains of the country were wanted to help it through. Sectional interests and differences must be forgotten. "There is no need to worry about repudiation talk; there can be no repudiation without the people's consent." He added that the great mistake of the past was the employment of too many in Government works and not enough in actual production. That must be reversed.

Mr. Lyons left later for Tasmania, where he will spend the week-end.

MR. SCULLIN IN ROME

AUDIENCE OF THE POPE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, DEC. 12

Mr. Scullin, the Australian Prime Minister, who arrived in Rome last evening, spent a busy day to-day, partly in paying official visits and partly in carrying out private engagements.

At 10.30 he went to call upon the Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Grandi, at the Palazzo Chigi, and remained with him for just under half an hour. It is understood that during the conversation the two statesmen had an amicable and conciliatory discussion on the recent exclusion of Italian emigrants from Australia. It is not known, however, whether anything will come of this conversation. In an interview which Mr. Scullin had in Florence with Professor Guido Valenzini, who has recently returned from Australia, he is reported to have stated that owing to his absence from the country he was not in possession of the precise details. Restrictive measures of a general character on all immigration had been imposed owing to the severe unemployment now being experienced, and there was certainly nothing but a friendly feeling towards Italians, who were highly appreciated in Australia as workmen and exemplary citizens.

At noon Mr. and Mrs. Scullin, accompanied by Mr. Brennan, the Australian Attorney-General, and Mrs. Brennan, had an audience of the Pope. Mr. Bewley, the Irish Minister to the Holy See, acted as interpreter. During the audience, which was held in the Pope's private library and which lasted for about 20 minutes, his Holiness spoke a great deal about Australia, of the commercial and other developments, of which he showed an intimate knowledge, and also about the warm welcome extended to his delegate, Cardinal Cerretti, when in 1928 the Cardinal attended the Eucharistic Congress held in Sydney.

After taking luncheon with Mr. Osborne, Counsellor to the British Embassy, Mr. and Mrs. Scullin returned to the Vatican in company with Mr. Bewley and were shown over the Sistine Chapel and other parts of the Vatican by Cardinal Cerretti. They also visited other of the more famous antiquities of Rome before Mr. Scullin went, late this afternoon, to call upon Signor Mussolini.

NEW YORK POLICE REPLY TO ATTACKS

A NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 12

An advertisement occupying a full page appears in each of the metropolitan newspapers this morning. It has been paid for by the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association—an organization officered by members of the police force, including Mr. Mulrooney, the Police Commissioner—and is addressed "to the good people of the City of New York."

It informs the public that the Police Force of the city is predominantly honest and law-abiding, that "the average patrolman is more than a law-abiding citizen; he is a man of family with all the ideals that cluster around the very best traditions of our nation, State, and city."

The officers of the Association, "as representatives of 16,599 patrolmen," announce that they have been prompted to lay these facts before the public by the "recent published reflections upon the integrity of members of the Police Force appearing in the editorial and news columns of the Press," and in order to register a protest against the published insinuations tending to undermine public confidence and "lessen the self-respect of a body of men as honest, conscientious, courageous, and self-sacrificing as can be found anywhere upon the earth."

The Association affirms that "in the midst of cosmopolitan conditions that set a golden stage for criminal activity, the Police Force constitutes a thin blue barrier between the law-abiding citizen and the felon."

INVALIDS

It was stated last night that the Princess Royal is suffering from a slight indisposition at her residence in Portman-square. She hopes to be about again in a day or two.

It was reported yesterday that Lord Thurlow had had a good night and was making excellent progress.

The condition of Sir Harry Perry Robinson is causing anxiety.

Miss Phyllis Dare, who underwent an operation for appendicitis on Thursday, was reported last night to be going on well.

Miss Jessie Millward, who is lying ill in a Brighton nursing home, was stated last night to be fairly comfortable.

MR. HOOVER AND THE SENATE

THE RELIEF BILLS

TROUBLE WITH THE REPUBLICANS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, DEC. 12

The amount of the emergency relief to be voted by Congress and the manner of its allocation are still under excited consideration in the Senate and the House of Representatives, and the place occupied in the general legislative movement by a Bill passed in the Senate yesterday afternoon involving the appropriation of $118,000,000 requires explanation.

In his message to Congress the President asked for not less than $100,000,000 and not more than $150,000,000 for this purpose, and Bills appropriating the larger amount were at once introduced in both Chambers. Examination of the measures in Committee, however, indicated that $40,000,000 of the amount might more wisely be provided in certain routine Supply Bills, and the emergency relief Bills were accordingly amended to make available $110,000,000 only. In the House of Representatives such a measure was passed, including a section which gave the President a free hand in allotting the fund. Yesterday in the Senate, however, this section was struck out and an additional $8,000,000 was added for roads in the public domain and forest trails. As a result the two Bills went to the joint conference to-day carrying the possibility of a serious dispute over the degree of discretion Congress will allow Mr. Hoover.

The Senate will allow the President as little as it can, and even men of the President's own party remain sullenly silent when he is attacked by Democrats. Yesterday, for instance, there fell into the hands of Senator Harrison (Mississippi) a confidential proof-copy of a page advertisement which Mr. Hoover's over-zealous friends hope to insert in the principal newspapers of the country on January 2. In the form of an open letter to Mr. Hoover, it spoke of "what might have been economic disaster" having been turned into a "triumph of sane readjustment," largely because "when the crisis came it found at the head of our Government, as if Providence had foreseen the need, a man seasoned in the ways of business and skilled in co-ordinating vast enterprises." The cost of this advertisement was to be borne by individual subscriptions, with the understanding that the names of the subscribers would also be printed, and Senator Harrison maliciously dared any Senator on the Republican side to say whether it would not be "more than his political life was worth" to add his name to the list. The rest was silence.

MUTINOUS REPUBLICANS

It has been discreetly made known that this silence in his own party disturbs Mr. Hoover far more than the malicious loquacity of the Democrats. Word of this feeling was brought to the Republican Senators themselves, and they promptly deputed their leader, Senator Watson (Indiana), to explain to Mr. Hoover that they could see no reason to defend him from attacks he had brought on himself. The statement he made recently, they declared, reflecting on Congress and accusing some members of "playing politics at the expense of human misery" would never have been issued if he had asked and taken their advice, and if he now needed defence he could give the Press another statement. This is not far short of mutiny, and it is understood that the week-end will be spent in an attempt to find a way of agreement for the President and the mutineers.

Messengers have been moving to-day between the White House and the Capitol on this curious business. One of them reached the Senate with the word that Mr. Hoover had no intention of giving way, and that, in fact, he was preparing another fulmination. He was sent back with the blunt intimation that the Republicans of the Senate "did not want" another appeal to the country over the head of Congress, and with the permission to lift this intimation to the plane of an ultimatum if this should appear to be necessary. It will be interesting to see what Mr. Hoover will do. He could defy the Senate almost with impunity if the country were with him. But his popularity has dangerously declined—and the Senate knows it.

MORE U.S. BANKS CLOSED

NEW YORK INJUNCTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 12

The West Springfield (Massachusetts) Trust Company was closed to-day by the State bank examiners. Its liquid resources were exhausted by a "run" which followed the suicide of Mr. J. Malcolm Warren, its treasurer.

The Bank of Arlington, Tennessee, has been placed in the hands of a State bank examiner. Mr. John Falls, the cashier, killed himself yesterday.

Howell, Usher, and Mitchell, Incorporated, of Syracuse, one of the largest dealers in investments in Central New York, have been restrained by a Court order from doing further business. The injunction was secured by shareholders, who alleged there had been a misappropriation of the firm's funds amounting to $300,000 [£60,000].

The Christopher State Bank of Christopher, Illinois, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Tyrone, Pennsylvania, were both closed to-day because of "runs."

The Building and Loan Commission of California announced to-day that Mr. Gilbert Beesemeyer, secretary and manager of the Guaranty Building and Loan Association, of Hollywood, had made a written confession that he had stolen "millions of dollars" of the funds of that association and of two other concerns of which he is a director, the North American Bond and Mortgage Company and the Guaranty Holding Corporation, both of Los Angeles. The Commissioner said the confession disclosed the most amazing and elaborate peculations of their kind in California in recent years. They seemed to have totalled no less than $8,000,000 [£1,600,000].

The association had a capital of $11,000,000 [£2,200,000], but its deposits exceeded that figure. It was allied with the Bank of Hollywood, which closed last Monday.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12.—A Grand Jury has voted an indictment against Mr. Beesemeyer charging him on 10 counts of theft.—*Exchange.*

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Aerated Bread Company.
Agricultural and General Engineers.
Manbré and Garton.
Trepca Mines.

FRENCH CRISIS

HOPES OF EARLY SETTLEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 12

Hopes of an early settlement of the Parliamentary crisis—now in its eighth day—have been aroused by a reply delivered by M. Steeg to the President this evening definitely accepting the task of forming a Cabinet. He also informed M. Doumergue that he would call upon him to-morrow morning to report further progress. At 7.30 p.m., immediately after leaving the Elysée, and before going off to continue his conversations, M. Steeg stated that he hoped to achieve a Republican entente, and added, "I shall not allow myself to be 'torpedoed.'"

M. Steeg's decision definitely to accept M. Doumergue's offer was undoubtedly due to the terms of a resolution passed by a meeting of the Socialist-Radicals this evening and conveyed to him by M. Herriot. This resolution did no more than express the "entire confidence" of the group in M. Steeg, but its meaning has been taken—and naturally taken—as an indication that sooner than see a Radical Senator fail at his task, with the possible consequences of a full turn of the circle back to M. Tardieu, or even of a dissolution, the group has at last withdrawn from its intransigent attitude. So great a step does this appear to be that predictions of the completion of M. Seeg's task by the early morning were in wide circulation this evening.

A CRISIS OF GROUPS

The Socialist-Radical resolution was not reached easily or smoothly. M. Chautemps made a strong appeal to the group not to continue in its refusal of cooperation with M. Tardieu and the Marin group. He met with strong opposition from some of the more extreme members of the party, one reason being the very natural dislike for eating their words that parties share with individuals. The decision was, indeed, reached, in spite of, rather than because of, any desire on the part of a large body of those present, but necessity appears to have been too strong. The guarded nature of the resolution indicates the grudging assent it received; it is, moreover, phrased subtly enough to "save face" if the necessity should arise.

By the time M. Steeg had got half way through his list of conversations this afternoon, it had become evident that the Cabinet crisis had for the moment given way to a crisis of the groups. It is upon the issue of the quarrel that his success depends.

It has been realized on all sides that the absence of a Government at this critical period was causing very great inconvenience, and that a solution must be found at the earliest possible moment. But it was also realized that a new element had been introduced into the procedure of forming a Government by the claim of the Socialist-Radicals to put a ban of excommunication upon the person of a Minister as well as a whole party. By refusing to cooperate in any Government that included either M. Tardieu or a Minister of the Republican Democratic Union (Marin group), the party, it was thought, had exceeded its rights.

MINISTERS' FAILURE

MR. BALDWIN'S ELECTION CHALLENGE

Mr. Baldwin addressed an audience of 4,000 Scottish Unionists in Glasgow last night.

After calling attention to the increase in national expenditure, the fall in the value of securities, and the growth of unemployment, Mr. Baldwin charged the Government with doing immense and wanton damage to industry, and especially to the coal trade. He declared that if returned to power at the next election the Unionists would first seek security of the home markets industrially by means of an emergency tariff to be brought in at once. He believed the coming of protection would be a great call to work in this country, giving fresh hope and energy to every employer and worker. The Unionists would also, if returned to power, devote their attention to the practice of rigid economy. The Government had given no lead to the Imperial Conference on the subject of Imperial trade cooperation, but the Unionist research department was busy working out the fiscal problems involved, so that they might be ready to start the moment their party was given the opportunity.

Mr. Baldwin ended by challenging the Government to go to the country on their record with regard to unemployment. His speech is reported at length on page 14.

Mr. MacDonald, speaking at Reading last night, replied at some length to Mr. Churchill's speech on Thursday on the position in India. Mr. MacDonald described the speech as "mischievous from beginning to end, without any constructive idea or proposal in it." His speech is reported on page 14.

REMBRANDT'S BANKRUPTCY

A BELATED APPEAL FOR DISCHARGE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, DEC. 12

A descendant of Saskia van Uylenburg's brother has applied to the Amsterdam Court for the rehabilitation after bankruptcy of Rembrandt, whose first wife Saskia was. Rembrandt was declared bankrupt on October 4, 1656, by the Amsterdam Court, and was never discharged.

The *Handelsblad* has published the text of the request made by the applicant, whose name is not given, but who is stated to be a student at Utrecht University.

He says that he has a great admiration for his "forefather" Rembrandt, and is filled with sorrow that the last part of the master's life should have been passed in such adverse circumstances, ending in a bankruptcy from which he has never been rehabilitated. The sad lot of the master forms a sharp contrast to the fame of his works and the profits made by publishers, authors, and art dealers.

The student argues that, according to Dutch law, Rembrandt had the right to demand his rehabilitation, and that this right also exists for a descendant of the master. He supports his demand for the Court's pronouncement of rehabilitation with a long list of legal arguments based on the bankruptcy laws of Holland from the seventeenth century to the present time. He cites a book recently written by Dr. H. W. van Loon, born a Dutchman and afterwards naturalized in the United States, entitled "The Life and Times of Rembrandt van Rijn," in which the last sad years of Rembrandt are described.

An amount of 6,952 florins and 90 cents was paid, out of the proceeds of the sale of the master's estate on his death, to Titus van Rijn, Rembrandt's son by Saskia. Nothing seems to have been paid to Rembrandt's ordinary creditors, but no list of these creditors exists. This, the student contends, facilitates the case for rehabilitation. He pleads for a favourable decision so that the term of the bankruptcy may not for ever remain on the property left by Rembrandt.

HUMANE KILLER

COMMONS VOTE FOR COMPULSION

SUFFERING OF CATTLE

WESTMINSTER, FRIDAY

The House of Commons gave a second reading to-day to a private member's Bill making the use of the humane killer in slaughterhouses compulsory, but allowing exemptions to meet the religious scruples of Jews and Mohamedans.

The case for the Bill was stated with great earnestness by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MOORE. He produced a humane killer, which looked like a revolver, and demonstrated how a bolt was shot into the animal's head. By this means, he argued, the animal was quickly dispatched and was saved the suffering inflicted by pole-axe or knife. He was unpatient of the proposal, which had been advanced, in the form of an amendment, that the subject should be referred for investigation to a Select Committee.

A Cabinet Committee, he pointed out, had recommended in 1923 that animals for slaughter ought in the first place to be stunned, and public sentiment was reflected in the fact that 330 local authorities had adopted the model by-laws of the Ministry of Health prescribing the use of the mechanical killer. Trade interest reinforced humane sentiment in favour of the use of this instrument; no skill was needed for its manipulation, and its use would not add to the cost of meat. The promoters justified the proposed exemption from the Bill of Jewish and Mohamedan slaughterhouses by their reluctance to offend religious susceptibilities.

MOTION FOR REJECTION

An amendment for the rejection of the Bill and the reference of the whole subject to a Select Committee was moved by MR. LANG. He could not agree that the case for the Bill had been made out, and he cited the conflicting opinions concerning it which were held by many eminent people who had no trade interest to serve. MR. BLINDELL supported the amendment, and pointed out that, while opinion in the trade was growing in favour of the use of the mechanical killer for the larger animals, the instrument was felt to be less effective for sheep and pigs.

MR. GUINNESS declared that the case for the use of the mechanical instrument in slaughtering cattle was proved, but the bacon-curers feared that its compulsory use in the slaughterhouse might handicap their industry in its competition with foreign rivals. He suggested that the Bill ought to be passed, but with an exemption in the interests of that trade.

THE GOVERNMENT VIEW

The MINISTER of HEALTH advised the promoters of the Bill to try to reach an accommodation with its opponents, otherwise they would only be at the beginning of their troubles if the measure obtained a second reading.

The debate as it progressed proved that all members of the House were in favour of the humane method of slaughter, and in view of the Minister's statement, MR. LANG withdrew his amendment. The Bill will therefore go before a Standing Committee for detailed consideration.

NEW GOVERNOR OF NIGERIA

SIR DONALD CAMERON APPOINTED

It is officially announced that the King has approved the appointment of Sir Donald Charles Cameron, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Tanganyika Territory, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria, in succession to Sir Graeme Thomson.

Sir Donald Cameron, who was born in 1872 and educated at Rathmines School, Dublin, entered the British Guiana Civil Service in 1890, passing through its various grades and becoming acting assistant Government secretary in 1901. After serving in Newfoundland and Mauritius, he was transferred to Southern Nigeria in 1908 as assistant secretary. He remained in Nigeria until 1924, when he was appointed Governor of Tanganyika Territory. While in Nigeria he held the post of Acting Governor on three occasions—in 1921, 1923, and 1924.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Streatham Hill	DIE FLEDERMAUS	2.30
	RIGOLETTO	8

THEATRES

Adelphi	EVER-GREEN	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	MARRY THE GIRL	8.15
Ambassadors	TO SEE OURSELVES	2.30 & 9
Arts	LOPOKOVA AND COMPANY	8.45
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	TWELVE HOURS	8.30
Criterion	GENERAL JOHN REGAN	2.30 & 8.40
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.15
Embassy	BLACK COFFEE	2.30 & 8.15
Fortune	THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	2.30 & 8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	WOODEN SHOES	2.30 & 8.40
Little	CAVIARE	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	2.30 & 8.40
New	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	2.30 & 8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	2.30 & 8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	2.30 & 8.15
Prince of Wales	THE QUEEN BEE	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	OH, DADDY!	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	A MARRIAGE HAS BEEN DIS-ARRANGED	2.30 & 8.40
St. James's	A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	WONDER BAR	2.30 & 8.15
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	2.30 & 8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA	2.30
	TANNHAUSER	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	2.45 & 8.45
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Dominion	MAURICE CHEVALIER	2.30 & 8.30
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	MYSTERY OF LIFE	1 to 11
Astoria	ON APPROVAL	1 to 11
Capitol	RENEGADES	12 to 11
Carlton	ANIMAL CRACKERS	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Empire	WAR NURSE	12 to 12
Kensington	MAMBA	2 to 11
London Pavilion	HELL'S ANGELS	2.30 & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	THE BIG HOUSE	2 to 11
New Gallery	A WARM CORNER	2 to 11
New Victoria	WHOOPEE	12 to 11
Plaza	THE SPOILERS	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	DASSAN	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	1 to 11
Rialto	A LADY SURRENDERS	12 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	THE GIRL SAID NO	12 to 11.45
The World's News Theatre	ROUND THE WORLD IN 50 MINUTES	12 to 11
Tivoli	WHO

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Strong southerly winds, stronger locally, veering ; cloudy, some rain ; mild.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles.—Strong winds, reaching gale force locally ; rain at times, bright intervals later ; mild at first, somewhat cooler than of late. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Prince of Wales presided yesterday at a meeting of the general council of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, at which grants were awarded to hospitals and convalescent homes. The grand total of grants for the year is £282,468. (p. 7)

The results of the examination for the Ireland and Craven Scholarships at Oxford have been announced. (p. 14)

The conference on mental welfare, organized by the Central Association for Mental Welfare, was continued in London yesterday. (p. 9)

A great variety of Christmas cards and calendars has been produced by the leading British art publishers. Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons have been permitted to reproduce for the use of the public the latest Royal Christmas cards, which are based on paintings. (p. 9)

Mr. Morrison, Minister of Transport, speaking at South Hackney yesterday, said that the Section in the Road Traffic Act limiting the time during which drivers of public service and goods-carrying vehicles might remain continuously on the road would be enforced. He appealed to organizations of employers and workmen to secure that the necessary prosecutions were vigorously undertaken. (p. 9)

The Ministry of Transport has issued an announcement urging motorists to apply for renewal of their motor licences as early as possible, in order to assist the staffs of the local taxation authorities. (p. 9)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday the Slaughter of Animals Bill was read the second time without a division. (p. 8)

Mr. MacDonald, speaking at Reading last night, said that Mr. Churchill's speech on Thursday on India was "mischievous from beginning to end, without any constructive proposal in it." (p. 14)

Mr. Baldwin, addressing a meeting of Scottish Unionists in Glasgow last night, charged the Government with sacrificing industry to the fetish of a dying or dead dogma ; emphasized the Unionist policy of an emergency tariff and rigid economy ; criticized Ministers' failure over the Imperial Conference ; and challenged them to go to the country on their record with regard to unemployment. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The interim report of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the Indian Round-Table Conference was issued yesterday. It announces a "most encouraging degree of agreement." (p. 11)

The German Reichstag adjourned yesterday until February 3. There were violent scenes between the Nazis and the Left parties. (p. 11)

M. Steeg yesterday accepted the President's invitation to form a new Government in France. During the day various groups met and defined their attitude towards M. Tardieu, upon whose exclusion from any Cabinet in which they join the Socialist-Radicals still insist. (p. 12)

The closing stages of the Australian Conversion Loan campaign are being attended by much enthusiasm in Victoria. A total of nearly £18,000,000 has so far been subscribed throughout the Commonwealth. (p. 12)

News has been received in Berlin of the German Greenland expedition, from which it is assumed that Herr Wegener and his party are icebound at the Central Station, where there are enough supplies to last them until next May.

The garrison at Jaca, Spain, has revolted, and the officers are reported to have been imprisoned in a fort. The movement is believed to be Republican, and it is rumoured that Major Franco is leading it. (p. 12)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 4.

SPORT

The Lingfield Park Race Meeting was begun yesterday. (p. 5)

The South of England Club's Coursing Meeting was continued at Newmarket yesterday. (p. 6)

W. Tutt, of Prince's, beat E. Latham (Lord's) in a tennis match at Lord's yesterday by two sets to one. (p. 5)

In the first Test Match between Australia and the West Indies, which was begun at Adelaide yesterday, the West Indies scored 286 for the loss of seven wickets. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Higher Treasury Bill Rate ; American Banking Fusion ; New Low Record for Silver ; the Aerated Bread Meeting ; Rights of Debenture-holders ; More Rand Mining Dividends ; Varied Shipping Casualties ; and Freight Index Numbers for November. (p. 17)

In the Money Market loan rates were easier, but a further rise occurred in discount quotations. The Bank sold £259,000 in bar gold. Among the Foreign Exchanges, the New York, Swiss and Italian rates moved against sterling, but the Paris and Berlin rates were slightly higher. Spanish pesetas were again weak. China silver exchanges fell sharply, and silver fell to the new low record price of 15 1-16d. per oz. (p. 17)

The Stock Markets yesterday were again in a depressed condition. A sharp fall took place in the shares of the Hudson's Bay Company, and this had a sympathetic effect upon other Industrial shares. (p. 17)

THE CONFERENCE GOES ON

Some of the commentators on MR. CHURCHILL'S latest speech about India seem almost as remote from realities as the orator himself. Thus it was seriously suggested in one or two quarters yesterday that the speech required a prompt "repudiation" by MR. BALDWIN—as though it had been delivered on behalf of the Conservative Party and was to be taken as representing their views. Nothing, as a matter of fact, could possibly be more misleading than to pay MR. CHURCHILL the tribute of a formal disclaimer, and nothing could be more unfortunate than a pronouncement at this moment upon the Indian problem by any of the party leaders as such. The chosen representatives of all three parties are working night and day—working, it may be hoped, not as partisans but as a team, and with some hopes of success—to reach a basis of understanding with the representatives of India for the solution of the most difficult and dangerous situation which confronts the British Empire. In these circumstances most of us, conscious that nothing can be achieved in the end without the fullest public knowledge and discussion, have been content to refrain from comment while the Conference is pursuing its course in private. MR. CHURCHILL thinks otherwise ; and he may fairly claim that his speech is matched by corresponding efforts in India to spread distrust of the Conference, of the delegates, of the possibilities of an honourable settlement. But he is no more representative of the Conservative Party—whose accredited delegates will hardly be grateful to him for the suggestion—than the assassins of Calcutta represent the Indians assembled at the Round Table. And his speech will have just as little influence upon British policy towards India.

For its broad effect—no doubt isolated sentences might be quoted to the contrary—is nothing more nor less than to damn the whole course of that policy for the last dozen years. The famous Declaration of 1917, the Government of India Act of 1919, the consequent and parallel pronouncements of successive Viceroys and Secretaries of State—all these are to go for nothing. The patient investigations of the Statutory Commission are never even mentioned. The Round-Table Conference itself—summoned at the public suggestion of SIR JOHN SIMON, with the full support not only of the VICEROY, who projected it, but of the leaders of all three parties in England—is mentioned only to deny that it possesses any moral or legal authority. That MR. CHURCHILL himself was a consenting party to much of this policy may be a matter of comparatively small importance. He has never lacked the courage to revise his opinions. It would be more accurate, perhaps, to conclude that no revision has been required. His careful reference here and there to what he calls "the pledge to "associate Indians with the processes of their "own development" suggests that he has always had his own consistent interpretation of the progressive policy to which he consented. Indeed the most obvious truth of all is that MR. CHURCHILL has really been consistent in this matter of India not merely for a dozen years, but for more than thirty—ever since those halcyon days, in fact, when for the first and last time he found himself in the land whose "dazzling changes" make even LORD READING feel out of date. An inimitable passage in his latest and best excursion into autobiography describes the entertainment of the young cavalry subaltern, just arrived in India, by the reigning Governor of Bombay. LORD SANDHURST'S "banquet of glitter, pomp, and "iced champagne" was succeeded by a no less agreeable conversation.

> His Excellency was good enough to ask my opinion upon several matters, and, considering the magnificent character of his hospitality, I thought it would be unbecoming in me not to reply fully. I have forgotten the particular points of British and Indian affairs upon which he sought my counsel ; all I can remember is that I responded generously. There were indeed moments when he seemed willing to impart his own views ; but I thought it would be ungracious to put him to so much trouble ; and he very readily subsided.

It is capital fun—and MR. CHURCHILL'S distinction as a writer suggests that he might find better scope at this moment for his brilliant talents than a more and more lonely political furrow. But the omniscient subaltern of 1896 is not, after all, so very far removed from the statesman who has nothing to learn in 1930.

Meanwhile the Conference goes on. It would be as little serviceable to its work to predict too much of it at this stage as it is to disparage the degree of harmony which it has in truth achieved. The announcement this morning of a provisional understanding on the broad outlines of a federal structure is at least a sign that no time is being wasted in futilities. The growing belief that mid-January should see certain concrete results, however general in character, of the deliberations in London suggests that there is no desire in any quarter to let them drag their course interminably. No doubt a vast amount remains to be done before that time if there are to be any results at all. Much of it—as, for example, the conclusion of a genuine Hindu-Moslem agreement—is of a kind which the Indian delegates alone can accomplish, though there is often help in disinterested mediation. Much also depends upon the closest collaboration of the British delegates among themselves—as, for example, the clear definition of those essential "safeguards" upon the necessity for which in some form or other there is no real dispute in any quarter. That is the most important matter of all, and it is here that a speech like MR. CHURCHILL'S is specially calculated to arouse suspicions injurious to this country. But there is no question about the increasing good will which animates the whole Round Table, or about the profound and sympathetic interest with which its fortunes are being followed by the British public.

American Banking Troubles

The difficulties of the Bank of United States, which have led temporarily to the closing of its doors, need not be regarded in this country with any great anxiety. The institution which was known under this rather grandiose title, though the largest of a host of small banks which have come to grief as the result of the "great "slump," is a comparatively small concern of recent origin ; and its troubles are therefore no indication that the general financial stability of the United States banking system is in any way imperilled. The conditions of banking in the United States are wholly different from our own. Largely owing to the laws prohibiting branch banking, the financial resources of the country have not been consolidated like ours into the hands of a few large units. There are still many thousands of so-called banks scattered all over the United States, many of which are engaged in miscellaneous financial business of a speculative kind which would not be undertaken by any bank in this country. In consequence bank smashes on a small scale have always been frequent, and it is known that something like four thousand failures have taken place within the last few years. In these circumstances it was scarcely to be expected that a boom of unprecedented dimensions, followed by a "slump" world-wide in its reactions, should leave the vast multitude of weak concerns unscathed.

The disappearance of these mushroom financial houses, however disastrous to the individuals who have the misfortune to be their depositors, can in the long run only enhance the financial stability of the country. So far the larger and more reputable institutions in the United States have stood the strain of last year's collapse remarkably well ; and, though it would be rash to assume that the financial crisis is over and done with, there is no reason to anticipate anything in the nature of a nation-wide collapse. It is becoming increasingly clear, however, to the financial authorities in the United States themselves that a concentration of bank reserves more nearly akin to the British model would be of great advantage to the country. The present crisis should therefore have at least one good result, if it encourages the powers that be so to alter their banking regulations as to bring this about.

Housing Administration

The letter from SIR TUDOR WALTERS which is published in another column is an indirect but formidable attack both upon the efficacy of the 1930 Housing Act and upon the whole method under which housing policy is at present administered. The authority of the writer cannot be questioned. The organizations which he directs have already provided over 40,000 working-class houses, and have succeeded in reducing the cost of a satisfactory type of non-parlour house to about £260, exclusive of the cost of land. He is now concerned, as one who has succeeded in building houses far more cheaply than any municipality, to point out that 143,731 building operatives are unemployed, to suggest that the rate of building has become highly unsatisfactory, to hint that the method of improving that rate embodied in the Act of 1930 is futile, and to propose the transfer of housing administration to a small and expert National Housing Board. There is much weighty evidence to support his case. According to the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* unemployment in October, 1930, in the building industry was 17.7 per cent., an increase of 4.7 per cent. over the figure for October, 1929 ; and the increase was far greater than this average figure among the skilled operatives in the industry. The only reason why this increased unemployment is not reflected in the rate of municipal building is that State assistance is now practically confined to that form of building. The Act of 1930 was intended to revive and regulate the supply of working-class houses—the only type of which there is still admittedly a great lack—by enjoining local authorities to submit quinquennial building programmes. The Act has been in operation only four months, but the prospect that it will achieve its object is not bright. SIR TUDOR WALTERS, for example, is clearly afraid that these local programmes will not vary according to the needs of localities, but according to the financial outlook of local authorities. But even supposing that this fear is groundless, and that the Ministry of Health succeeds in stimulating energy and repressing recklessness wherever either course is desirable, it does not follow that building will develop on the best lines. There is no guarantee that the inauguration of a large programme of building to-day would not have the same effect on prices as the launching of the Addison programme in 1919, and that the cost of houses would not rise by several hundred pounds. The time is approaching, in fact, when the validity of the criticisms expressed during the passage of the Act of 1930 will be tested. Will it increase the supply of working-class houses without increasing their cost either to the tenant or to the taxpayer ? Or will it merely produce a similar number of houses at a greatly increased cost to the taxpayer? Will it leave both the administration and the finance of housing more exposed or less exposed to political influences? And will it test more severely or less severely the administrative probity of local officials and the administrative ability of the Ministry of Health?

SIR TUDOR WALTERS has clearly indicated that in his view the answers to all these questions must be unfavourable to the Act ; and he therefore suggests that all the major questions of housing policy should be transferred to a permanent expert, non-political, and non-elected body. He returns, in fact, to the view previously expressed by MR. CHAMBERLAIN and by himself that housing should be conducted upon business lines. His proposal is undoubtedly sound in principle. In these days, when every item of public expenditure should be accurately ascertainable and strictly controlled, the prospect of unknown and unlimited expenditure even upon housing is deplorable, and the presence in charge of housing of a Minister who believes that "a nation can afford anything it "wants" is alarming. Real progress in housing is not to be achieved by slap-dash sentimentalism at the Ministry and intermittent fits of energy in some local authorities. The proposal for the creation of a new administrative machine by the building societies five months ago, and the proposal made by SIR TUDOR WALTERS to-day, both indicate uneasiness among experts lest the Act of 1930 should not sufficiently pool effort, employ available resources to the best advantage, and secure business-like administration. There is clearly a need for housing authorities, of whatever character they are or may be, to come to some arrangement both with the building industry and with the producers of building materials ; otherwise the more ambitious the plans which are produced the more expensive they will be. The MINISTER OF HEALTH can only dismiss as unnecessary suggestions for a drastic change in the administration of housing if he can show that the existing administration is capable of averting the dangers so unmistakably ahead.

Penalties of Music

The correspondence led by DR. GEORGE DYSON this week is a recital of plain facts worth the attention of any British Government which claims to take a paternal interest in the welfare of the art of music. While the Government remained unrepentantly philistine in its attitude towards the arts, while for Government purposes all music and all drama were merely entertainments to be taxed along with cinematographs and boxing matches, there could be little hope of obtaining any relief for hard cases. Those who were doing their utmost to stimulate the higher kinds of musical activity throughout the country bore their burdens in silence. But now we have a Government which professes enlightenment, one which has made a "gesture" to establish "a great principle," as a distinguished composer tells us. It has heard about something which its Ministers call "Grand Opera," and has determined to foster that splendid if exotic form of art. Such a Government may be further enlightened. It may be taught that with or without opera, "Grand" or other, this is not "a land with-"out music." It possesses, in the words of DR. DYSON, "an indigenous music, which for genera-"tions has been our special glory, a music which "fosters and uses the talents of thousands upon "thousands of men and women in hundreds of "towns and villages, and which makes a con-"tribution to our social and artistic life second "to no other influence whatever." This is true of choral, orchestral, and chamber music societies, formed and maintained for no commercial profit, but solely for the study and performance of the higher branches of the art. Some employ professional musicians ; others, especially the choral bodies, are wholly amateur. Some, like the Royal Philharmonic Society in London, have been the means of propagating music in England for over a century. Others have provided music as "a necessity for the poor" in a way which "Grand Opera" is never likely to do. But all, professional and amateur, rich and poor alike, however high their ideals, however great their loss, pay one-sixth of their takings to the revenue.

Some of these organizations have already succumbed ; some are suffering partial strangulation ; others, like that for which DR. DYSON speaks more particularly and the Cambridge University Musical Society of which MR. STEWART writes to us, still hold their heads high and determinedly struggle on. That, it may well be said, is what all should try to do in these hard times. But if these are not such hard times after all, if the "great principle" is superseding "bat-eyed materialism," here is a place at which its beneficent influence should be most quickly felt. Even an unenlightened Government dimly perceived that there was a distinction between educational concerts and other entertainments, but it could not get so far as to perceive where the distinction lay. It fell back on the mistaken notion that education in music means talking about it, and remitted the tax to those concerts which included talk. We publish to-day in another column an article which emphasizes the fact that it is primarily through joining together to make music that people become educated in it and by it. This is what these choral and orchestral societies do. Their members are educated through their constant practice of the art, their audiences through periodic performances. The futility of the present distinction is made abundantly evident by the case quoted by DR. DYSON—that of a school which, having prepared its pupils by preliminary lectures, made a grant to enable them to hear an orchestral concert. One-sixth of each pupil's share in it was promptly claimed by the Treasury. It is easy to vote a few thousands of pounds to start a high-sounding and untried venture. It is more difficult to make readjustments among a highly complex set of existing conditions. But before the Government mind soars completely beyond material considerations, it may be suggested that some basis for a juster distinction may be found between concerts given for personal profit and organizations which undertake to apply all moneys received to the making of more music.

SIR OTTO BEIT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—At the beautiful funeral service to Sir Otto Beit yesterday I could not but let my memory go back to Groote Schuur, under Table Mountain, where Cecil Rhodes talked with his guests after dinner—as was his wont by the hour—of his "thoughts" for the union and advancement of South Africa and of white civilization to the "North." He would often end the talk by expressing his gratitude to Alfred Beit for the loyal and generous help which he always gave him.

> He gave by stealth . . .
> Nor, toiling, asked more recompense from fame
> Than to be coupled with another's name,

in the words of Edmund Garrett's "A Millionaire's Epitaph."

Did not Sir Otto, following his brother and inspired by the same influences, go forward along similar paths of generous service, silently ?

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT BAKER.
December 12.

TO OUR SENATORS

"On Wednesday during the debate on economy the House was counted out."—Daily Paper.

> Habent in ore parcimoniam Patres ;
> Sed cum in Senatu res agenda erat, suae
> Praesentiae fecere parcimoniam.
> O nobilis Senatus, O digni Patres.

T. E. P.

COUNTED OUT

A DEFENCE OF THE CONSERVATIVES

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PLEDGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The strictures of your correspondents and the comments in your own leading article on the unfortunate occurrence on Wednesday night are characterized by a particular severity towards the Conservative Party, which seems to me to go farther than is warranted.

The Wednesday evenings devoted to Private Members' motions are always regarded as occasions when a member can either visit his constituency or attend a social function, without being liable to return in the middle of it to the House of Commons.

When an important motion like that of Sir John Davidson on Wednesday is under discussion, many members who could not attend the whole debate without great inconvenience would arrange to take part in the division ; and, if a division had taken place at the usual hour, about 11 o'clock, I have no doubt that the Conservative Party would have been well represented. On this occasion they were undoubtedly taken by surprise when the count was called so unexpectedly early.

The really regrettable feature of the occurrence is the impression which it seems to have created—that the Conservative Party do not care about economy, and do not mean to enforce it if they have the opportunity. I am convinced that the exact opposite is the truth, and that I shall have the support of the great bulk of the party when I say that I, for one, would not enter a Government that was not pledged to reduce the national expenditure ; nor would I remain a member of one that did not carry out such a pledge in the first year of its office.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.
37, Eaton-square, S.W.1, Dec. 12.

MR. CHURCHILL ON INDIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Churchill is never happy unless he is making a noise. As long as that is about home affairs it does not so much matter. We know his record. We know it does not contain top-marks for skill in handling a delicate situation. But when the noise is about India we regret that no one has yet invented a sound-proof screen which would keep it to our own island.

For in India it will do mischief. What is stirring there is a good deal more than the Gandhi-ism of which he speaks. Disobedience of the law will have to be, and is being, dealt with by the law. There are over 20,000 persons in gaol on that account. But what is now animating India is a passionate spirit of nationality. And nationality is not a thing which England would ever attempt or wish to cow and suppress. Indian nationality is indeed a thing of which Englishmen should be proud, for it is almost as much a product of our own as of Indians. It is something to be tended and guided, cherished and nourished, as being the one essential ingredient in building up a strong, united and prosperous India. And that, surely, is the goal of all our efforts, the best security for our trade (and incidentally for the payment of pensions to men like myself), and the chief satisfaction for our self-esteem.

Mr. Churchill says there is no use in trying to satisfy a tiger with bits of cat's meat. I have never tried. But I should imagine that if I gave it bits large enough and numerous enough I should succeed. For, after all, the tiger is only a large cat. In any case I would not prod it while eating a meal. That way danger lies. Much better leave it to satisfy in its own way the perfectly legitimate needs of its own particular nature.

Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND.
6, Orme-court, W.2, Dec. 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It would be difficult to frame a speech more calculated to damage the interests of the Empire than that delivered by Mr. Winston Churchill on India in the City of London on Thursday last. Those who have had occasion to hear Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons know that both in his Budgets and in his speeches he has exhibited an apparently constitutional incapacity to understand Empire problems, even on the narrow basis of preferential and trading relations. From this Indian speech it is evident that Mr. Churchill is completely out of touch with the new spirit of the developing British Commonwealth of Nations. Many of us in this country who make a special study of Empire affairs look forward to a future of active and cordial cooperation with an India developing her own form of Dominion status suited to her unique position.

Nothing could be further from modern Empire conceptions than Mr. Churchill's speech, which, one might say, represents the old stem of "Little Englandism" engrafted with the new bloom of Continental Hitlerism.

Yours faithfully,
L. HADEN GUEST.
Long Crendon, Thame, Oxon, Dec. 12.

BEFORE AND AFTER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As a lover of Christmas, despite my Greco-Hebraic name, I am somewhat surprised and even mildly shocked that your third leading article in the issue of the 11th instant should contrast the long preparation for Christmas with the statement, "The moment Christmas Day is over Christmas is dead." However true it may be nowadays that the cold remains of the feast are shovelled out of sight, though not perhaps out of mind, it was otherwise in the good old times.

Christmas is a feast with an Octave, that is, a festival lasting eight days. In the Middle Ages the Lord of Misrule presided over the festivities, which went on practically without intermission even for 12 days, that is, until the Epiphany.

It is modern industrialism one supposes, and perhaps our weak stomachs, not to mention the blow struck by the Puritans in the seventeenth century, from which Christmas has not yet fully recovered, that have caused some of us to look upon Christmas in the nature of things as a one day affair. In the future, it is to be hoped that *The Times* will do all it can to revive the ancient glories of Christmas. Any slight excess in its celebration can be fully removed in the following Lent!

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. SEYMOUR JONAS.
51, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, Dec. 11.

DESIGN OF CLOSED CARS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I trespass upon your valuable space to voice a grumble about the design of the modern closed motor-car ? Although this may seem a trifling matter to call attention to in the present period of depression, I think it is not so, because it is just now that, if one is forced to spend money on a new car, it should at least be possible to do so upon one which is capable of giving a certain amount of pleasure and health.

For the last three or four years the tendency of designers has been apparently a desire to make the closed car resemble as nearly as possible the Tank. Year by year the ceilings of cars have become lower, producing an unpleasant and depressing sensation ; the seats have become lower, making for discomfort and indigestion ; and, above all, the windows are now so narrow that the view is considerably spoiled. The modern closed car, in my opinion, is not to be compared in comfort with those designed in 1927.

I find upon inquiry that the reason for the sacrifice of the important three inches or so in height is not in order to get less wind resistance, but is simply because designers consider this lower type of model to be smart in appearance. The unfortunate thing is that all the makers of moderate-priced cars are following this absurd fashion, so that, unless one is a wealthy person who can afford to have a body specially built, one is forced to buy one of this design. I hope that some of our leading motor manufacturers will give this matter their consideration.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN SIMMONS.
Chilterns, Amersham Common, Bucks.

JOHNSON AND ST. PAUL'S

A MUCH DISCUSSED INSCRIPTION

DR. PARR'S VANITY

To-day being the anniversary of the death of Dr. Johnson in 1784, *we print an article on the debate among his friends as to the proper place for a monument, the design of Bacon's statue in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the Latin inscription written by Dr. Parr.*

(By Mrs. Esdaile)

Among the manuscripts at the British Museum is a slim volume described in the catalogue as Additional MSS. 22,549, "Original letters addressed to Edmond Malone, on the subject of the monument to Dr. Johnson, to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the inscription written for it by Dr. Parr. 1791-1795." Thinking that it might throw new light on an important work by John Bacon, R.A., I examined it with interest, to find that it contained not only matter relating to Burke and Reynolds, Fox and Malone, but also the last letter of James Boswell.

The correspondence begins with a letter from Sir Joseph Banks to Edmond Malone, dated March 27, 1791 ; the statue, as Boswell told Temple on November 28, 1795, was to be a full-length figure by Bacon, the cost of which was then estimated at £600 :—

> My dear Sir,—I am requird by our Colleagues in the Commee appointed to Provide money for erecting a monument to the memory of Johnson to request your opinion whether Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's is the most Proper Place for it if you Favor us with your Sentiments I am sure they will have great weight in our Decision which we have to make on the 9th day of April next.
>
> Sir Joshua who preferrs St. Pauls says that the honor as well as the interest of the arts are materially at stake in the business and will receive a material advantage if we Set the example of erecting a monument in a Church that has hitherto Lain Fallow for the harvest of the Chisel, that Westminster is already so stuffd with Statuary it would be a deadly sin against Taste to increase the squeeze of Tombs there & that St Pauls is the most honorable station for the monument of a Great Man. Burke says waggishly this is Borrowing from Peter to give to Paul but he supports Sr. Joshua Fully & Firmly.
>
> On the other hand the Sticklers for Westminster say they are engaged to the body of Johnson to the Public & to the Dean & Chapter to erect his monument there, that they ardently wish to make an end of a business which has already been kept in suspense so very Long & that they Fear the Funds between 7 & 800£ will be very inadequate to the erection of such a monument as the Dean & Chapter of St. Pauls are expected to require which they understand is to be of Collossal dimensions, to this Last argument however Sr. Joshua has answered by declaring that if by further sollicitations in which he expects the Commee to Cooperate sufficient money cannot be raisd he himself will supply the deficiency.
>
> thus stood matters when we parted yesterday Evening Pray let us hear from you in time you will materially Oblige us all & none more than your Faithfull Hble servant
>
> Jos: Banks
>
> Present at the Commee. March 26—Sr. Joshua Reynolds, Mr. Burke, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Metcalf, Sr. Wm Scott, Mr. Boswell, Sr. J. B.

BACON'S REALISTIC AIM

This surprising emptiness of St. Paul's was due to the Protestant scruples of successive Bishops of London, who had taken up the old Puritan position that monuments were Popish. One Bishop in the previous reign had refused to allow a monument to be erected to that admirable and public-spirited Lord Mayor, Sir Richard Hoare ; another had only recently turned down the generous proposal of a band of artists, Barry and Reynolds included, to paint its interior, and that when George III., of all monarchs the least to be suspected of Popery, was urgent for the scheme. But the claim of Dr. Johnson to the honour was universally recognized, and he and John Howard were the first whose figures appeared in the national Cathedral.

The Committee met, and the decision was given for St. Paul's, the Dean and Chapter waiving all claim to a fee in the case of so great a man. The sculptor chosen was John Bacon, R.A., and at Reynolds's suggestion—a suggestion which the Committee were bitterly to rue—Dr. Parr was asked to write the inscription. Bacon's first and, to our minds, admirable idea was to make a realistic statue, but most unfortunately Reynolds was against him. Reynolds had in 1781 publicly committed himself in his Tenth Discourse to a malediction on the use of modern dress in sculpture :

> The desire of transmitting to posterity the shape of modern dress must be acknowledged to be purchased at a prodigious price, even the price of everything that is valuable in art. . . . Pictures of an inferior style, or prints, may be considered as quite sufficient, without prostituting this great art to such mean purposes.

The rest of the Committee yielded to his authority, and Bacon's urgent desire was overruled in favour of what has been variously described as the figure of a retired gladiator meditating upon a wasted life, and as that of St. Paul with a book, balancing Howard as St. Peter with his symbolic key. The result was the more unfortunate in that Johnson's own objection to the relatively mild undress of the nightcapped bust made for domestic use was well known : "though a man for ease may wear a nightcap in his own chamber," he said, "he ought not to look like one who had taken physic." What would he have said to a statue of himself, in a Cathedral too, representing him as though emerging from a bath ?

A THORN IN THE FLESH

But Dr. Parr was to prove a much greater thorn in the Committee's flesh. He wrote the inscription in June, 1791, and then received from Sir Joshua a sketch of the intended monument with the figure holding a scroll. Reynolds wished "some motto" to be engraved on this scroll ; but strong objections were very properly raised, by Sir William Scott especially, to the matter of the inscription being left entirely in Parr's hands, with no check on the wording, Scott even threatening to withdraw his name from the appeal to the public unless Parr consented to modify his demand. Parr was furious at the idea not only of any interference with his inscription but of the Committee seeing it at all, and in reply to a remonstrance which is not preserved he wrote to Scott seven folio sheets, the scream of outraged vanity. The gist of it is that, from "a responsibility to those who knew and loved Dr. Johnson, to those, who, from accident, knew him not, to those, who, from prejudice, loved him not, and to posterity" his own inscription must be left intact ; the fact that "the Epitaph was written by such or such a man, will, from the publicity of the situation, and the popularity of the subject, be long remembered." Further, he wanted to omit any reference to Johnson's verse, a subject which had evidently been discussed by the Committee, and had even taken the advice of friends—"let me specify among others, or rather, let me select from them, the venerable President of Magdalen, Dr. Routh"—who entirely agreed with him. If the Committee dislike his phrase *probabilia poeta*, the phrase must be "entirely expunged," "and if you and Mr. Malone should not be pleased to comply with this request I must take the liberty of respectfully withdrawing the whole of what I have written." He then defends his use of the word μακρόν from Dionysius by quoting from the Rambler, the Epistle to Timothy, and Gregory Nazianzen, adding, "I persist in giving, upon the whole, the preference to the verse from Dionysius" ; and goes on to say that

Bacon's own name "must find a corner," and *Sculptor*, though not R.A., should appear after it, since, though Bacon may not imitate Pheidias by doing inferior work when forbidden to sign a statue, or Saurus and Batrachus by carving rebuses instead, yet

the Curators, I think, would be mortified, if Bacon were silly to put the figure of a hog on Johnson's monument, after not being allowed openly to perpetuate his name as the artist. . . . As my paper is not full [he concludes] a copy of the epigram from Gregory Nazianzen already alluded to, taken out of Muratorius, may be acceptable.

He gives it in full, and is, with great respect, the future Lord Stowell's "most obedient faithful Servant Samuel Parr."

A LAST LETTER

Several other letters follow, equally pedantic and humourless; and we come to the most interesting document in the collection, the last recorded letter of James Boswell.

Dear Sir,—Whatever respect you and I and all who take a concern in erecting a monument to Dr. Johnson, may have for the learning and abilities of Dr. Parr, I am clear that we could not be justified in adopting implicitly without so much as having seen it, the inscription which that Gentleman has written. We are answerable to the memory of our illustrious Friend, to the present age, and to Posterity. Let me add—We are answerable to another tribunal, without whose approbation of the epitaph the monument cannot be admitted into St. Paul's Church: I mean the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral.

When Sir Joshua Reynolds asked Dr. Parr to furnish an Epitaph, I cannot suppose that he meant to preclude even himself from all consideration, and all power of objection; far less that he could entertain a notion that the other gentlemen with whom he had not conferred on the subject, would be so tied up. He certainly understood that this Epitaph, as in all similar cases, was to be subject to revision. He had before him the example of Dr. Johnson himself, who was requested to write Dr. Goldsmith's Epitaph; and how did that great man conduct himself? You will find in my Octavo Edition of his Life Vol. 2 p 448 a letter from him to Sir Joshua in which he says "I send you the poor dear Doctor's epitaph. Read it first yourself; and if you then think it right, shew it to the Club. I am you know willing to be corrected."

I trust that when Dr. Parr reconsiders his unusual proposition, he will be satisfied that, without any offence to him, it must receive a negative.

I am with much regard
Dear Sir
Your faithful humble servant
JAMES BOSWELL.

Great Portland Street 13 April, 1795.
[on cover] To Edmond Malone Esq:

Boswell was to dictate one more letter, his congratulations to Warren Hastings on his "honourable acquittal," which only his having "ever since Teusday been close confined to Bed with a severe and alarming fever," deprived him from being present at. Dr. Warren's "pleasing assurance that his sufferings are nearly at an end" encourages him to hope that, "the moment he is able to go abroad, he will fly to Mr. Hastings and expand his Soul in the purest satisfaction." But he never rose from the sick bed which on April 24 he expected to leave almost at once: small wonder that the younger Boswell told Temple that his father was "ignorant of the dangerous situation in which he was, and, I am sorry to say, still continues to be." The expansive soul had no opportunity for this last interview with yet another great man.

A POSTSCRIPT

Less than six weeks later, on May 21, 1795, Malone tells his intolerable correspondent that Boswell, after five weeks' illness, "died last Tuesday." This is in the postscript only, and there is other matter in the letter, which in this case only is a copy. The question as to Johnson's verse was still undecided, and Parr must be told that Dr. Routh's opinion was not final: there were other Caesars to appeal to:—

I may mention to you, that as Dr. Johnson had founded what is called the Literary Club, [a nasty touch, this, since Parr had never been a member] I thought they had a kind of peculiar interest in any inscription to his memory; and therefore took an opportunity, when there happened to be some of our most eminent members present, to repeat your epitaph: and Mr. Fox, Mr. Windham, Mr. Stevens, Sir W. Scott, as well as all the other members present, were decidedly of opinion that *probabilis* was an utterly inadequate epithet as descriptive of Dr. Johnson's character as a poet; and they were equally clear that some eulogium on him as a poet was absolutely necessary to the *integrity* of his character. I do therefore most earnestly request that you will give us some other epithet; for the total omission is what none of his friends are willing to agree to.

And there are other questions. 'Under the words "praeceptori, recti vivendi gravissimo" the Doctor's "admirable powers, as a writer of prose, are not *necessarily* included"; to omit any allusion to his literary work would be absurd:—

Will not his admirers, which are all the judicious part of mankind, have some reason to consider the inscription, however masterly in every other respect, as an imperfect delineation of him?

Then follows a sentence in which Malone anticipates the verdict of posterity. "The universality of his knowledge, the promptness of his mind in producing it on all occasions in conversation, and the vivid eloquence with which he clothed his thoughts, however suddenly called upon, place him on higher ground than perhaps any other quality that can be named: this has been wholly omitted." Malone then adjures Parr "to be a little more liberal to us in that part of the Inscription concerning which we differ"; and follows up his appeal with a postscript which posterity finds more interesting than all Dr. Parr's iniquities:—

Poor Mr. Boswell died on Tuesday morning after an illness of five weeks. Just before he fell ill, he had prepared a very civil answer to your Letter in the last Gentlemans Magazine [1795, I., pp. 179-81].

PARR'S FINAL EFFORTS

The correspondence ends with Parr's reiterating to Malone that Bacon was positively not to sign himself R.A., as, poor man, he had naturally wished to do, because "I have not seen it on any public inscription," the sculptor could surely console himself with the thought that Johnson's own LL.D. was omitted from his epitaph.

The conclusion of the whole matter is before us in St. Paul's to-day. Money enough was collected to satisfy the desire of the Dean and Chapter for a work of "Collossal dimensions"; Bacon received 1,100 guineas for his labour; and the epitaph, in spite of Dr. Parr's pathetic belief in the enduring power of public curiosity as to its author, is read seldom enough to justify its insertion:—

A ℣ Ω
SAMUELI JOHNSON,
Grammatico Et Critico
Scriptorum Anglicorum Litterate Perito
Poetæ Luminibus Sententiarum
Et Ponderibus Verborum Admirabili
Magistro Virtutis Gravissimo
Homini Optimo. Et Singularis Exempli
Qui vixit Ann. LXXV Mens. ii Dieb xiiii.
Decissit Idib. Decembr. Ann. Christ. clo. cc. lxxxv. lxxxiiii.
Sepult. In Æd. Sanct. Petr. Westmonasteriens. xiii. Kal. Januar. Ann. Christ. clo. cc. lxxx v.
Amici Et Sodales. Literarii
Pecunia Conlata
H[oc] M[onumentum]. Faciund. Curaver.

And on the scroll is the text from Dionysius quoted on the last page of the *Rambler*, but "Christianized" by Dr. Parr to please the Dean and Chapter.

A man's foot, which was found on the beach at Hayling Island on Wednesday evening, is believed to be part of the body of Dr. Cecil Watts, of the staff of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. About a month ago Dr. Watts was drowned by being knocked overboard from a boat by the gybe of the mainsail at the entrance to Chichester Harbour, and his body has not been recovered.

UNIONIST POLICY

MR. BALDWIN IN GLASGOW

TARIFF AND RIGID ECONOMY

Mr. Baldwin addressed a big gathering in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, last night, arranged by the Scottish Unionist Association. Four thousand people stood and cheered him as he entered the hall in company with the chairman (Sir Patrick Ford, M.P.). Mr. Baldwin's speech was broadcast to an overflow meeting, which he afterwards addressed personally in the Berkeley Hall.

Mr. Baldwin said:—

We meet in a very different condition of affairs to those which existed at the time of the General Election, when we left office. I am going to give you no figures to-night after one or two I will mention now, because they will be our text, the peg upon which all I have to say will hang, and I may add that will form the peg on which the General Election will hang, and on which the Government will hang later. (Cheers.) The estimated national expenditure for the current year is 46 millions more than that of the previous year, and extra taxation has been imposed to practically that amount. That is one thing. There has been an enormous fall in the value of securities. In 18 months, according to the economists, the values of 365 representative securities, largely British industrial, have fallen by 458 millions. In 18 months 1,186,000 more workers have become unemployed, and real wages have fallen 8 points, so that every 20s. earned in wages are worth 1s. 7d. less than they were when we left office. Imports and exports for the first 10 months of this year are 270,000,000 less than in the corresponding period of 1929, and the debit of the Unemployment Insurance Fund will have risen by Christmas by £60,000,000 and is increasing at the rate of £700,000 a week. These figures are not without interest, and we shall not be wasting our time if we devote five minutes to inquiring how it is that these things have come about. We cannot brush aside a change of this kind by murmuring "world conditions." World conditions have played their part, but the Government has played a far more important part, and that is what you have to bring home to the people of this country.

INDUSTRY SACRIFICED

Mr. Baldwin then went on to speak of the interference of the Socialist Government with British industry. He said:—They have interfered in many ways, some small and some great. They have done immense damage to industry by increasing the taxation of the country. Industry was loaded with as much as, or more than, it could carry, even at a time when we left office. It is true we had reduced income-tax by 6d., but all chance of further reductions were prevented by the events of 1926. They have interfered with industry by allowing the safeguarding duties to lapse and by leaving in doubt all industries which at present enjoy either safeguarding or McKenna duties. That is particularly wanton, because it has been entirely unnecessary. We have seen industry sacrificed to the fetish of a dying or dead dogma. We have seen industries kept in doubt owing to the malicious pleasure which the high priests of that doctrine feel in torturing their victims.

Industry is being made to suffer to-day by the callous way in which the Government have refused to renew the Dye Industries Act, one of the stupidest of many stupid acts of this Government regarding industry since they came to power, but the greatest damage of all has been done by their interference with the coal trade. They made promises, which at the time they had no idea how to fulfil, to put back that industry, as soon as they were returned to power, to the seven-hours day.

The Government were so impressed by the fact that they were entirely unable to redeem their promise that they tried to put their clients off by splitting the difference, and offering them an extra half-hour. That gave the miners the impression that wages should not fall with the reduced hours of working, but to enable that difference to be made up they passed legislation new in character in our industrial history, legislation of an extremely protective kind regarding an article used by every consumer in the country and calculated to raise its price directly in a way no foreign duty could do on any article on which it might be imposed. The date they had fixed came upon them before that had a chance to operate. Whether that Act will be a success or not I cannot tell, but the crucial hour struck before we even knew whether the Act could do what it was intended to do or not. The situation has been saved for the moment, and how? By the action of the House of Lords, and by nothing else. They had inserted the spread-over, which was bitterly opposed by the Government, and through that spread-over alone the crisis has been avoided for the time being by this Government. But in avoiding the crisis work is being carried on at the present moment in defiance of the law passed by the miners' friends within the last few months. A more Gilbertian situation has never been seen in this country, or one that reflects more on the conduct of the Government during the whole of this period.

EMERGENCY TARIFF

If we are returned when the election comes, as I believe we shall be, those are the conditions which we shall have to meet, conditions infinitely more difficult to combat than were the conditions at the time we left office 18 months ago. How are we going to tackle the situation? The first thing to go for is the security, so far as it can be secured, of the home markets of our own country industrially. (Cheers.) This country must cease to be the dumping ground for the surplus of the mass production of the world and the production of goods at rates of wages and under conditions which do not exist and would not be tolerated in this country. To effect that the weapon we propose to apply is the tariff. It is for that purpose we have proposed an emergency tariff to be brought in at once. It may be necessary to denounce immediately this ridiculous tariff truce into which the Government have entered at Geneva. But whatever obstacles have to be cleared out of the way will be cleared and at once.

This country is in a position of peculiar danger until we get that weapon for which I pleaded seven years ago and which was refused to me. We want tariffs in this country for more reasons than one. We want them for retaliation; we want them to enable us to give preference to the Dominions, and to enable us to make treaties with other foreign countries that have tariffs, and with all the countries that matter. Those who have engaged in this tariff truce are living in the times of their grandparents.

I am all in favour of lower tariffs in the world; we want the barriers lowered. I admit at once that high tariffs are a check to trade, but as long as there is one market left of the importance of our market which exists for every tariff country to fling its surplus into, no move will ever be made. The only hope we have to secure lower tariffs is to put a barrier round that free market and say, "Anyone who wants to come in here has to give us reciprocal advantages." You will find there will be a new spirit in the world, that many a country which has never listened to any of the academic or book arguments will begin to realize quickly that business is business, and that they may be able to do better for themselves if they enter into tariff agreements and seek to make agreements with us as Cobden made with France 70 years ago. I believe that will come, and that the opportunity for negotiations, both with countries who are our competitors in manufacturing and with countries from whom we are large buyers, will come. I believe treaties and arrangements can be made which will serve the double purpose of helping to free the trade of the world and be of immense advantage to our own people.

The argument—it is not really an argument—that tariffs will make our people inefficient is absolute rubbish. It does not lie in Mr. Snowden's mouth to say that, because he told us we are the most inefficient lot of employers; we cannot be worse. As a matter of fact the converse is true. Do you know of any protectionist country where the manufacturers are notably incompetent because of protection? We are always having the Germans and Americans held up to us as people we should copy. Let me put this to you. In my view the coming of protection in Great Britain would be a call to work such as we have never had. The psychological effect through the whole country, the feeling that at last we are not going to fight with our hands tied behind our backs, would put fresh life, hope, and energy into every man, employer and working man, from John o' Groats to Land's End. Of course we have to get to work. We are not going to remedy a situation such as exists to-day in five or six months, or a year. We have got an immense amount of leeway to make up, and anybody who promises prosperity in six months is trying to humbug you.

Mr. Baldwin then spoke of the need of rigid economy. There must be, he said, no new expenditure except that which would aid production. "There can be no further fresh expenditure in this country until the revenue has begun to increase, and increase substantially again from the only source that it can increase, that is, an increased earning power of the people of this country. I have sometimes been asked to make a declaration of what economies I would effect. I do not believe in making dramatic headlined statements about anything unless you know exactly what you can do. I have seen too many promises made on the score of reductions that can be made and I know the difficulties in making them. But all I can say is this, that if I am called to power again to form a Government it will be one of the first things to devote our minds to, and that is the practice of rigid economy and to incur no extra expenditure until the country can bear it, and to curtail and cut down whatever expenditure is possible. It is of the greatest importance that we should be able to reduce taxation."

Mr. Baldwin then spoke on agriculture, but stated that he would not make such a full statement of policy as he would when fighting a General Election. They had decided to give a guaranteed price for wheat, and they hoped to secure a guaranteed market by the employment of the quota system. The wheat land of this country produced at present something like 13 per cent. of our national consumption, and he thought it could be raised to, say, 20 per cent. without difficulty, and with advantage to the nation. With regard to barley, they proposed to put a duty on malting barley. With regard to dumped oats and dumped wheat, they were going to stop that. (Cheers.) The sugar bounty was drawing to a close, and the situation wanted careful examination. He had taken the views of experts, and was of opinion that the present acreage of sugar produced in this country might be doubled, and that the United Kingdom could easily carry 600,000 acres.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

On the subject of Imperial policy, Mr. Baldwin said that the Government were fully aware that the vital question at the Conference was to be economic cooperation. That was known from their speeches. They knew that the Dominions would urge that this could best be done by Imperial Preference, but the Government had made up their minds before the Conference, if the public might believe some of their spokesmen, that they were against the principle of Empire Preference. But in spite of that they brought no alternative policy to put before the Conference. The Government gave no lead to the Conference of any kind. That was not a very fine record. But that record would stand—although they were going to see that it would not stand long. Mr. Bennett had said that there was a danger in delay. That was not a threat. It was a statement of fact. Why was there danger? Because if the Mother Country would not make fiscal treaties with them, other countries of the world would jump at the chance. Mr. Baldwin added, "You run the risk of letting the British Empire slip into the economic orbit of some other country," and he added with emphasis, "Never, never." With regard to Canadian wheat, he said, he was a very strong advocate of the quota. It would enable them to deal at once with dumped wheat and with Russian wheat.

They were busy now in the research department of the Unionist Party in London working out those fiscal problems as hard as they could. They were working on it that they might be ready to start the moment the opportunity was given to them. They believed that the future development of this country was wrapped up in the development of the Empire.

"A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT"

There had been much talk among people, but they had got little experience of politics, about what they called a National Government. A National Government sounded a very nice thing to talk about, but they always had to remember this—they could not securely base any Government on any foundation that was not a foundation of common principles. He could not cooperate with the Prime Minister on unemployment because he knew that in no circumstances would the Government depart from the ancient Cobdenite paths.

Mr. Baldwin proceeded:—I am firmly convinced that you cannot begin to deal with unemployment until you leave those paths. Therefore cooperation is impossible. Leaving that on one side, I welcome as allies or in the ranks any man, to whatever party he may belong, who can throw away the ancient shibboleth and join with us in putting the country on a new fiscal basis. I want support from those trade unionists—and they are many—who are realizing that it will be impossible to maintain the standard of living in this country which we have already achieved without altering fundamentally the fiscal system of the country. I want their help and knowledge. I will cooperate with them. I ask for their help.

The Government told this country 18 months ago they could cure unemployment. Well, they have not done so yet. (Laughter.) They made the excuse that they are a minority Government. The remedy is simple. I challenge them to go to the country. I challenge them to go and say to the country: "We promised 18 months ago to cure unemployment. Our record is before you. (Laughter.) The reason we have failed is because we are not in a majority. Give us a majority. We appeal to you." Let them issue that challenge, and we will take it up that day, and we will abide by the result. (Loud cheers.)

SCOTTISH UNIONISTS

DEMAND FOR PREVENTION OF DUMPING

During their morning session in Glasgow yesterday the annual conference of the Scottish Unionist Association passed a resolution moved by Lord Stonehaven, late Governor-General of Australia, welcoming Mr. Baldwin's recent declaration of policy, and expressing unwavering confidence in him as leader of the Unionist Party.

SIR ROBERT HORNE, in moving a resolution on safeguarding, said:—"We still have an ace up our sleeves which every other country has already played. If we play it now we shall take all the tricks."

The resolution was carried.

Another resolution condemned the signing of any documents at Geneva binding this country to a tariff truce.

NEW STUDENTS' UNION

OPENING BY MR. BALDWIN

The new Students' Union at Glasgow University was opened yesterday by the Lord Rector, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. Mr. R. M. Minto, president of the union, presided, Sir Donald MacAlister, Chancellor of the University, welcomed the Lord Rector.

MR. BALDWIN urged his listeners not to be overawed by the beauty and dignity of the building, which were admirable. It was in the Union that by the friction and massage of other minds the mind of a man was educated. It was there that friendships were formed which would last as long as life itself.

He hoped that the history of the new Union would be as distinguished as the history of the old, which, though it counted only 40 years of existence, represented 10 academic generations, which were the equivalent of three centuries in the national life. The term of his office as Lord Rector was running out and probably that was his last official visit to his constituents. He would continue to watch what they were doing in the world and hoped that in all their activities they would cherish the honour of the University and the good of mankind.

Later Mr. Baldwin was the guest of the Conservative Club at luncheon, and made a speech in private.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

IRELAND AND CRAVEN SCHOLARSHIPS

OXFORD, DEC. 12

The examiners for the Ireland and Craven scholarships have reported the following result:—

IRELAND SCHOLAR.—Joseph Robert McKenzie Willis, scholar of Christ Church (Craven Scholar, 1929).

FIRST CRAVEN SCHOLARSHIP.—Gilbert Arthur Higher, exhibitioner of Balliol College.

SECOND CRAVEN SCHOLARSHIP.—Kenneth John Maidment, postmaster of Merton College.

THIRD CRAVEN SCHOLARSHIP.—George Peter Humphreys-Davies, scholar of New College.

Proxime accessit, John Langshaw Austin, scholar of Balliol College.

Distinguished in the examination.—Antony Andrewes, scholar of New College; and William Rowcliffe Elliott, scholar of Queen's College.

The Arthur Higgs scholarship in English at Balliol College has been awarded to P. S. Falla (Christ's College, New Zealand); and a Williams exhibition in English to F. P. Tennyson (Eton College).

MANCHESTER, DEC. 12

Mr. T. A. Bennet Clark, M.A., Ph.D., Cambridge, has been appointed a lecturer in botany.

MR. MACDONALD ON INDIA

CRITICISM OF MR. CHURCHILL

A "MISCHIEVOUS SPEECH"

Mr. MacDonald addressed a crowded meeting at the Town Hall, Reading, last night.

He said that he was going to quote from what Mr. Churchill—(cries of "Oh! Oh!")—had said as part of an apology which he made when he was defeated at Oldham. How long ago that was he did not know. They could not measure time by Mr. Churchill's developing wisdom. (Laughter.) On that occasion Mr. Churchill stated that if he, the candidate, the champion, the representative of the Administration which had been in office, was a supporter of such an Administration, all the woes of the world, all the shortcomings of human society were laid upon him, and he was vociferously urged to say what he was going to do about it.

"I wish Mr. Churchill was always as wise as when he said that," continued Mr. MacDonald. "Yesterday he did not show either wisdom or discretion. Everybody knows—I do not care whether you agree or disagree with us—that in the process of time, on account of our education—the education we have given them—on account of our giving them political literature—speeches of Edmund Burke, chapters of Macaulay's History, political essays written by the late John Morley, and so on—we have brought the Indian people, however mixed as they are, consisting of a variety of strata as they do, composed to such a large extent of religious communities which do not mix; nevertheless, we have brought that people up to a political consciousness that they have become aware of the fact that self-respect alone compels them, in accordance with our education and in accordance with our example, to ask from us a much larger measure of self-government than they have had hitherto.

"As it always happens on this occasion, there are people who would run too fast; as it always happens on this occasion, there are conflicts between the idealistic pioneers and the more static governing powers of the country; and to-day we have boycotts which I believe are unnecessary; we have political agitations and law-breaking which I believe, so far from helping us to give self-government, are only putting impediments in our way but, nevertheless, a practical statesman keeps his head cool and takes objective and not subjective views of his problem.

TRIBUTE TO THE VICEROY

"They have come to discuss with us ways and means to further political evolution. The Viceroy, one of the greatest India has ever had, is supporting this movement as a matter of wisdom, not as a politician. The Viceroy who controls the situation is not a Labour man, he is not a Liberal, he is a Tory.

"There is no political party principle involved in this; and at this moment, when a Conference is on, when Muslman, Hindu, Sikh, depressed class, Indian Christians, British commercial representatives, are all sitting round tables stating their cases and exchanging their views, Mr. Churchill selects this moment to make a speech, mischievous from beginning to end, without any constructive idea or proposal in it, expressive of nothing except an antiquated relationship between Imperial authority and the people who come under its sway, blind to every modern movement in politics, stiff-necked regarding the handling of people whom we ourselves have enlightened in political affairs and aspirations. How the Congress, how the elements in India who wish this Conference to fail, how the elements in India who have been finding during the last four or five weeks that the handling of the Conference has been so good that they are ceasing to have the driving power of lawlessness, how to-day they must have blessed Mr. Churchill for giving them an opportunity of rousing up prejudices in India again against the British Raj.

"We will leave Mr. Churchill alone. I think we have got such a good hold over Indian opinion that we can even afford to allow Mr. Churchill to make the speech he did yesterday; but if he will take my advice he will not repeat it."

Their opponents, Mr. MacDonald continued, said that they had failed, but opponents rarely said anything else. Mr. Baldwin, who criticized them, was in office for five years with a majority of 200 over every other section in the House of Commons. Yet Mr. Baldwin never saw anything about what was coming except false dawns, which deluded him right through his period of office. When the Labour Government came into office there was not one single proposal which had emanated from the mind, imagination, and practical capacity of their predecessors.

Mr. Baldwin now wanted them to give him another chance intensified by taxation on the food of the people. Mr. Lloyd George also said that this Government had failed. He was Prime Minister when the unemployment figures were worse than they were now. When Mr. Lloyd George was Prime Minister he described the state of things in exactly the same language as he described them now. Yet he was criticized by the Liberal Party itself. To use Mr. Lloyd George's latest language, the National Liberal Federation, in condemning his action in relation to unemployment, declared him to be a footler. (Cheers.)

A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

They heard to-day suggestions about a national Government—joining all the wise-heads together. A national Government looked very well on paper, and was a magnificent idea for those who had never been inside the House of Commons, but Mr. Lloyd George was the head of a Government consisting of all parties when he was attacked by the Liberal Party on the question of unemployment.

At the present moment let us take this question away from mere party politics and partisan strife. We wanted to-day fresh minds to face fresh facts. This country was not what it was 20 years ago; the economic, industrial, and political problems were not those we had to face 20 years ago. We wanted a mind that was practical, energetic, that was alive; a mind prepared to rise above past dogmas into new dogmas, because the dogma, the theory, the creed was of no value whatever except in relation to the actual facts it was supposed to deal with.

He had mentioned India. There they got, not revolution, not wickedness, not agitation merely. Those changes and movements did not take place because somebody went up and down the country seeking whom he might devour. Those things arose in the hearts of the masses of the people because the time had come for new birth. The time had come now when a new vintage of thought and idealism must be put into new bottles, created, fashioned by statesmen of genius and insight.

People said that the Government had departed from their Socialist inspiration. They had done nothing of the kind. The notion that by merely sitting in the House of Commons, either as a minority or a majority, they could create a Socialist State in so many years was absurd. Individualism had broken down at a time when every person in the world was more interdependent on the world than ever in the history of mankind.

At the recent elections in America, the out-of-work people did not say more tariffs; they said that tariffs meant unemployment. Were the electorate of this country going to be so foolish as to blind their eyes as to what was happening abroad? We could say, in spite of our distress, that this country as a whole had come out of the world catastrophe better than any other country similarly situated.

He had been asked the other day something about the votes Bill. They said there was a great combination, a bargain, and so on. "I am in favour," Mr. MacDonald added, "of such a change in the electoral law as will prevent a party in this country getting a majority in the House of Commons by a large minority of votes in the country. I believe in two parties, and I shall continue to believe in two parties; but in times of three parties the country runs no greater danger than by rivalry between the three parties, the one possessing the biggest block of what I may call dull constituencies. A party, one of three, in possession of all the wealth of constituencies of that type may, under conditions, find that they are millions short of a majority in the constituencies, but will have 100 or so majority in the House of Commons. That is bad for the country, and if I can I will prevent any party from abusing our electoral power or electoral machinery like that." (Cheers.)

Referring to unemployment, Mr. MacDonald said that the figures might have gone up because industry was using the Unemployment Act to save its wages bill. He did not know that he blamed them because it was perfectly legal, but there were thousands of those figures included in the two and a quarter millions.

In a reference to a Conservative election poster, "Don't believe Liberal and Socialist lies; we shall not tax food," Mr. MacDonald said:—"When we showed it to one of the Dominion Premiers he said, 'What a funny lot of electors. I thought my crowd was a bad one, but God help you if that is the crowd you have to deal with.'"

MINERS AND THE "SPREAD-OVER"

MR. A. J. COOK'S WARNING

Mr. A. J. Cook, the secretary of the Miners' Federation, said yesterday that he will not know the result of the appeal to the district miners' associations to authorize the federation to approve the "spread-over" of working hours until Monday at the earliest. An announcement could not be made before the meeting of the executive on Tuesday. Returns from four districts had yet to come in.

"I can only say at this stage (he added) that a final vote against the recommendation of the three national officials and the Government to accept the spread-over as a temporary measure will create a very serious political and economic crisis in connexion with the coal industry."

The lodge vote taken by the Durham Miners' Association has resulted in an overwhelming majority against the spread-over proposal. Durham County has been very strongly opposed to any district working the spread-over as it believes the Act should apply throughout all the coalfields in Great Britain without having to resort to any such method of working. Mr. Peter Lee, secretary of the Durham Miners' Association, yesterday stated that he had not resigned his seat on the National Board on account of the action of Durham and Northumberland in refusing the spread-over on Tuesday last. His reasons for resigning were quite different, and his resignation was sent in on Saturday last. His reasons were given to the Secretary of Mines. He had been asked to reconsider his decision and again sit on the board, but he should not do so, his decision being final.

In the Cannock Chase district, where the old wage agreement expired yesterday, the coalowners have put forward new terms on a "spread-over" basis for the period to the end of March. The pay offered is 42 per cent. above the basis rates. The miners' leaders recommend acceptance.

DISTRICT COMMITTEE FOR SCOTLAND

Mr. Shinwell, Secretary for Mines, announces that he has appointed the following persons to be the Committee of Investigation for the district of Scotland:—

Mr. George Morton, K.C., M.A., LL.B. (chairman); Mr. William Elger, J.P., and Mr. Donald A. Matheson, M.V.O., T.D., J.P., M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.T. (representing consumers of coal); Mr. R. W. Brown (representing owners of coalmines in the district); Mr. James Doonan (representing workers employed in or about coalmines in the district); Mr. J. H. R. Corner (secretary).

It will be the duty of this Committee to investigate any complaint made with respect to the operation of the scheme, already approved by the Secretary for Mines, for regulating the production, supply, and sale of coal by owners of coalmines in the district, other than a complaint which could be referred to arbitration by the complainant under the provisions of the scheme. The offices of the Committee are at 93, Douglas-street, Glasgow, C.2, and any communications for the Committee should be sent to the Secretary at that address.

The National Coal Board will meet again in London on Thursday, December 18, to discuss the final draft of their report on the dispute in the Bristol district, which was heard before them on December 1 and 9. The Board hope to issue their report to the parties on the same day.

FORTHCOMING ENGINEERING CONFERENCE

The Press Association understands that the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation have sent an invitation to some 50 trade unions concerned in the engineering industry to a conference to be held in January to consider wages and working conditions.

LORD CECIL ON DISARMAMENT

PROBLEM OF SECURITY

Lord Cecil, addressing a meeting of the League of Nations Union in London yesterday, said that it was at present impossible to persuade the countries of the world to abolish conscription.

"The critics of our policy at Geneva," he said, "want us to limit or destroy conscription. So do I, but I got no support when I tried four years ago. I think the Chinese and one or two others voted with me on that occasion, but it was practically hopeless. You cannot get the nations of the world to abandon conscription as they are at present constituted. If you admit that it is impossible to abolish conscription at present, then it is clear that the only other policy is to limit it as far as possible, and this we have done at Geneva.

"Another big problem is the limitation of material as well as personnel. The mechanization of armies is proceeding by leaps and bounds in every country, and unless we can limit machines as well as men we may well find that the limitation of armies is largely illusory. That is the problem before the Commission. We agreed to apply the principle of limitation of costs to material, and that is the only effective way of securing limitation of materials.

"The most deadly weapons of all armies are still the rifle and the machine-gun, and I do not think it is practicable to limit them. It is impossible to tell what rifles and parts of machine-guns may exist in any country without the closest and most persistent inspection. We have had experience of this, and we have tried to do it in the case of Germany. The Germans have assured us that they are limited, and it is the only assurance we have got. If there are concealed rifles and machine-gun parts in Germany, no amount of foreign inspection will be able to discover them. If you can get limitation of the costs of the material of an army, then you will have a very effective instrument of limitation."

It was said that they should have dealt at Geneva with the problem of trained reserves. Once they had served with the colours trained reserves could not be limited except by a miracle. They must first limit the number of men with the colours, and they had done that. For every one person killed by a big gun in war, at least 10 or probably 100 were killed by other weapons. It scarcely seemed worth limiting big guns alone, although he should vote for any scheme that did limit big guns.

There were many Continental countries who would agree to a reduction of armaments only in proportion to the extent to which they were given security against attack. That might be the turning point in failure or success for the Disarmament Conference. Every one should remember that and should not merely put it aside on the ground that there should be no more commitments.

A resolution urging the need for concentrated national effort to ensure the success of the first world Disarmament Conference was unanimously passed.

OBITUARY

MR. W. LINDLEY JONES

Mr. Walter Lindley Jones, of Park Wood, Bromley, founder and editor of the *Mercantile Guardian*, died yesterday at the age of 67. He had been a member of the Court of Common Council for the Ward of Bishopsgate since 1912, and was one of H.M.'s lieutenants of the City. He was a trustee of the Crystal Palace, a former member of the Kent County Council, and was Mayor of Bromley from 1913 to 1917. In 1918 he was chief organizer for the Department of the Controller of Paper under the Board of Trade, and was made O.B.E. Mr. Lindley Jones was the son of a publisher, and went to Merchant Taylors' School in the year before it moved from Suffolk-lane to Charterhouse-square. At the age of 23, in 1886, he acquired the *Penny Postal Guide*, which provided information of mails due and other Post Office news. In 1887 he added more shipping news and called it the *Postal and Shipping Guide*. It was a hard struggle, but when, in 1889, its title was again changed to the *Mercantile Guardian*, and its scope enlarged, the paper began to prosper. It has since rendered valuable service to the mercantile community, especially in its exposures of "long firm" frauds and fraudulent trading generally. Mr. Lindley Jones was a keen golfer and motorist. He leaves a widow, three sons, and a daughter.

COLONEL HILLS

Our Paris Correspondent telegraphs:—Colonel Charles Edward Hills, O.B.E., whose death is reported from the Isle of Wight, had lived in Paris for the last three years. He was called to the bedside of his father, who was dying, some days ago. He was in bad health and caught a chill on the journey from Paris to the Isle of Wight, where he died in an hotel. Colonel Hills was born in Dublin. On passing out of Sandhurst he was gazetted to the West Indian Regiment, which he joined at Sierra Leone. He served with distinction in the South African War, in the Egyptian Army under Lord Kitchener, and in the Great War. He retired with the rank of colonel in October, 1927, after serving on the staff at the headquarters of the Southern Command.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF LORD GLENDYNE

The RIGHT HON. ROBERT, first BARON GLENDYNE, of Branch Hill Lodge, Hampstead, of the London Stock Exchange, and head of Messrs. R. Nivison and Co., who died on June 14, aged 80, left unsettled property in his own disposition of the gross value of £175,089, with net personalty £142,028.

Miss CHARLOTTE AGNES HORNE, of Torquay, who died on October 4, left estate of the gross value of £66,979, with net personalty £66,222. She left:—

£250 to the Wakefield Church Organization Society, for the upkeep of a window in the Church of All Saints, Wakefield, and for general repairs.

£200 to the Torbay Hospital; £100 each to the United Kingdom Benefecent Association, the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, and the British Home and Hospital for Incurables.

£300 to William Thomas, if in the employ of Dixon, Coles and Gill; £100 a year to her cook, Ava Hooper Ashton, if still in her service; and legacies to servants according to length of service.

Mr. GEORGE FOWLER HUTCHINGS, of Weston-super-Mare, and of Messrs. G. F. Hutchings and Co., Limited, boot and shoe manufacturers, Bristol, who died on October 28, aged 70, left estate of the gross value of £50,505, with net personalty £47,103. He left:—

£1,500 to the Bristol Royal Infirmary, to endow a bed in the women's ward; £200 each to the Masonic School for Boys, the Masonic School for Girls, and the Masonic Institute in Bristol, for local charities; £100 each to the Bristol Orthopaedic Hospital for Crippled Children, the Bristol Blind Asylum, the Bristol Boys' Brigade, and the London Boot Trade Benevolent Fund; £100 each to the vicars or church councils of St. Paul's, St. Clement's, St. James's, St. Jude's, St. Silas, and St. Mathias, all in Bristol, for their poor funds.

The following legacies to employees of his firm:—£200 each to Violet Winifred Bryant and Alfred Tom Bevan; £100 each to George Ernest Bevan, Marion Grace Nichols, William Hawkins, and George William Fymm; £50 to Miss Heard; and £50 each to Mr. Drew, sen., and Mr. Payne.

Mrs. MARY WRIGLEY, of Brompton-road, S.W., who died on August 31, aged 93, widow of E. G. Wrigley, left estate of the gross value of £27,840, with net personalty £26,096. She left:—

£50 to Mary Marshall, "for some years acting as parlourmaid" in her family; and £50 to her personal maid, Harriett Wright, if in her service at her death.

Mrs. AGNES GERTRUDE MEADE COKER, of Taunton, who died on October 4, widow of Colonel E. R. Coker, left £7,928, with net personalty £6,313. She left:—

£104 per annum, six months' wages, certain furniture, a gold watch bracelet, and a cat's-eye brooch to her parlourmaid, Fanny Caddick, if in her service at her death, or if not then she is only to receive one-half of the amount of the said annuity; £52 per annum, six months' wages, and certain furniture to her cook, Emma Trask, if in her service at her death, or if not then she is only to receive one-half of the amount of the said annuity; and her husband's gold watch and chain and £50 to Thomas Mitchell, "who was formerly gardener at Gotton."

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ADUTT, Mr. Albert Leon, of Walton-on-Thames, secretary of the Hotels and Restaurants Association of Great Britain (net personalty £2,231)	£7,414
BUSH, Colonel James Paul, C.M.G., C.B.E., T.D., Ch.M. (73), of Clifton (net personalty £4,051)	4,954
CUNNINGHAM, Mr. Laurence, of Edinburgh, hay, corn, and straw dealer (personal estate)	10,733
FALKINER, Mr. Franc Brereton Sadleir (63), of Bellevue Hill, New South Wales, grazier (property in England)	8,750
GRAHAM, Mr. Simon Dickson, M.B., C.M., of Paignton (net personalty £492)	1,042
GREAVES, Miss Isabel Ida (59), of Horsham (net personalty £15,134)	15,214
HILL, Dr. John Stonely, M.D., M.S., of Edinburgh University, and of Dulnain Bridge (personal estate)	6,270
HOULDGATE, Mr. Edward (84), of Radcliffe-on-Trent, hosiery manufacturer at Nottingham (net personalty £8,928)	10,666
JACKSON, Mrs. Eliza Jane, of Southport, widow of F. Jackson (net personalty £14,946)	16,843
JESSOP, Miss Gertrude Maria, M.B.E., of Bayswater, W., late matron of the hospital ship Madras (net personalty £3,064)	3,094
MACADAM, Colonel Walter, C.B. (65), of Shaukin, left estate in his own disposition (net personalty £20,066)	20,284
PATMAN, Miss Lucy Ellen, of Cambridge (unsettled property in her own disposition) (net personalty £12,343)	13,029
RALFE, Mr. Percy Delacourt, of Dulwich (net personalty £8,826)	8,905
R

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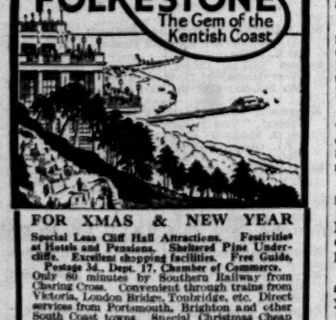

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Dec. 12

Sir Joseph Byrne had an audience of The King this morning upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Kenya.

The Lady Bertha Dawkins has succeeded the Lady Cynthia Colville as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

The Prince George, attended by Major Humphrey Butler, dined with the Master and Wardens at the Grocers' Hall, Princes Street, this evening, on the occasion of His Royal Highness accepting the Freedom of the Grocers' Company.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Dec. 12

The Prince of Wales, attended by Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt., presided at the Distribution Meeting of the General Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, which was held at the House of Lords this morning.

His Royal Highness received this evening Lieut.-Colonel R. T. K. Auld (Welsh Guards) and Mr. Everard Meynell.

The Prince of Wales gave a Dinner Party this evening. The following is a list of His Royal Highness's guests:—

The Earl of Crawford & Balcarres, the Viscount Knutsford, the Lord Colebrooke, the Lord Faringdon, the Lord Glanely, Brig.-General the Hon. A. M. Asquith, the Hon. Mr. Justice Eve, the Hon. Robert H. Brand, Sir Claud Champion de Crespigny, Bt., Lieut.-Colonel Sir Raymond Greene, Bt., Sir Claud Schuster, Lieut.-General Sir Alfred Codrington, Sir Alan Anderson, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, Sir Ernest Rutherford, Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P., the Dean of St. Paul's, Major Frederick Fethertonhaugh, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Piers Legh (Equerry in Waiting to His Royal Highness).

Major the Hon. Oliver Stanley received an invitation but was unavoidably prevented from being present.

The Duke of York will celebrate the thirty-fifth anniversary of his birthday to-morrow.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, arrived at Chesterfield House on Thursday from Harewood House.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Huntly left 24, Grosvenor-square on Thursday for Orton-Longueville, Peterborough, where they will spend Christmas.

Lady Alexandra Metcalfe's condition was stated yesterday to have slightly improved as a result of two nights of fairly good sleep.

Viscount and Viscountess Dunedin expect to leave for Palestine shortly to spend Christmas with the High Commissioner in Jerusalem.

Kathleen Viscountess Falmouth sailed on Thursday in the Carnarvon Castle for Capetown and to visit her son, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Thomas Boscawen, in Tanganyika.

Lady Ankaret Jackson, who entered a nursing home about a week ago, was stated yesterday to be progressing favourably.

Lady Moyra FitzGerald, who has been seriously ill at Walton Manor, Bletchley, was stated yesterday to be making satisfactory progress.

Lord Noel-Buxton has returned to London from abroad. He will leave shortly for Waltham Abbey.

Lord and Lady Congleton expect to leave London at the end of next week to spend Christmas at Minstead Lodge, Lyndhurst, Hants.

Lord Berners expects to leave 3, Halkin-street next Wednesday or Thursday to spend Christmas at Faringdon House, Berkshire.

The Hon. Mrs. Cecil A. Campbell returned to 37, Bryanston-square yesterday from New York.

Commander Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, M.P., left 19, Belgrave-square yesterday for Madeira.

Sir Stephenson and Lady Kent left London yesterday for the South of France, where Lady Kent will stay for the winter.

Sir Edward and the Hon. Lady Grigg will leave 113, Eaton-square at the end of next week to spend Christmas at Chippenham.

Sir Kay and Lady Muir have arrived at the Ritz Hotel from Scotland.

Sir Henry and Lady Wood left for South Africa yesterday on a holiday.

The French Military Attaché and Mme. Voruz have left London and will return after Christmas.

The King has been pleased to direct a Commission to be passed appointing Charles Cospatrick Archibald Douglas-Home, Earl of Home, K.T., to be his Majesty's Lieutenant of the County of Berwick, in the room of the late Colonel Charles Hope, V.D.

The Queen, attended by Lady Cynthia Colville, visited Mr. Bryan Ledbrooke's small curio shop, "The Little Treasure Room," at 83, Chester-square, S.W.1, yesterday morning, and made some purchases.

The Queen has been pleased to accept the first copy of the "Barbizon House Record," 1930. This is a quarto volume published by Mr. Lockett Thomson, with 40 plates and descriptions of the chief pictures which have passed through Barbizon House this year.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, paid a shopping visit to the Army and Navy Stores yesterday.

The Duchess of York was taken over the Eastman Dental Clinic by Sir Albert Levy (chairman of the clinic) and Dr. Claremont (director) when attending the reception held for the Delegates to the Indian Round-Table Conference at the Royal Free Hospital on Thursday. Many of the Indian and other visitors also went over the clinic. Lord Riddell was unavoidably absent from the reception owing to illness.

The Maharajah of Bikaner will open the discussion at a meeting of the East India Association at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Tuesday, at 4.30 p.m., when Sir Akbar Hydari, leader of the Hyderabad delegation to the Round-Table Conference, will read a paper on "Hyderabad To-day." Another member of the Conference, the Marquess of Zetland, will be in the chair.

SERVICE DINNER

ROYAL AIR FORCE MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES

The tenth annual dinner of the R.A.F. Medical and Dental Services took place last night at the Marylebone Room, Hotel Great Central. The following were present:—

The Director of Medical Services, Air Commodore J. McIntyre, Lieutenant-General Sir Matthew Fell, Air Commodore H. V. Wells; Group Captains Cooper, MacGregor, and Richardson; Wing Commanders Colbran, Cowtan, Duck, Grant, Hewat, Knowles, Macdonald, Overton, Playne, Rankin, Smartt, Treadgold, and Tyrrell; Squadron Leaders Barr-Sim, Biggs, Briscoe, Boddie, Burton, Dickson, Gray, Hodgins, Johnson, Kyle, Landells, Macdonald, Macfarlane, Marshall, Max Bell, Rutherford, Ryan, Stalker, Starkey, Valerie Ware, Wilson, Wheeler, Woodlwis, and Wood; Flight Lieutenants Ballantyne, Barnes, Bell, Charlesworth, Gregor, Hadsley-Bennett, Harvey, Hill, Humphreys, Kilpatrick, Leahy, Lipscombe, Nicolls, O'Regan, Palmer, Jones, Parry-Evans, Paton, Perkins, Potter, Rear, and Russell; Flying Officers Pigott and Griffiths; and Captain Bloom.

Among the guests were:—

Doctors A. M. H. Gray and H. Pritchard and Mr. Girling-Ball.

Earl Winterton, M.P., gave a lecture on "Current Events" at the Ladies' Carlton Club yesterday morning. Mrs. A. M. Samuel presided, and a vote of thanks to the speaker was proposed by Miss May Vickers and seconded by Mrs. Edward Powell. This was the last lecture of the autumn session; in the spring a further series will be arranged.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. R. MANNINGHAM-BULLER AND LADY MARY LINDSAY

The wedding of Mr. Reginald Manningham-Buller and Lady Mary Lindsay will take place on Thursday next, December 18, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at 2.15 p.m. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury will officiate.

MR. J. P. BOWMAN AND COUNTESS CAJETANA HOYOS

The engagement is announced between John Paget Bowman, only son of the Rev. Sir Paget Bowman, Bt., and Lady Bowman, of Shere Rectory, near Guildford, Surrey, and Countess Cajetana Hoyos, second daughter of Count Edgar and Countess Ilona Hoyos, *née* Countess Kinsky, of Schloss Soss, Lower Austria.

MAJOR C. J. M. RILEY AND MRS. ROBIN

The engagement is announced between Major Christopher John Molesworth Riley, M.C., Coldstream Guards, eldest surviving son of Athelstan Riley, Seigneur de la Trunité, Jersey, and the late Hon. Mrs. Athelstan Riley, and Yvonne Robin, widow of the late Captain C. H. Robin, The Royal Fusiliers, and eldest daughter of R. R. Lemprière, C.B.E., Seigneur of Rozel, and Mrs. Lemprière, of Rozel Manor, Jersey.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER C. A. N. CHATWIN, R.N., AND MRS. PHYLLIS SMITH

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place at noon on December 27 at St. Ethelburga's Church, Bishopsgate, between Lieutenant-Commander Cecil Chatwin, Royal Navy, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Chatwin, and Phyllis, elder daughter of Vice-Admiral and Mrs. F. C. Dreyer. Friends will be very welcome at the church.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER D. E. G. WEMYSS, R.N., AND MISS A. DIGGES LA TOUCHE

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place quietly on December 19, between Lieutenant-Commander David Wemyss, R.N., only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wemyss, Myres Castle, Auchtermuchty, Fife, and Avice, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Digges La Touche, 230, Hills-road, Cambridge.

CAPTAIN F. L. STROUD AND MISS E. F. GOSSAGE

An engagement is announced between Captain Frederick Lewis Stroud, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Stroud, of High Bois, Chesham Bois, Bucks, and Evelyn Freda, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. and Mrs. Gossage, of Winwood, Budleigh Salterton, Devon.

CAPTAIN T. A. N. BENT AND MISS TURNBULL

The engagement is announced between Captain T. A. N. Bent, Royal Engineers, eldest son of Mr. T. Bent, Waverley, Mount Nebo, Taunton, and Celia Drummond, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Turnbull, The Allars, Jedburgh.

MR. R. F. CORNWALL AND MISS DOUGLAS

The engagement is announced between Richard Frank Cornwall, Royal Marines, third son of the Archdeacon of Cheltenham and Mrs. Cornwall, of Stratton, Cirencester, and Mary Eileen, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Elliot Douglas, of West Lodge, Bath, and late of Southsea.

MR. R. M. HENDERSON AND MISS S. WALTER

A marriage has been arranged between Robert McLaren Henderson, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Henderson, Windygates, Fifeshire, and Stella, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Walter, 89, Claremont-road, Forest Gate.

MR. G. S. LAWSON AND MISS E. DREWETT

The engagement is announced between Gerald Stanley, second son of Mrs. Lawson, of Farnborough, Hants, and Ena, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Herbert Drewett, of Erin Lodge, Oatlands, Weybridge.

MR. P. SPICER AND MISS WHITFIELD

The engagement is announced between Mr. Patrick Spicer, younger son of the late Mr. R. W. Spicer and Mrs. Spicer, of Birdhurst Rise, Croydon, and Jeanne, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Whitfield, of Beechwood-road, Sanderstead.

CHRISTENING

The christening took place yesterday morning at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, of the infant son of Lord Erskine, M.P., and Lady Marjorie Erskine. The Archdeacon of Hampstead officiated, and the child received the names of Robert William Hervey. The godparents were the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Howard and Sir William Erskine, for whom Lady Phyllis Macrae and Lord Erskine stood proxy, and Sir William Brass.

RECEPTION

LADY DUNEDIN

Viscountess Dunedin gave an at home at 42, Lower Sloane-street yesterday for members of the legal delegation that visited Canada and the United States this summer. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Carson, the Maharajahdhiraja of Darbhanga, Lord Binnesburgh, the Maharajah and Maharani Gaekwar of Baroda, the Attorney-General and Lady Jowitt, Sir George and Lady Lowndes, Lord and Lady Atkin, the Marquess of Reading, the Countess of Oxford, Miss Farmcell, the Hon. Mrs. Feilden, Mrs. Stable, Mr. Singleton, K.C., Mr. du Parcq, K.C., and Mrs. du Parcq, Mr. Maxtone Graham, Mr. Montgomery, K.C., Mr., Mrs., and Mr. Paul de Lassin, Lord and Lady Russell of Killowen, Lord Merrivale, Sir Roger and Lady Gregory, Mr. and Miss Jeeves, Sir Claud Schuster, Mr. and Mrs. Cassels, Lord Buckmaster, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong Jones, Mr. and Miss Willoughby Campbell Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Trevor Watson, Mr. Justice and Lady Macnaghten, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhart, Mr. Leadbetter, Lord and Lady Thankerton, Mr. and Mrs. Rees, Mr. Reeves Wallace, Sir William and Lady Waterlow, Mr. Grantham, Judge Sir Alfred Tobin, K.C., the Earl of Halsbury, K.C., Sir William and Lady Bull, Lord Craigmyle and the Hon. Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Lloyd, Mr. Justice and Lady Maugham, Lord and Lady Tomlin, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Russell, Miss Garford, Mr. Badeley, Sir Charles and Lady Neish, Mrs. Hunter Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Sergeant, Lady Talbot, Lady Struthers, Mr. Tilley, K.C., and Mrs. Tilley, Mr. Campbell Stewart, Sir John Simon, K.C., Mr. Campbell Lee, Lord and Lady Newborough, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Mond, the Lord Advocate and Mrs. Craigie Aitchison, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Strawn (Chicago), Mr. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, Mr. Hugo Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Rowan Aitken, and Lord and Lady Dawson of Penn.

FUNERAL SERVICE

MR. J. FAIRBANK

Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise were represented by Miss E. Du Cane at the Memorial Service for Mr. John Fairbank, M.R.C.S., which was held at St. George's, Hanover-square, yesterday.

The Rev. G. H. Colbeck officiated, and the chief mourners were: Mr. and Mrs. A. Thomas (brother-in-law and sister), Mr. and Mrs. Kit Fairbank, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. N. Fairbank, Sir Benjamin and Lady Morgan, Dr. and Mrs. Maurice Amsler, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Atkinson Fairbank, Miss Alice Fairbank, Mr. H. A. T. Fairbank, Miss Fairbank, Mrs. Starling, Mrs. F. C. D. Haggard, and Mr. Victor Haggard. Among others present were:—

The Earl and Countess of Haddo, Mr. Stephen Bagge, Sir William Goscombe John, the Misses Mathieson, Sir Cecil Harrison, Mrs. Roger Daniell, Miss Monsell, Mrs. Christian, Mrs. Tait, Miss Sophia Walker, Mr. Albert Seligman, Mr. Gerald Lawrence, Mr. H. Lloyd Williams, Mr. Gerald Forsyth, Mrs. Ernest Waggett, Captain John Nicholson, Mrs. Pattison George, Miss Cooper, Miss Weber, Mr. E. M. Rose, M. Eumorfopoulos, Mrs. Ralph Flower, Mr. Wright Post, Miss Evans, Miss Mary Evans, Miss Calkin, Mr. Godfrey Hayman, Miss Reeves, Miss C. D. Monkhouse, Miss E. M. Evans, and members of the household staff.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

MR. FRANK NEWSON

A memorial service for Mr. Frank Newson was held yesterday at the City church of St. Andrew Undershaft, St. Mary-axe. Bishop Perrin officiated. Among those present were:—

Mr. Jasper Newson, Mr. W. H. Newson, Miss Newson, Captain and Mrs. Wemyss, Miss Dorothy Newson, Mr. M. Thain Davidson, Miss E. Thain Davidson, Sir Ernest Glover, Sir Osborn Holmden, Mr. John E. Parry (chairman of the Baltic), Mr. W. C. Scrivener, Mr. G. A. Bronsage, Mr. H. J. Brewer, Mr. Montague Brown, Mr. James Blair, Mr. Alan S. Chambers, Mr. Donald Erlebach, Mr. O. Ellis, Mr. B. Evans, Mr. F. S. Fawcett, Mr. C. H. Glover, Mr. H. Gould-Scott, Mr. Howard Houlder, Mr. T. J. Humphreys, Mr. W. Netherton Johnson, Mr. A. J. King, Mr. A. J. H. Macdonald, Mr. A. R. Miles, Mr. H. Rumens, Mr. R. M. K. Turnbull, Mr. T. N. Vlassopulos, Mr. H. H. Young, Mr. O. P. Secretan, Mr. F. R. T. Woods, Mr. C. J. Higginson, Mr. J. A. Finlay (secretary of the Baltic), Major M. Lawther, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Radcliffe Cooper, Captain Harrison Wallace, Mr. A. L. W. Stevens, Mr. J. C. Clark, Mr. Frank Martin, Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lofden, Mr. E. M. Trattles, Mr. E. M. Cowley, Mr. E. M. Chapman, Mr. George Faget Walford, Mr. H. F. Kerr, Mr. W. F. Jackson, Mr. A. Lockwood, Mr. E. B. Knowles, Mr. F. H. Holdar, Mr. Woods, Mr. C. J. Higgins, Mr. J. Renny, Mr. W. Hayes, Mr. C. W. Roberts, Mr. H. L. Barnet, Mr. N. G. Fergusson, Mr. J. Welch, Mr. H. North Lewis, Mr. E. H. Sinclair, Mr. E. J. Nance, Mr. H. W. Nelson, Mr. W. Frank, Mr. A. L. W. Stevens, Mr. R. L. Manby, Mr. A. S. Chambers, Mr. W. C. Wilian, Mr. Fred McNair, Mr. E. O. Bennett, Mr. A. M. Smith (representing the staff of Thain, David son and Co.), Mr. J. Newcastle Woods, Mr. R. C. Mitchell Cotts, Mr. H. A. Gifford, Mr. W. D. Wilson, Mr. Henry B. Lloyd, Mr. L. G. Dann, Mr. Douglas H. Hall, Mr. A. F. Little, Mr. R. B. Bates, Mr. W. W. Roberts, Mr. F. Vaughan, Mr. D. R. Bergin, Mr. William Richards, Mr. F. E. Wright, Mr. A. H. Holman, Mr. E. A. Fenwick, Mrs. Goff, Mrs. Freeman, Mr. J. A. Stott, Mr. William Riley, Mr. A. Muir, Mrs. Cannon, and Mr. A. B. Carpenter.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 14

DANCES

THE ATHERSTONE

The Atherstone Hunt ball was held at Newnham Paddox, Rugby (by permission of Viscount and Viscountess Feilding) yesterday. Newman's band played, and among those present, many of whom brought parties, were:—

Lady Dormer, Lord and Lady Askwith, Lady Brayc, Mrs. Arthur James, Mrs. Thomas Horton, Mrs. F. W. Parnell, Major R. B. Manley, Mrs. Gemmell, Mrs. Chamberlayne, Mrs. Salusbury, Mr. Reginald Wright, M.F.H., Captain Ramsden, M.F.H., Mrs. Turville-Petre, Mrs. Mulliner, Mrs. C. H. Hole, Mrs. Inge, Mrs. Herbert, Colonel Feilding-Johnson, Colonel Freddie Leyland, Mr. W. F. S. Dugdale, Captain Black, Major H. Mitcheson, Miss Trye, Mr. Denis Aldridge, Mr. F. W. D. Pinney, Major J. L. Cross, Major Walter Bonn, Colonel E. C. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Hickman, Miss Bouskell, Dr. Toland, Mrs. Farmar, Dr. Davidson, Mr. Robin Belcher, Mrs. A. G. Dobson, Dr. A. E. D. Carver, Mr. A. G. Fairweather, Mr. J. Goodacre, Mrs. Sale, Major Griffin, Mrs. Blyth, and Mr. J. Darby.

THE EAST KENT

The East Kent Hunt Ball was held last night at St. Albans Court, near Canterbury, lent by Commander A. L. O'Brien, R.N., and Mrs. O'Brien. The committee was:—The Earl and Countess of Guilford, Lieutenant-Colonel ffrench Blake, M.F.H., and Mrs. ffrench Blake, Commander and Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. J. W. Baker White, Mrs. Smyth-Osbourne, Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Dorman, Major G. Lamnie, Major C. S. Field, and Major Smyth-Osbourne (hon. secretary). Among others attending the ball were:—

Lord and Lady Northbourne, Lord and Lady North, Lady Cynthia North, Captain and Mrs. T. L. Wall, Mrs. Whigham, the Hon. Mrs. Atkinson, the Hon. Mrs. Wilfrid James, Mrs. Hilton-Simpson, Captain and Mrs. Arthur Hardy, Mrs. Drake-Brockman, Captain and Mrs. Hughes-Hallett, Mrs. E. M. Lyle, Mrs. Samuelson, Mrs. Chads, Major and Mrs. S. Allen, Sir Ulick Blake, Miss Marjorie Wilson, Mr. St. Quentin, the Hon. Jane James, Mrs. M. E. Smith, Mrs. Murphy, Miss M. D. MacVittie, Mrs. R. Maunsell, Mrs. T. Carver, Mrs. H. R. Filmer, Captain and Mrs. J. C. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Wyndham-Green, Major and Mrs. H. de R. Morgan, Mrs. and the Misses Ramsay, Mrs. Hammond, Captain and Mrs. Hammond-Davies, Major H. Molesworth, Miss Irby, Major and Mrs. Meaklin, Mr. and Mrs. Chappell, Mr. and Mrs. F. Barlow, Colonel and Mrs. L. H. W. Troughton, Colonel and Mrs. E. R. Wayland, Captain and Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Van der Woude, Mrs. Douglas Speed, Major and Mrs Hughes, Mrs. and Miss Collins, Major C. S. Field, Mr. Lynden Bell, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Burn, Miss Grahaun, Miss Hacking, Miss Ruttledge, Miss Taylor, and Miss Watt.

The music was provided by Vassie's band.

NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

The North Hertfordshire County ball was held at the Hermitage Hall, Hitchin, last night. Pilbeam's band played. Among those who brought parties were:—

Viscount Hampden, Mrs. Martin Smith, Mrs. Aplin, Lady Nall-Cain, Mrs. Ralph Delmé Radcliffe, Lady (Lloyd) Halsey, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Howard Carter, Mrs. De Zoete, Mrs. Clemens Usher, Mrs. Maurice Bevan, Lady Cooper, Mrs. Gurney Sheppard, Mrs. Hargreaves, Mrs. Douro Hoare, Mrs. Puxley, and Mrs. Phillip Devitt.

The Hon. Barbara Brand was the hon. treasurer, and the ball was organized by the following committee:—

Mrs. Flower, Mrs. Gurney, Mrs. Clemens Usher, Mrs. A. Aplin, Mrs. Martin Smith, Mrs. R. D. Oldham, Miss Turner, Miss Barclay, and Mrs. Douglas Cory Wright.

THE SOUTH NOTTS

The South Notts Hunt ball was held at Oxton Hall, Nottinghamshire (by permission of Captain and Mrs. Sherbrooke), last night. Conri Tait's band played, and the stewards were Major T. P. Barber, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Dennis Readett-Bayley, Colonel Charles W. Birkin, Colonel R. Leslie Birkin, the Hon. John Boot, Mr. Stanley Bourne, Mr. G. Fillingham, Mr. W. Filmer-Sankey, M.F.H., Mr. Richard Francklin, Captain J. E. Greenwood, Sir William Hicking, Major T. W. Huskinson, Captain G. G. Milward, Colonel Sir Lancelot Rolleston, Sir Hugh Seely, Mr. J. Seely, Mr. W. E. Seely, Mr. J. W. Sheldon, Captain H. G. Sherbrooke, R.N., and Mrs. L. Owen Taylor, M.F.H. Among others who took tickets were:—

Mrs. Preston-Jones, Mrs. A. Manners, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Hearnshaw, Mr. L. N. Hodgson Wilson, the Hon. Mrs. John Boot, Mrs. M. E. Oakes, Miss D. Snook, Mr. E. Francklin, Mr. W. G. Hanson, Mrs. Warrand, Mrs. Vere-Laurie, Mrs. Stanley Bourne, Mr. T. J. Cundy, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Smith, Mrs. A. L. Wright, Mr. R. G. Hanson, Mr. G. Huskinson, the Hon. Mrs. Hood, Mr. L. L. Burton, Lady Nall, Mrs. A. F. Holden, Lieutenant W. R. Starkey, Mr. C. S. Green, Mrs. J. E. Greenwood, Mrs. E. J. Coke, Miss D'Oyley Ransom, Miss B. E. Farr, Miss Norah Platt, Mrs. H. Wray, Miss Helen Eaton, Miss S. Dowson, Mr. and Mrs. George Fillingham, Mrs. C. S. Wright, Miss Wright, Mrs. W. G. Player, Miss Sheila Seely, Mr. T. H. Sheldon, Mrs. D. McCraith, Mr. W. W. Llewellin, Miss Diana Wrey, Miss Violet McCraith, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Weston, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Fletcher, Captain G. G. Milward (hon. secretary), Mr. W. E. Seely (hon. secretary) and Mrs. Seely, Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Lemon (Notts Chief Constable), Lady Ursula Filmer-Sankey, Mrs. Hole, Major John Hole, Mr. Birkin, Mr. W. L. P. Woolley, Mr. W. R. Bissell, Mrs. Kirkbride, Mr. R. Francklin, Miss Joan Hill, Mrs. M. K. Huskinson, Mrs. S. Owen Taylor, M.F.H., Dr. L. Owen Taylor, Colonel C. W. Birkin, Captain W. F. Player, and Mrs. Player, Mr. J. D. Player.

STOW BALL (HEYTHROP HUNT)

The Stow Ball (Heythrop Hunt) was held at St. Edward's Hall, Stow, yesterday. Southwick's band played, and among those present, many of whom brought parties, were:—

Major Daly, M.F.H., and Mrs. Daly, Colonel E. Brassey, M.F.H., Mr. Justice and Lady Roche, Countess St. Aldwyn, Lord and Lady Sherborne, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Maurice and Mrs. Wingfield, Sir Gerald and Lady Chadwyck-Healey, Miss Fenwick, Colonel and Mrs. Sitwell, Sir Sothern and Lady Holland, Captain the Hon. Bertram and Mrs. Mitford, Lady Ursula Stewart, Sir Alan and Lady Anderson, Lady Eyres-Monsell, Mrs. Wainman, Colonel and Mrs. Eley, Colonel and Mrs. Barrow, Mr. and Mrs. Myles Kenyon, Brigadier-General R. McCalmont, Mrs. McCalmont, Captain and Mrs. Shenaan, Major and Mrs. Scott, Major A. J. Edmondson, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Rowland Hermon-Hodge, and the Rev. C. G. Moon.

VINE HUNT

The Vine Hunt ball took place last night at Oakley Hall, near Basingstoke (by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Carlisle). Clifford Essex band played. Among those present were:—

The Duke of Wellington, Mr. C. F. Garrard, M.F.H., and Mrs. Garrard, Mr. J. M. Hastings, M.F.H., Beatrice Countess of Portsmouth, Viscount and Viscountess Lymington, Sir William and Lady Portal, Colonel W. E. and Lady Rosemary Portal, the Hon. Lady Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe, Sir Peter Farquhar, M.F.H., Major A. E. Phillips, M.F.H., and Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Lonsdale, M.F.H., Mr. W. Woolland, M.F.H., Brigadier-General B. P. and the Hon. Mrs. Portal, Lady Floyd, Sir Herbert and Lady Cayzer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hicks Beach, Brigadier-General Sir Hill and Lady Child, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Illingworth, Major and Mrs. Lort-Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gilbey, Major and Mrs. Gordon-Dill, Colonel N. K. and Mrs. Charteris, Mrs. Cyril Tubbs, Mrs. C. Chichester, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Wills, Mrs. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. O. Fane, Mrs. Fair, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Forman, Mrs. Barrow Simonds, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cohen, Mrs. Schlater, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hoare, Miss Cole, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Thorold, Mrs. Garnett-Orme, Captain and Mrs. Humphrey Nicholson, Captain A. B. Knight, Major and Mrs. J. C. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. Benson Baker, Colonel and Mrs. W. F. Panton, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Dugdale, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mayfield, and Captain and Mrs. H. G. Watson.

PETWORTH BALL

The Petworth ball was held last night. The arrangements were in the hands of the following committee:—

The Hon. Lady Maxse, Lady Heath, Mrs. Grylls, Mrs. Shakerley-Ackers, Mrs. Burnett, Miss Maxse, Mr. Leslie Constable, and Mr. Edward Howarth.

Among those present, many of whom brought parties, were:—

Lord and Lady Leconfield, Earl and Countess Winterton, General Sir Ivor Maxse, Admiral Sir Herbert Heath, Sir Walter Barttelot, Colonel and Mrs. Kenyon Mitford, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. P. Wyatt, Miss Courtauld, Captain and Mrs. Neston Diggle, Lady McMahon, Mr. and Mrs. George Hill, and Major and Mrs. Harcourt Powell.

THE WESTMINSTER BALL

The Westminster Ball, which was held at the Hyde Park Hotel last night, was attended by nearly 500 Old Westminsters and their friends. Among those taking parties were:—

Messrs. P. J. S. Bevan, G. S. Blaker, A. E. Bloom, C. D. Brown, E. J. Buhler, P. S. Calvert, J. D. Carleton, K. Christie, L. Clare, E. E. Colquhoun, D. Cragg Hamilton, Dr. H. Costly-White, Mr. L. C. Denza, Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Dundas, Messrs. W. B. Enever, E. A. Everington, L. A. M. Fevez, D. J. Fevez, A. R. G. Fleming, W. B. Frampton, D. F. A. R. Freeman, K. J. Gardiner, A. Geddes, E. B. Graham and A. C. Grover (the ball hon. secretaries), F. O. Hart, G. Y. Headland, the Hon. Francis Hopwood, Messrs. A. B. Horne, F. N. Hornsby, E. H. Horton, Captain H. N. Hume, Mr. I. S. Ivonovic, Mr. P. A. Jessel, Sir Arthur Knapp, Messrs. H. J. Kemp, E. D. Jefferies Matthews, R. H. Monier Williams, W. H. Moresby, F. R. McQuown, H. F. Manisty, K.C., P. A. Murray Hill, S. G. Neat, A. J. S. Negus, G. P. Pick, C. J. Pinder, R. F. Potter, J. Poyser, Frederick Ranskow, Esmond Rice-Oxley, G. V. Salvi, W. B. S. Sheldon, A. M. Shipley-Smith, L. B. Tansley, C. C. Sherring, I. W. A. Symington, H. J. Thomson, D. S. F. Vernon, A. B. Waterfield, P. G. L. Webb, R. T. Wells, P. H. Wyatt, and M. F. Young.

Among others who took tickets for the ball were:—

The Dean of Westminster, the Receiver-General, Mr. C. T. Agar, Mr. Norman Bartlett, Mr. R. L. Bennett, Mr. Charles Cahn, Mr. Guy Eden, Mr. F. S. Fleuret, Sir Charles Davison, Mr. Godfrey Gardiner, Mr. W. A. Greene, K.C., Sir Edgar Horne, Captain B. S. Horner, Mr. A. L. Leighton, Mr. J. Spedan Lewis, Mr. J. D. Marks, Mr. A. H. Mure, Mr. G. H. W. Reece, Mr. Leonard Rice-Oxley, Mr. Michael Shipley, Mr. D. C. Simpson, and Mr. R. T. Squire.

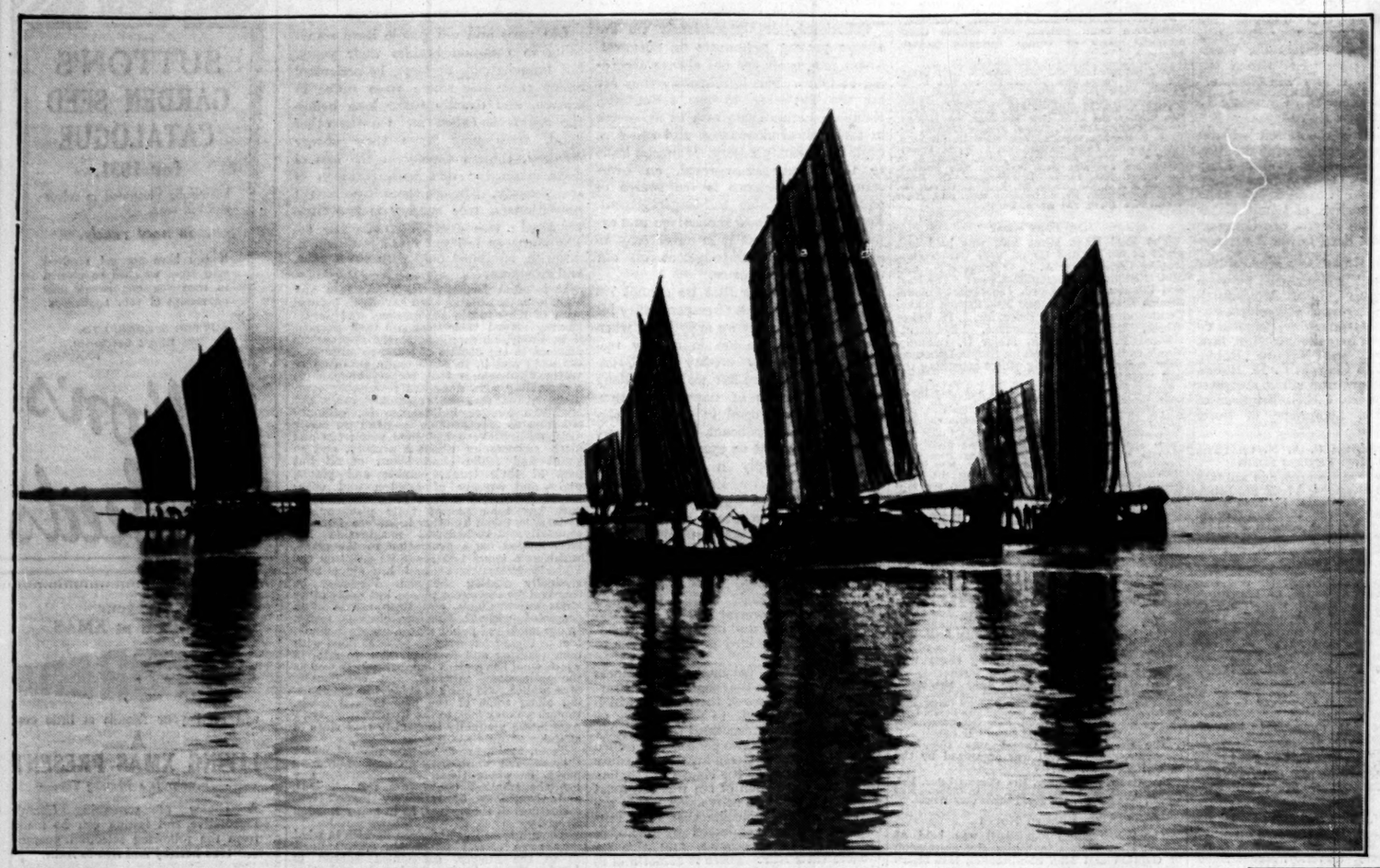
The Night Watchmen dance orchestra and Pilbeam's band played.

6TH BATTALION, THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT

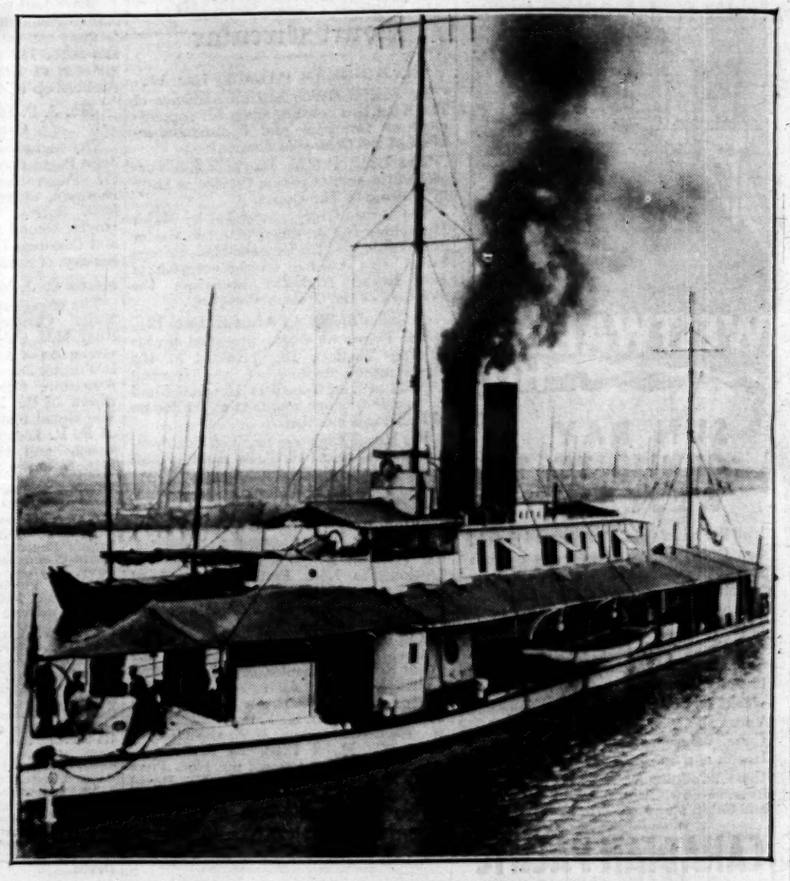
The officers' ball of the 6th Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment, was held at the Drill Hall, Wolverhampton, yesterday. Philip Brown's "Revellers" band played. Among those present, many of whom brought parties, were:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Elwell, Colonel J. H. Thursfield, Colonel W. J. Beddows, Colonel F. W. Law, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Miller, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Frisell; Majors H. Foulkes, P. J. Slater, P. H. Highfield-Jones,

ON THE YANGTZE: WORK OF THE BRITISH GUNBOAT FLOTILLA

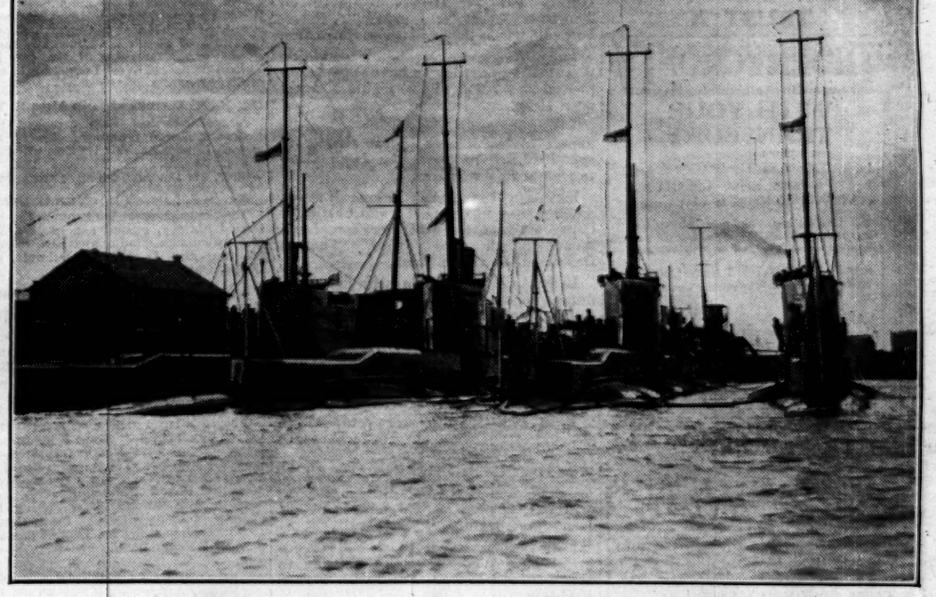


POLICE WORK ON THE YANGTZE.—To-day we give a series of pictures illustrating the work of the British gunboat flotilla on the Yangtze River. The flotilla, which operates on a stretch of about 1,600 miles, is part of the China Fleet and works directly under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in the protection of British trading and shipping interests in regions where piracy is a persistent menace. This picture shows a number of Chinese sailing junks on the Yangtze.



A GUARDIAN OF BRITISH SHIPPING.—H.M.S. Teal, one of the gunboats of the flotilla patrolling the Yangtze.

A WARNING SIGNAL.—The method of signalling between merchant ships on the Yangtze in parts infested by pirates. The message displayed indicates the water mark at Changling and that the ship has been fired on at No. 1 crossing. The other photograph shows a British Naval river guard in a Yangtze merchant ship.

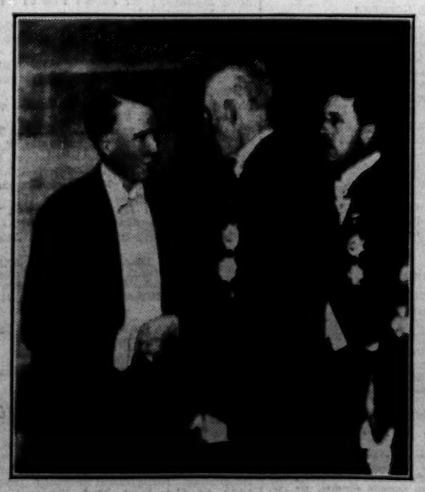


SUBMARINES FOR CHINA.—Four new submarines—the Perseus, Pandora, Poseidon, and Proteus—commissioned between March and May last at Barrow-in-Furness, which left Portsmouth yesterday for the China Station. They are to replace vessels of the "L" class which were withdrawn some time ago from the Fourth Flotilla.

THE CALCUTTA OUTRAGE.—Lieut.-Col. N. S. Simpson, Inspector-General of Prisons in Bengal, who was shot dead in his office by three Bengalis.

THE JOHNSON MEMORIAL in St. Paul's Cathedral. An article on page 13 deals with the discussion among the friends of Dr. Johnson about the proper place for the memorial and the inscription.

SCOTTISH MEMORIAL IN JERUSALEM.—The Scots Memorial Church and Hostel, which was formally opened on the morning of St. Andrew's Day. The memorial commemorates the liberation of Jerusalem and those Scots who lost their lives during the war in the Holy Land. The total cost is about £30,000.



THE KING OF SWEDEN presenting the Nobel Prize for Literature to Mr. Sinclair Lewis, the American writer, at Stockholm.

"TO SEE OURSELVES."—Three of the cast of five in the new play at the Ambassadors Theatre. Reading from the left they are, Miss Helen Spencer (Jill Charteris), Miss Marda Vanne (Caroline Allerton), and Mr. Maurice Evans (Owen Llewellyn).

SERVICES TO-MORROW

THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Rev. R. H. Couchman, 10.30, Benedicite and Benedictus (Macpherson in F), Introit, "Hail, O hail, True Body" (Byrd), H.C. (Palestrina, *Papae Marcelli*); Canon O. C. Quick, 3.15, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Causton in F minor), A., "Think, good Jesu" (Mozart); the Rev. A. E. Smith, 7.

Westminster Abbey.—Canon J. J. G. Stockley, 10.15, Te Deum (Byrd in D minor), Introit, "Bread of the World" (Bach), 11.15, H.C. (Palestrina, *Aeterna Christi munera*); Canon W. H. Carnegie, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Causton in F minor), A., "Recordare, Jesu pie" (Mozart); Dr. B. J. Kidd, 6.30.

Southwark Cathedral.—Canon H. G. Monroe, 11, H.C. (Tallis in Mode I.), Motet, "In manus tuas, Domine" (Tallis); Canon E. Sinker, 6.30, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Tallis in Mode I.), A., "When the Son of Man shall come" (Matthew Lock).

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—Canon T. Guy Rogers, 11.15.

Chapel of the Savoy.—The Rev. H. B. Chapman, 11.15 and 6.

Temple Church.—The Rev. G. A. Weekes, 11, Te Deum (Davies in G), A., "O rest in the Lord" (Mendelssohn); the Master, 3, Cantate and Deus Miseretur (Garrett in E flat), A., "Behold, all flesh is as the grass" (Brahms).

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—Closed.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—Canon W. R. Matthews, D.D., 11.15, Benedicite (Rogers), A., "Give ear unto my prayer" (Arnstadt).

Tower of London, Chapel Royal of St. Peter ad Vincula, 8.15, H.C.; 11, Parade Service (no tickets required), the Rev. H. G. Williamson, C.F.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—H.C., 8; 11, the Rev. W. P. Dott; 6.30, the Rev. H. W. Todd, C.F.

The Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11, the Rev. R. J. Northcott, C.F.

Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace.—11, A., "Prepare ye the way" (Garrett), and 3.30, the Chaplain.

Royal Chapel of St. Katharine, Regent's Park.—11, M.P. and H.C., A., "O wisdom" (Stainer), Prebendary F. W. Joyce.

All Hallows, Barking by the Tower.—8.30 and 11, H.C., the Rev. P. B. Clayton; 5, E.; 6.30, Confirmation by Bishop Talbot.

All Hallows, Lombard-street.—11, the Rev. F. W. T. Craske; 6.30, the Rev. A. Otter.

All Saints', Ennismore-gardens.—H.C., 8.30 and 12 (Choral); 11, the Rev. H. M. Relton; 6.30, the Rev. A. H. Boyd.

All Saints', Margaret-street.—11.15, High Mass, Prebendary H. F. B. Mackay; 6, the Rev. E. Bailey.

All Souls, South Hampstead.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. F. C. Chesney.

All Souls, Langham-place.—H.C., 8 and 10.15; 11, the Rev. O. Brenton; 6.30, the Rev. A. Buxton.

Barnes Parish Church.—8, H.C.; 11, the Rev. H. J. Allen; 3.15, Children; 6.30, the Rev. W. P. Dott.

Brompton Parish Church, South Kensington.—11, Prebendary Gough; 6.30, the Rev. H. S. Sard.

Chelsea Parish Church.—11, the Rector; 6.30, the Rev. P. Dearmer.

Christ Church, Albany-street.—H.C., 8, 10, and 12; Parade Service, Royal Horse Guards; 11 and 3.15 (Children), the Rev. R. S. Swann-Mason; 6.30, the Rev. D. H. Owen.

Christ Church, Down-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Farran.

Christ Church, Lancaster-gate (Empire Church).—H.C., 7, 8, 10, and 12.25; 11.15 and 3, the Rev. R. Beresford-Peirse; 6, the Rev. J. M. Ballard.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone.—H.C., 8 and 11; 11, the Rev. E. J. Dent; 6.30, the Rev. T. G. B. Kay.

Christ Church, Victoria-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk; 6.30, the Rev. E. N. P. Goff.

Christ Church, Woburn-square, W.C.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. A. J. Bestic; 6.30, "The Last Judgment" (Spohr).

Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston-street.—11.15, H.C., the Rev. K. F. Ashcroft; 6.30, the Rev. W. P. Marmion.

Clapham Parish Church.—11.15 a.m., Canon Durell; 6.30 p.m., the Rev. A. J. Potter.

Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.—8.15, H.C.; 10.30, M.P. and Lit.; 11.15, H.C., the Rev. W. M. Whitley.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway.—11 a.m., the Rev. W. H. S. Dumphreys; 6.30, the Rev. J. B. Cowell.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11, the Rev. J. M. Vallance; 6.30, Canon F. W. Mervyn.

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11 a.m., Canon V. Storr; 3.15 p.m., Children; 6.30 p.m., the Rev. G. F. Saywell; H.C., 8.15 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

Holy Trinity, Sloane-street.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 10; 11.15, the Dean of St. Albans; 3, the Rev. G. M. Prichard; 6.30, the Rev. C. Cheshire.

Lambeth Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. A. C. Raby; 7, the Rector.

Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside.—6.30 p.m., the Rev. J. H. C. Twinday.

Putney Parish Church.—11, the Rev. S. F. Davenport; 6.30, the Rev. E. P. Swain.

St. Andrew's, Ashley-place.—H.C., 8, 10.15, and 12.15; 11, 3 (children), and 6.30, the Rev. E. St. G. Schomberg.

St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30, the Rev. B. G. Bourchier; 6.30, the Rev. B. F. Simpson.

St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate.—L.M., 7 and 8; H.M., 11.15, the Rev. C. R. Deakin; E., 6, the Rev. G. L. Tuckermann.

St. Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield.—11 a.m., A., "Hear my prayer" (Mendelssohn), and 6.30 p.m., A., "O Thou that tellest good tidings to Zion" (Handel), Canon Griffiths Thomas.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11 a.m., M.P., T.D. (Smart in F), the Rev. W. Kingston; 6.30 p.m., Handel's *Messiah* (Part 1), with orchestral accompaniment.

St. Dunstan-in-the-West, Fleet-street.—9 a.m., H.C.; 11 a.m., M.P.; and 6.30, E., N.D., A., "And He shall feed His flock" (Handel), the Rev. Dr. A. J. Macdonald.

St. Edmund the King, Lombard-street.—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m., the Rev. the Hon. J. G. Adderley.

St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Geikie-Cobb.

St. George's, Bloomsbury.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. C. Roberts.

St. George's, Hanover-square.—H.C., 8.15 and 12.5; 11, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, A., "He that shall endure" (Mendelssohn); 6.30, the Rev. E. C. Opie.

St. George-the-Martyr, Queen-square.—11 a.m., the Rev. A. M. Ferguson; 6.30 p.m., the Rev. J. T. Goodchild.

St. Giles's, Cripplegate.—8, H.C.; 10.30, M.P.; 11, H.C., Prebendary F. W. Isaacs; 6.30, E., the Rev. R. H. Bigg.

St. James's, Garlick-hill.—11.15, the Dean of St. Paul's, Service attended by members and friends of the Worshipful Company of Glass Sellers; 6.30, the Rev. E. T. R. Johnston.

St. James's, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. P. Gordon; 3.15, Children.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—8.15 and 12.45, H.C.; 11, the Ven. C. E. Lambert; 6.15, E., *Christmas Oratorio*, Parts 1 and 2 (Bach).

St. John's Church, Regent's Park.—H.C., 8 and 11.45; 11, the Rev. T. G. B. Kay; 6.30, the Rev. E. J. Dent.

St. John's, Downshire-hill, Hampstead.—H.C., 8 and 7.45; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. C. E. Stocks.

St. John's, Putney.—11, the Rev. E. P. Swain; 6.30, the Rev. A. S. Reeve.

St. John's, Southwick-crescent.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 3.15 (children), the Rev. J. B. H. Evans; 6.30, the Rev. D. E. Quick.

St. John's, Wilton-road.—H.C., 8 and 9; 10.45 and 6.30, the Rev. H. W. Benson.

St. Jude's, Courtfield-gardens.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. H. J. Matthews; 3, Children; 6, Brahms's "Requiem."

St. Lawrence Jewry.—11, M.P. and H.C., and 6.30, A., "Think, good Jesu" (Mozart), the Rev. W. P. Besley.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11, Canon E. G. Selwyn; 7, the Rev. Eustace Jervis.

St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace.—H.C., 8 and 10.15; 11.15 and 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Newsham-Taylor; 3.15, Children.

St. Mark's, North Audley-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. G. Pennyman; 8.30, 9.45, and 12.15, H.C.

St. Martin in the Fields, Trafalgar-square.—8.15 and 10.15, H.C.; 11.30, M.P., the Rev. R. Webb Odell; 11.30, Service for Young People (Crypt); 3.30, People's Service; 6.15, E.; 8, Service to be broadcast.

St. Mary, Bourdon-street.—H.C., 7 and 8; 11, the Rev. W. A. Simmonds; 3 (children), the Rev. E. C. Opie; 6.30, the Rev. G. H. Colbeck.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—The Rev. Dr. Morrison, 11, A., "Destroyed is Babylon" (Spohr); special music, "Mors et Vita" (Gounod), 7.

St. Mary le Bow, Cheapside.—11, M. and H.C.; 6.30, E. the Rev. E. G. Gordon, A., "Prepare Thyself, Sion and "How shall I meet Thee" (Bach).

St. Mary's, Bryanston-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 12.15; 10.15, Children; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. E. N. Simms.

St. Mary-the-Virgin, Aldermanbury.—11, M.P., H.C., and 6.30, Prebendary H. A. Mason.

St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street.—11, M.P., and 6.30, A., "As pants the hart" (Spohr), the Rev. H. A. Raynes.

St. Matthew's, Bayswater.—8 and 12.20, H.C.; 11, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Ritson; 3, Children; 6, the Rev. S. Nowell Rostron; 7, H.C.

St. Matthew's, West Kensington.—H.C., 7.15, 8, 11, the Rev. G. R. Sampey; 6.30, the Rev. P. Nichols.

St. Michael and All Angels, Paddington.—H.C., 8, 9.45, 11.25; M.P., 11; 11.25, the Rev. P. Nichols; 6.30, the Rev. N. E. E. Swann.

St. Michael's, Chester-square.—H.C., 6.30, 8.15, and 12.15; 11, the Rev. W. H. Elliott; 3, Children; 6.30, the Rev. W. H. Elliott.

St. Mildred's, Bread-street, Cannon-street.—11.15, H.C., the Rector.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—10.45, M.P.; 11.15, the Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton, and H.C.; 3, Children; and E., the Rev. L. F. Williams.

St. Paul's, Portman-square.—11 and 7, Dr. Stuart Holden.

St. Peter's, Bayswater.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. F. T. Hamilton. (Collections for C.M.S.)

St. Peter's, Eaton-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 10; 11.15, the Rev. A. Thompson; A., "The Wilderness" (Goss); and 3 (Children), the Rev. A. Thompson; 6.30, E., Organ Recital.

St. Peter's with St. Thomas, Vere-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. M. Devine.

St. Peter-upon-Cornhill.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. A. Smith Bullock.

St. Saviour's, Walton-street, Chelsea.—H.C., 7, 8.30, and 10.30; M.P., 11.30, Canon Mapleseden; Children, 3.15, Prebendary Osborne; E., 6.30, Canon Mansel-Pleydell.

St. Saviour's, Warwick-avenue.—7, 8, 9.45, and 11.30, H.C.; 11, M.P.; 11.30, the Rev. R. H. Gill; 6.30, the Vicar.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook.—10.30, H.C.; 11, M.P.; A., "How beautiful are the feet of them which preach the gospel of peace" (Handel); and 6.30, the Rev. C. Clark.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont-street.—11, the Rev. Dr. Archibald Fleming; 6.30, the Rev. Ian R. Gillan.

Scottish National Church, Crown-court, Russell-street, Covent Garden.—11.15, H.C.; 3.30 (Gaelic), the Rev. John McLean; 6.30, the Rev. Joseph Moffett.

Westminster Cathedral.—H.M., 10.30, M., "Albanus" (Fairfax), "Veni Domine" (Moreira); L.M., 12, the Rev. J. Nicholson; V., 3.15, Mag. (de Monte); Comp., 7, T.L. (Byrd), N.D. (Tallis), A. (Vittoria), Canon M. Howlett.

St. George's Cathedral, Lambeth-road.—10.30, H.M.; 12, M., the Rev. C. O'Callaghan; 6.30, V., the Bishop of Southwark.

The Oratory, South Kensington.—10.45, H.M., Sacre Coeur (Gounod); 3.30, V.

Farm-street Church.—10.50, H.M.; 12, L.M., the Rev. F. Woodlock; 3.30, the Rev. F. Colchester.

Regent-square Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7, the Rev. G. T. Bellhouse.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church, Upper George-street, Edgware-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. Dr. R. C. Gillie.

Bayswater Presbyterian Church, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. R. E. Fenn.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Frognal.—11 and 6.30.—The Rev. J. Johnston.

Highgate Presbyterian Church, Highgate-hill.—11 and 6.30.—The Rev. G. L. Brander.

St. George's (Brondesbury) Presbyterian Church, Willesden-lane.—11, the Rev. Dr. W. D. Maxwell; 6.30, the Rev. W. Purves Boyes.

Crouch Hill Presbyterian Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. Herbert Gray.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough-place, N.W.—The Rev. Dr. Alexander, 11 and 6.30.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Allen-street, Kensington.—11, the Rev. W. Purves Boyes; 6.30, the Rev. W. D. Maxwell.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Frognal.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Joseph Johnston.

Eglise Réformée Evangélique Française de Bayswater, Monmouth-road, Westbourne-grove, W.—11 and 6.30, M. le Pasteur Lelièvre.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7, the Rev. Dinsdale T. Young.

Wesley's Chapel, City-road.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. E. Aldom French.

City Temple, Holborn-viaduct.—11 and 7, the Rev. F. W. Norwood.

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham-gate.—11 and 7, the Rev. H. L. Simpson.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. M. E. Aubrey.

Whitefield's, Tottenham Court-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. A. D. Belden.

Lyndhurst-road Church, Hampstead.—Dr. John Short, M.A., 11 and 6.30.

Paddington Congregational Chapel, Marylebone-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. Cregan.

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7, the Rev. Ira G. Goldhawk.

King's Weigh House (Congregational), Duke-street, W.—9 and 10, H.C.; 11 and 7, the Rev. Dr. W. E. Orchard; 3.30, Christmas Play.

Highbury Quadrant Church, Highbury New Park, N.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. Ingham.

Kensington Chapel, Allen-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. C. Carter.

Hampstead Garden Suburb Free Church.—The Rev. W. Major Scott, 11 and 6.30.

New Court, Tollington-park.—The Rev. J. A. Kaye, 11 and 6.30.

Bloomsbury Central Baptist Church, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.C.—The Rev. Dr. F. Townley Lord, 11 and 7.

Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington-butts.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. T. Chilvers.

Churches of Christ, Scientist, London, Branch Churches of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.—Services, 11.30 and 7.
First Church, Sloane-terrace, near Sloane-square Station.
Second Church, Palace Gardens-terrace, Notting Hill-gate.
Third Church, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

Essex Church (Unitarian), The Mall, Notting Hill-gate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Weatherall.

Finance & Commerce

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CITY NOTES

DEARER TREASURY BORROWING

FUSION OF FAMOUS FIRMS

Yesterday's tenders for Treasury Bills reflected the advance in discount rates that has taken place over the past few days, as a result of the outflow of gold to Germany and France, the still adverse condition of the exchanges, and the partial working off of the extra supplies of credit provided by the War Loan dividend. In consequence, there was a sharp rise in the average rate of discount at which the bills were allotted, the figure being £2 7s. 1.82d. per cent., against £2 4s. 3.25d. a week ago. The entire £45,000,000 on offer was again issued, applications amounting to £51,110,000 compared with £51,030,000. Tenders at £99 8s. 5d. for bills dated Monday next secured allotment in full, and those at £99 8s. 3d. for bills to be paid for on any subsequent day next week will receive about 33 per cent. of the amounts applied for. The amount of bills to be paid for next week is £10,000,000 in excess of the maturities, and the total to be offered next Friday—£45,000,000—exceeds the maturities of the following week by £5,000,000.

American Banking Fusion

It was announced in New York yesterday that as from January 1 next Harriman Brothers and Co. and W. A. Harriman and Co. would be amalgamated with the old-established banking house of Brown Brothers and Co. The announcement was made earlier than had been intended, owing to premature disclosure of the project, but as negotiations had been in progress for some time past it is not surprising that leakage occurred. Brown Brothers and Co. is one of the best known of America's private banking houses. Established as long ago as 1818, the firm has occupied its present site in Wall-street for 97 years. At one time the firm was intimately allied with the equally renowned London merchant banking house of Brown, Shipley, and Co., which dates back still farther—*i.e.*, to 1810, but for some years past they have been entirely separate and distinct, although each acts as correspondents for the other in their respective countries. The principal partners of Harriman Brothers and Co. are Mr. W. A. Harriman and Mr. E. R. Harriman, sons of the famous American railroad genius. Relations between the two firms, whose business is very similar, have been very close for some while, and the arrangement is a marriage which has been for some time past regarded as a foregone conclusion. In the United States as in this country the necessity for creating larger banking units has become more and more apparent with the growth in size of industrial and trading units. More than one distinguished man has been in the service of Brown, Shipley, and Co. Mr. Montagu Collet Norman, the present governor of the Bank of England, was at one time a member of the firm, and his maternal grandfather, Sir Mark Collet, who was governor of the Bank from 1887 to 1889, was also a partner.

Silver at a New Low Record

After a period of greater steadiness in the price of silver, during which confidence was in some measure restored to the market, a fresh spell of weakness has ensued. Yesterday the price of bar silver fell to 15 1-16d. per ounce, the lowest level ever recorded. China, India, and America offered the metal, and there were no buyers. The friendless state of silver is once more emphasized by this new fall in the price, which compares with an average quotation of 24 7-16d. in 1929. Bullion market authorities look to China as the one country whence any large demands for silver may arise, and, instead of buying, China has lately been a persistent seller. Another factor contributing to the fall is the growth in the stocks of silver in the Indian currency reserves. Yesterday's weakness may have been accentuated by the effect of the American banking difficulty in Shanghai, but the cause of the recent persistent sales from China is considered by many authorities to be found in realizations of some of her large stocks of silver to pay for increased imports. Certainly, the stocks in Shanghai have declined in recent weeks, and at the beginning of November the stock of bars there was reported at 4,000 bars, while this week's return gives the stock as only 2,960 bars. For the moment, while a considerable "bear" account has undoubtedly been created the continued offering of the metal by China and the "bearish" reports from Shanghai have caused buyers to hold back. Doubtless when buying is resumed recovery will be assisted by the closing of "bear" operations.

The A.B.C. Meeting

Unusual interest was taken in the annual meeting of the Aerated Bread Company, held yesterday. How far this may have been connected with the recent circulars criticizing the board is a matter of opinion, but those who attended in the hope of being present at a disturbance must have been disappointed. While the chairman (Lord Greenwood) necessarily had to refer to the circulars in question, he had no difficulty in securing the support of an overwhelming majority of those present. Lord Greenwood's remarks brought out clearly the extent to which the board had taken to heart the findings of the Peat report, as, for example, in their strengthening of the subsidiary companies—which in the past had been drawn upon too heavily; in the prosecution of a policy of improving and modernizing depôts; and in reducing the company's liabilities. His allusion to the directors' attitude towards the question of increasing the company's liquid resources showed a reasonable appreciation of its needs. The necessity for strengthening the liquid financial resources of the company by the creation of reserves was, he said, fully realized, but the board felt justified in their decision at this time to recommend the dividend named in view of the profits made (which were a record) and the strong position in which the company was now placed by having all its assets free from any charge whatever. The board was also influenced by the fact that shareholders had received no return on their holdings for two and a half years, and that substantial sums had been set aside for depreciation. The meeting adopted the report and accounts almost unanimously, and Lord Greenwood was re-elected chairman. A resolution to re-elect Mr. A. C. Pearce as a director was defeated on a show of hands.

Rights of Debenture-holders

Two rubber companies have in the past few days put forward proposals for varying the trust deeds securing their debenture stocks. The directors of the Waterfall (Selangor) Rubber Estates seek to postpone interest payments over the next two and a half years on its Convertible Seven per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock, while the Bintan Rubber Estate seeks to make its Seven per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock a non-cumulative income debenture for the next three years, during which period it is proposed that interest shall be paid each year only to the extent that the net profits of each year permit. In principle, there are very strong objections to the varying of trust deeds in such a way as this. A debenture is a debt, and once having issued debentures on certain terms companies are obliged to adhere to those terms; otherwise, if the terms are to be varied to suit the convenience of the proprietors whenever difficulties arise, it will become difficult to raise money on debentures, since their security will become uncertain, though their share of profits is restricted. In practice, debenture trust deeds should be varied only if it is clearly shown that such a course is of advantage to the debenture-holders themselves. If they are asked to make a sacrifice for someone else they are properly entitled to compensation.

Rubber Directors' Proposals

In the case of the Bintan Rubber estate the directors are satisfied that any disturbance of the present conditions would cause the debenture stockholders considerably greater loss than that of part or all of the interest during the period mentioned. If the debenture-holders agree they will consent to the varying of their trust deed, though it would be more in accordance with precedent to make their interest payments cumulative, even if they be made not immediately enforceable. Holders of the stock will note, however, that, subject to the passing of the resolutions, holders of approximately 40 per cent. of the share capital will provide the company with cash to carry on to the end of 1933 up to the amount of the present estimate of the loss for 1931 based upon the present price of rubber—namely, £1,200. These funds will be provided on a second mortgage, ranking after the existing debenture stock. The directors of the Waterfall company propose only to defer payment of interest. Under their proposals the stockholders will be given an option to exchange into fully-paid shares of 2s. each at the rate of 10 shares for every £1 of stock. This option has no value at present, the last bargains in the existing shares being marked at about 6d., but as it runs until June 30, 1940, it is conceivable that the option may become worth exercising in the future. Stockholders must decide for themselves whether this is sufficient inducement to dispose them to postpone payment of interest. Proposals of this nature have become not uncommon in the rubber industry recently, and they demonstrate that the finance of many companies has not been sufficiently conservative in the past. If a smaller proportion of their profits had been paid out in dividend, and larger reserves had been accumulated outside the business, some of the companies would not have had to tamper with the rights of their debenture-holders as they are now doing.

More Rand Mining Dividends

Dividends were announced yesterday by Rand mining companies in the Union Corporation group of mines. The final dividend of Modderfontein Deep Levels for the year 1930 is 65 per cent. This follows an interim payment of 65 per cent. last August. For 1929 the interim dividend was also 65 per cent., but the final was 70 per cent., so that shareholders received 135 per cent. for that year. According to the returns, monthly profits have been fairly well maintained during the current year, but the value of ore per ton has declined a little. The Christmas dividend of the Geduld Proprietary, 16¼ per cent., is at the same rate as a year ago, but as the midsummer dividend was 16¼ per cent., against 15 per cent., the distribution for the whole year is 32½ per cent., compared with 31½ per cent. Both these mines are old-established enterprises, which have for many years paid good dividends, and these declarations indicate that their profit-earning power has been maintained during 1930.

Varied Shipping Casualties

Marine underwriters during the last few weeks have learned of a great variety of casualties. These have included, among others, the loss of a first-class liner and her general cargo; the abandonment of large cargo vessels of several nationalities and with different cargoes of commodities or in ballast; a fire in a French liner in course of construction and a fire in a big liner which had been sold for breaking up; and the blowing-up of a salvage steamer with valuable equipment. However careful underwriters might be in discriminating there was something in this batch of casualties which would have to be paid for by them. None could hope to escape. An unpleasant feature of this series of heavy losses is that it has occurred when premium incomes were inevitably feeling the effect of trade depression. The losses of 1930 will be particularly regretted, for premium incomes have not only been reduced by a shrinkage of commerce, but also by rates which admittedly are, largely as the result of past excessive competition, on very low levels.

Freight Index Number for November

The index number of shipping freights for November, compiled by the Chamber of Shipping, shows, at 20.18, an increase of 10.70 per cent. on the month, but it is 12.03 per cent. below the figure for November of last year. The European waters group index number at 23.88 was lower by 5.13 per cent., and was 21.58 per cent. below the figure for November of last year. The number for the Argentine Uruguayan group in November at 16.96 was higher by 11.21 per cent. on the month and was 10.63 per cent. above the figure for November, 1929. For the voyage from Canada to the United Kingdom the rate, at 14.67 per cent., was 18.21 per cent. higher than the figure for October, but showed a decrease on the figure for last year of 13.30 per cent. The Chamber states that the time charter rate for November was not available.

Comparisons for Eleven Months

If the average of the general index number for 1913 be taken as 100, the figure for November was 86.24, and the corresponding numbers for the first 11 months of 1930 and 1929 are as follows:—

Month	1930	1929
January	83·59	121·97
February	80·98	120·73
March	77·56	115·12
April	83·03	111·99
May	78·12	109·95
June	78·12	103·03
July	77·01	105·13
August	88·08	104·91
September	86·50	106·67
October	77·91	97·60
November	86·24	98·05

It will be seen that the rate for October had fallen to one of the lowest points of the year, and that all the monthly rates for this year have been well below those for 1929 and are also much below the average for 1913, whereas working costs have been authoritatively stated to be between 70 and 75 per cent. above those for the year before the War. The earlier part of the autumn was marked in the freight markets by the heavy chartering of tonnage to transport grain from the Black Sea, but it may be questioned if the net result of this trade to British shipping was beneficial, since the voyage is a comparatively short one and it had the effect of depressing rates in other, and long-distance, routes. In recent weeks a demand for maize has stimulated the Argentine grain trade, but the weight of unemployed tonnage and the apparent willingness of owners to accept rates which could only minimize the losses incurred in the laying-up of shipping have caused rates to remain on levels which are generally regarded as unprofitable.

STOCK EXCHANGE

IDLE AND DEPRESSED

INDUSTRIAL SHARES WEAK

The last Account of the year ended yesterday in dismal fashion. Business remained exceedingly quiet, and sellers again predominated, markets being under the influence of the banking troubles in the United States, and the many disappointments given by industrial companies in the reduction or the passing of dividends. The full effect of the non-payment by the Hudson's Bay Company of its Preference dividend was felt yesterday; the Ordinary shares, which had recently declined from a little over 2 to 1¼, broke to 1 7-32, and the Preference shares fell from 4⅜ to 3⅜, sellers. The movement in these shares was accompanied by a further fall in a number of other leading commercial and industrial shares.

British Government stocks showed a dull tone. The 5 per Cent. War Loan was steady at 102 15-16, but falls of ¼ took place in 4 per Cent. Consols, 4 per Cent. Funding, and 3½ per Cent. Conversion, while losses of ¼ were marked in several other stocks. The Kenya loan remained at "par," but a number of other new scrips weakened fractionally. The HOME RAILWAY market remained heavy, and prices were quoted about ¼ lower all round.

In the FOREIGN market Argentine and Chilean bonds were heavy. Brazilian issues moved irregularly; on the one hand rises were shown in the 4 per Cent. Rescission Loan (50) and the old Funding Loan (80), these movements being due to anticipations of purchases for the sinking fund; on the other hand, a number of other loans were quoted slightly easier. Apart from the 1912 "Fives," which went back slightly to 52, the Chinese group was steady. German 5½ per Cents were offered, and fell 1 to 70. ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks were weak in the early hours, but made a rally towards the close. On balance prices showed little change apart from Entre Rios, which fell 3½ to 60½. San Paulo Ordinary lost 4 points to 142½. Antofagasta and Bolivia reacted further to 43.

The OIL market was neglected, and prices scarcely moved all day. Royal Dutch rallied ½ to 25½, but Anglo-Persian closed the "turn" easier at 2 13-16. The RUBBER market was steady; the commodity, after being 4 11-16d., closed without change at 4¾d. per lb. TEA shares remained dull, a further fall of a point, to 14½, taking place in Consolidated Tea and Lands.

FALL IN HUDSON'S BAY

The outstanding movement in the MISCELLANEOUS market was the collapse that occurred in the shares of the Hudson's Bay Company on the passing of that company's interim dividends. The Ordinary gave way from 1⅞ to 1 7-32, and the Preference, which were quoted on Thursday at 4¼, dropped to 3⅞, business being marked as low as 60s. The weakness of these shares communicated itself to other leading industrials. Unilever fell further to 1 11-16, and falls of 6d. to 9d. took place in a number of Lever Preferences. Imperial Chemical Industries Ordinary closed 4½d. lower at 17s. 9d., and Turner and Newall at 42s., and United Molasses at 15s., together with Pinchin, Johnson at 37s. 9d., all showed falls of 1s. A similar decline was marked in Babcock and Wilcox (49s. 6d.). In the Motor group Leyland gave way 2s. to 50s., and both Dennis and Guy fell 6d. to 34s. 6d. and 9s. respectively. Columbia Graphophone and H.M.V. were weak, the former falling to 1 27-32 and the latter to 1 13-16. Other leading shares in the American group were steady, Nickel being maintained at 17½. There were numerous small falls in Bank and Insurance shares, as well as in the Hotel and Stores groups. Cables and Wireless Preference was quoted 1½ lower at 71, the "A" and "B" stocks each losing ¼. I.C. Gas was marked down 5 points to 345.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD shares moved narrowly, but the tendency as a whole was dull. Sub Nigel exceptionally were firm at 2 13-16. A further decline took place in the RHODESIAN group, Congo Border being only 6⅛, and Chartered 27s. 9d. TIN shares showed a general fall. There was again support for Ashanti Goldfields, which hardened to 37s.

AMALGAMATED COTTON REPORT

SUBSIDIARIES' LOSSES

The report of the Amalgamated Cotton Mills Trust, which is a holding company with an issued capital of £7,250,000 and interests in subsidiary and associated companies entered in the balance-sheet at over £8,000,000, shows that the experience of the trading subsidiary companies in the year ended August 31 last continued to be unfavourable. In the aggregate there was a trading loss of £76,055 (against trading profits of £142,217 for 1928-29). In addition, however, £347,702 is charged for stock depreciation (£132,191 was also allocated to this purpose from reserves), £113,009 for depreciation of plant and machinery, and £194,297 for Debenture interest and Preference dividends paid to outside shareholders, giving a total debit balance of £731,063 (against £196,405).

During the year, state the directors, the cotton trade has suffered from even greater depression in all its branches than has been experienced hitherto, and profitable business in the case of many of the subsidiaries has been unobtainable.

Payment of interest on the Debentures of Horrockses, Crewdson and Co. for the half-year ended October 31 has been postponed, with the consent of the Debenture holders, for a period, to afford an opportunity for negotiations which are now proceeding.

The accounts of the parent company show that the revenue for the year ended October 31 amounted to £60,119, as against £84,457 for 1928-29. After deducting interest and general management expenses there is a surplus of £5,246, against £23,027, which is added to a credit of £3,683 brought forward. The Preference share dividend is in arrear from May 1, 1925. The auditors give their report subject to provision for losses on the investments and to further provision against losses on loans and to the amount of the liabilities in respect of guarantees being stated.

According to a statement provided in the accounts in compliance with the Companies Act, certain of the subsidiary companies have earned profits in respect of the financial year prior to October 31, 1930, and the remainder have made losses. Neither the profits nor the losses of the year have been dealt with in the parent company's accounts or in the accounts of the subsidiary companies. The dividends received have been paid out of profits earned in previous years.

SUGAR CONFERENCE

QUESTION OF EUROPE'S QUOTA

BRUSSELS, Dec. 12.—The efforts of the conference of world sugar producers which is meeting here to fix quotas for the restriction of output for the coming year are still held up by difficulties over the European quota. The Dutch, Javanese, American, and Cuban representatives, meeting as a sub-committee last night, asked the Europeans to limit their exportable output for the year to 1,228,000 tons.

The Europeans met separately later and worked at a figure of their own, which was communicated to the full conference this morning. At 1,508,000 tons this figure proved unacceptable to the Dutch-American group, and they pointed out that it was in excess of Europe's last year's total.

They added that in accepting such a quota they would be sacrificing considerably more than Europe and therefore they could not agree to any total in excess of 1,228,000 tons.

At the close of the sitting, the European group met again to work out a fresh offer.—*Reuter.*

U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE STATEMENT

The following were the principal items of the weekly statement issued by the United States Federal Reserve Board with increases or decreases compared with the previous week (in thousands of dollars):—

	Dec. 10	Inc. or dec.
RESOURCES		
Total gold reserves	3,005,020	− 2,470
Reserves other than gold	136,460	− 850
Total bills discounted	257,100	+ 6,170
Bills bought in open market	243,700	+ 24,780
Total bills on hand	500,790	+ 30,930
Total U.S. Govt. securities	617,000	+ 14,810
Total bills and securities	1,117,910	+ 39,500
Total resources	4,942,240	− 11,500
LIABILITIES		
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	1,475,750	+ 21,850
Member bank deposits, reserve account	2,447,520	+ 23,580
Government deposits	16,400	− 25,540
Total deposits	2,469,750	− 2,520
Total liabilities	4,942,240	− 11,500
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal note liabilities combined	79.2	− 0.6%

MONEY MARKET

FURTHER RISE IN DISCOUNTS

NEW YORK EXCHANGE AGAIN LOWER

While money, as usual on a Friday, was in very plentiful supply in Lombard-street yesterday, a further rise occurred in discount rates. The effect on the Bank of England's figures of the large gold exports accompanied by heavy currency requirements, together with the banking troubles in New York, have brought a greater realization of the unreasonably low level at which discount rates have recently ruled. Further, the demand of the banks for Treasury Bills usually lessens as the end of the year approaches, and market estimates of the result of yesterday's Treasury Bill sale indicated an appreciably higher rate of allotment. They proved justified, the average discount rate at which the Treasury Bills were allotted being £2 7s. 1.82d. per cent., and in the afternoon brokers generally quoted $2^{5}/_{16}$-$2^{3}/_{4}$ per cent. as their buying rate for three months fine bank bills. One of the large home banks purchased February bills at $2^{3}/_{16}$ per cent. in the morning, and there were also buyers of March bills at $2^{7}/_{32}$ per cent., but business could not be done at these rates in the afternoon. Money for the night and over the week-end was in plentiful supply at 1¼ per cent., and in the afternoon lenders accepted 1 per cent. for balances for the night. Old loans from lenders other than the clearing banks were renewed at 1½ per cent. Loans into the beginning of the New Year were again arranged at 2¾ per cent. German marks were more offered, and the Berlin rate rose to 20.36¾m., at which gold exports would not be payable; later, however, the rate fell back and closed at 20.36½m. It was understood that none of the gold taken out of the Bank yesterday was for Germany. The New York bank troubles seem to have had the effect of causing American houses to increase their dollar balances, and the New York rate further declined, closing at $4.85^{45}/_{64}$.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1—2	1¾—2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—2⅜	2⅜—2⅝	2⅝—2½

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
%	%	%	%	%
$2^{9}/_{16}$	$2^{5}/_{16}$—$2^{3}/_{8}$	3—3½	3¼—3½	3½—4

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

After opening at $4.85^{13}/_{16}$ the New York exchange fell back to about $4.85^{4}/_{4}$, closing at $4.85^{4}/_{4}$, compared with $4.85^{13}/_{16}$ on Thursday. The Montreal rate declined in sympathy and finished at $4.86^{1}/_{4}$. The fact that Canadian gold has been exported to New York has exerted a steadying influence on the Canadian exchange. At 123.60f. the French exchange showed a rise of 2c., but the Milan rate moved against sterling, closing 2½c. lower at 92.73l. Swiss francs continued in demand and the exchange closed at 25.03¼f., compared with 25.03¾f. Both the Belgian and Dutch exchanges were slightly more favourable to sterling, while the Berlin rate rose sharply but fell back before the end, closing at 20.36½m. Fresh weakness was apparent in Spanish currency, some free offering of pesetas failing to be countered by official support. The Madrid rate finished at 46.55p., against 43.70p. last Tuesday. A decline to 34.50sch. occurred in the Vienna rate. The Batavia rate fell to 12.05⅜fl. Further declines occurred in the Eastern silver exchanges, the Hong-kong rate falling to 1s. 1⅛d., and the Shanghai rate to 1s. 5½d. After weakness the Argentine exchange rallied, and closed with a firmer appearance at 37$^{15}/_{16}$d. The Rio exchange was slightly higher at 4$^{23}/_{32}$d. The Lima rate again moved against Peru.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	Dec. 12	Dec. 11
New York	$ to £	4.8666	$4.85^{5}/_{8}$-$4.85^{15}/_{16}$	$4.85^{5}/_{8}$-$4.85^{27}/_{32}$
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	$4.86^{1}/_{4}$-$4.86^{1}/_{2}$	$4.86^{1}/_{4}$-$4.86^{11}/_{16}$
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.58-123.63	123.58-123.63
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.76-34.77	34.76-34.77
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.70-92.77	92.73-92.80
Switzer'd	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.02¾-04½	25.03½-05¾
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅝-375¼	374⅛-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	198.23	192$^{7}/_{8}$-193$^{1}/_{4}$	192$^{7}/_{8}$-193$^{1}/_{4}$
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	45.30-46.90	44.80-45.35
Lisbon	Escu to£	—	108⅛-108⅜	108⅛-108⅜
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05½-12.06	12.05½-12.06
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.35¼-36⅝	20.36¼-36¼
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.49-34.53	34.50-34.52
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.76-27.80	27.76-27.80
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	163$^{11}/_{16}$-163$^{7}/_{8}$	163$^{11}/_{16}$-163$^{15}/_{16}$
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43⅝-43$^{7}/_{16}$	43⅝-43$^{7}/_{16}$
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20-25.27	25.20-25.28
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Const'ple	Pst. to £	110	1.025⅛	1.025⅛
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274⅛-274¾	274¼-274¾
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅜-48⅞	48⅜-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.21-18.27	18.21-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¾-18¼	18.15¾-18¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10-18.10⅝	18.10-18.10⅝
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½-18.16	18.15½-18.16
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97⅛-97$^{7}/_{16}$	97⅛-97$^{7}/_{16}$
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¾-1/5$^{13}/_{16}$	1/5¾-1/5$^{13}/_{16}$
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¾-1/5$^{13}/_{16}$	1/5¾-1/5$^{13}/_{16}$
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¾-1/5$^{13}/_{16}$	1/5¾-1/5$^{13}/_{16}$
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/1$^{3}/_{16}$-1/1$^{5}/_{16}$	1/1$^{5}/_{16}$-1/2$^{1}/_{16}$
Kobe	Per yen	2.58d.	2/0$^{7}/_{16}$-2/0$^{13}/_{32}$	2/0$^{7}/_{16}$-2/0$^{13}/_{32}$
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/5⅞-1/5$^{7}/_{8}$	1/5⅞-1/6¼
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3$^{11}/_{16}$-3$^{1}/_{16}$	2/3$^{11}/_{16}$-3$^{1}/_{16}$
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05¼-05$^{3}/_{8}$	12.05¼-06$^{3}/_{8}$
Manila	Per peso	24.666d.	2/0$^{5}/_{16}$	2/0$^{5}/_{16}$
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.890d.	4$^{11}/_{16}$-4$^{15}/_{16}$	4$^{11}/_{16}$-4$^{31}/_{32}$
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.819d.	37½-38	37¼-38
Valp.†	$ to £	40	39-80	39-80
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	38⅞-37$^{1}/_{2}$	38⅝-37¼
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	16.25	15.95
Mexico	Pesceto £	9.76	10.85-11.15	10.85-11.15

† 90 days. ; Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

—	BUYING RATES PER £100					
	Demand		30 days' sight		60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	109 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0	111 10 0	111 10 0
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 9	92 3 9	92 3 9	92 3 9
South Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 3 9	97 12 6	97 0 0	97 0 0	97 0 0

—	SELLING RATES		
	Cable Transfers		Demand
On:—	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0		108 17 6
New Zealand	95 7 6		95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0		99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3		99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £258,756 in BAR GOLD, the withdrawal for export of 7,000 and the receipt from abroad of 6,378 SOVEREIGNS. The day's movements, therefore, resulted in a net efflux of £259,378. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £820,889, as shown below:

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Dec. 11—		Dec. 11—	
Sovs. released	400,000	Bar gold	961,511
Dec. 12—		Dec. 12—	
Sovs.	6,378	Bar gold	258,756
		Sovs.	7,000
Net efflux	820,889		
Total	£1,227,267	Total	£1,227,267

Net influx for 1930 to date, £2,868,296; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 85s. 1½d. per oz.

Absence of buyers and selling from China, India and America caused a heavy fall in silver, the cash price declining ½d., to 15¼d. per oz., a new low record price. The forward quotation fell $^{7}/_{16}$d. to the same figure.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, registered from midday on December 8, to midday on December 11, amounted to £1,007,931, of which £953,286 came from British South Africa, while exports amounted to £1,302,573, of which £1,026,186 went to France and £267,905 to Germany. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £82,431, and exports amounted to £18,819.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE

—	Dec. 7	Nov. 22
	Lakhs of Rs.	Lakhs of Rs.
Note circulation	16,317	16,484
The reserve against it was held in the following form:—		
Silver coin and bullion in India	12,224	12,251
Gold coin and bullion in India	3,226	3,228
Securities (Govt. of India)	867	867
Do. (British Government)	Nil	138
Total	16,317	16,484

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

CALL MONEY FIRM

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Although the volume of trading was smaller to-day with sales returned at 2,017,000 shares, the market continued unsettled and proved susceptible to pressure.

Opening movements were irregular owing to further scattered investment accumulation of standard issues, together with "bear" covering in rails on the belief that this section was likely to have an upward reaction in view of the extensive short interest now open. On the other hand there was continued pressure against copper stocks on the publication of statistics showing an increase of 4,900 tons in stocks of refined copper with a falling off of 13,000 tons in domestic shipments during November. The selling subsequently spread to other sections of the market following the publication of weekly bank statements reflecting local difficulties which occasioned the closing of the Bank of the United States and indicating the liquidation of securities in preparation for a possible substantial withdrawal of deposits. The firmer tendency of call money, which opened at 2½ per cent., also affected sentiment, encouraging shorts to make fresh drives against various groups, notably oil stocks, which section has recently shown comparatively good resistance to the selling movement. The comparative firmness of the speculative leaders, however, helped to counteract the easiness elsewhere.

Sectional support appeared in the early part of the afternoon, some rails improving on further covering with Baltimore and Ohio helped by the news that the company has acquired the Chicago and Alton Railway for $23,000,000. But the general list continued to show an easy undertone and later in the afternoon fresh weakness developed under the lead of copper and oil stocks. Reports that leading producers were offering electrolytic copper at 10¼c. per lb. led to fresh outbreaks of selling which in the late trading embraced both rails and public utilities and the close was easy.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Dec. 12	Dec. 11
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86¼	4.86½
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85½	4.85$^{11}/_{16}$
Cables	£1	4.85⅔	4.85$^{11}/_{16}$	4.85$^{13}/_{16}$
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83¼	4.83$^{17}/_{32}$
Grain bills sight	£1	—	4.85$^{7}/_{16}$	4.85$^{9}/_{16}$
Seven days	£1	—	4.84⅞	4.85
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91⅛	3.93	3.93⅛
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23⅞	5.23⅞
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.26½	40.27½
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75	26.75½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84	26.84
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.75½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅞	2.96¼
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.85¼	23.85½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.97	13.97½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.50	19.40½	19.40⅜
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	10.40	10.72
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.08¼	14.08¼
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.50¼	17.50¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77¼	1.77⅛
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29⅔	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	33.63	33.71
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	9.75	9.75

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices			Closing Prices		
—	Dec. 12	Dec. 11	—	Dec. 12	Dec. 11
Atchison	176	176¾	Int. Amer.	10½	10½
Atl. Coast	106*	115⅛	KansasCity	36	35½
B. & O.	65	62¼	Louisville	92½	95
Do., Pref.	73⅞	75	Mln. St. P.	5	5
Brooklyn M. T'sit	59¾	59⅞	Miss. Pac.	26⅛	25½
Can. P(New)	40	40¼	Do., Pref.	95¼	96½
Cent. N.J.	185	185	N.Mex.1Pf.	⅝	⅝
Ches. & O.	38⅛	38	Do., 2 Pf.	⅝	⅝
Ch. G.W.	5½	5⅛	N.Y. Cent.	116	118
Do., Pref.	19¼	18½	Norfolk	190½	190
Ch. N.W.	55¼	54⅜	N. Pacific	48½	49¼
Ch.Mil.St.P.	5¾	5½	Pennsylv'a	56	55
Ch.Rock Is.	55	54¼	Reading	85½	85½
Del. & Hud.	134	135	S.L. & S.F.	47½	46⅜
Del., Lack.	76½	76½	S.L. & S.W.	20¼	20
Erie	23¼	23	S. Pacific	95⅝	95⅛
Do., 1 Pf.	28*	31	Southern	58	57
G.N., Pref.	59¼	60	Do., Pref.	81½	81
Illinois	72	74	Union	175	177¾
Interboro'			Do., Pref.	85½	85½
Rapid Tr.	23	25	Wabash	14	13
			Do., Pf. A	41	43

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	98	98	Int. Nickel	16⅛	15⅞
AlliedChem	183¾	185½*	Int. Paper	6⅛	6⅛
Amer. Agr.	2	1⅞	Int. T. & T.	23	23
Do. Pref.	10	11	Kennecott	24½	25⅛
Am. Br. Bov	8⅜	9	Kresge S.S.	26¼	26⅝*
Am. and F. Power	29½	30⅝	Kr'ger. Sts.	22⅞	22⅞
Am. Can.	110⅞	111	Liggett & M.	80¼	80¼
Am. Loco	21⅝*	25	Loose Wiles	46½	47
Am. Rolling Mills	33¾	34	M

COMPANY MEETINGS

AERATED BREAD COMPANY

RECORD TRADING PROFIT

THE WORK OF REORGANIZATION

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS IN ALL DIRECTIONS

LORD GREENWOOD ON HOSTILE CIRCULARS

The SEVENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Aerated Bread Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Central Hall, Westminster, London, S.W.

The RIGHT HON. LORD GREENWOOD, P.C., K.C., chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. A. Yates) having read the notice convening the meeting and Mr. GIBSON HARRIS the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—This is the third time, as chairman of your company, I have presided at your annual general meeting. On the first occasion, in December, 1928, after my election to the chair, I explained that on production of that year's, to say the least, disappointing balance-sheet Sir Harry Peat was called in on my initiative to investigate the affairs of the company. (Hear, hear.) On the second occasion one year ago, following Sir Harry Peat's report, I asked you to reconstitute the board and to support the new board in our determination to overhaul and reorganize the company. (Hear, hear.) To-day I give you an account of our stewardship.

Before going into the accounts I must refer to our staff. This is usually done in the last paragraph of the chairman's speech. In mine it will be the first. My fellow directors and I wish to pay at once a well-deserved tribute to the members of the large staff of the company. (Hear, hear.) All grades in office, factories, and depôts alike have responded to the policy of the board, and each member, in his or her sphere, has loyally worked for the improvement and prosperity of the company's business. (Hear, hear.)

THE TEAM SPIRIT

The board has tried to create a spirit of team play throughout our great concern, and I am glad to report to you that the best relations exist between us and all sections of our employees. (Hear, hear.) We realize the primary importance of this cooperation and will do our best to maintain and increase it.

With your permission I propose to take as read the directors' report and statement of accounts, which have been in your hands for some days.

We are indebted to our financial controller for the somewhat altered and clearer form in which the accounts are presented this year, and your board trusts that this form commends itself to you. (Hear, hear.)

Let me now turn to the accounts, taking the assets side of the balance-sheet first.

The fixed assets of the company—"freehold and leasehold properties" and "plant and machinery, fixtures, fittings, &c."—show considerable reduction on last year's figures, mainly owing to the substantial sums which your board has set aside for depreciation. The additions to these two items during the year are small, totalling in all some £23,000, and are evidence of the manner in which your board has fulfilled the undertaking I gave at the last annual general meeting, that no further commitments under these heads would be embarked upon without full examination and consideration of the economic return upon such expenditure. (Hear, hear.)

CAUTIOUS EXPANSION

We are not losing sight of the necessity for extending and developing the business of the company by the acquisition of further depôts, and the improvement of existing depôts, plant, and methods of service, but we are determined that no such expenditure will be permitted without every reasonable precaution being taken to ensure that such expenditure will be remunerative and within the immediate resources of the company to finance. (Hear, hear.)

The next item on the balance-sheet is stocks and stores on hand, amounting to £63,966. This shows a reduction of over £11,000 on the 1929 figure, and is again evidence of the control which is being exercised over the finances of the company. All stocks and stores have been valued at cost price or market value, whichever is the lower. (Hear, hear.)

Debtors and prepayments total £116,755, as compared with last year's figure of £75,391, an increase of approximately £41,000. This increase is mainly due to advances to one of our subsidiary companies, Abford Estates, Limited (the whole of whose share capital is owned by your company), to enable that company to complete the new building at 78, 79, and 79A, Leadenhall-street, a very valuable freehold in part, and leasehold in part, property.

THE INVESTMENTS

Investments now stand at a net figure of £336,547, a reduction on last year's figures of some £10,600. The principal item under this head is the amount shown against investments in subsidiary companies, £333,429. This value, as mentioned in the "Note" on the face of the balance-sheet, under this head is supported by the surplus disclosed in the statement annexed to the balance-sheet, showing the combined assets and liabilities of the subsidiary companies. The surplus of "tangible" assets over all liabilities of the subsidiary companies is £388,144, and the value of your company's holding in these companies is represented by £362,782 of this surplus, which compares with the figure at which they are entered in your own balance-sheet of £333,429. I wish to draw to your attention, and to emphasize, that the surplus shown in the statement regarding the subsidiary companies is the surplus of "tangible" assets over all liabilities. We have wiped out all intangible assets like goodwill, and things of that kind, and deal only with tangible assets.

The next item, cash in hand, requires no comment. Staff pension fund at £37,000 is the same figure as in last year's accounts, and is separately invested outside the business.

I will now turn to the liabilities side of the balance-sheet. The authorized and issued capital of the company, £1,750,000, remains unchanged. A bank overdraft of £49,698 is shown, which compares with the amount last year of £103,876, an improvement of £54,178.

The total shown for creditors this year is £192,117, as against the figure of £153,569 last year. The apparent increase is mainly due to the inclusion in the total mentioned of the sum set aside for provision for taxation, £25,000, plus a further sum of approximately £8,700, being tax deducted from payments on account of interest and Preference dividends. Our actual liability to trade creditors is about £11,000 less than last year. Unclaimed dividends are slightly lower at £959. Staff pension fund of £37,000 is separately invested outside the business, as already mentioned.

THE CONTINGENT LIABILITY

The contingent liability noted on the balance-sheet refers to your company's guarantee of the principal, sinking fund, and interest on the Debenture stock of the Abford Estates, Limited. Any actual liability is, however, inconceivable, as the Debenture stock in question is secured by a charge on Abford House, which was valued at a substantially higher figure than the total amount of the Debenture stock issued. In addition to the security of the property, the Debenture stock is covered by a sinking fund policy for the full amount, the premium on which is regularly paid by Abford Estates, Limited, out of their own funds.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

This brings us to the profit and loss account, and it is in this account that the principal changes have taken place—both in form and in substance. I hope you will approve the change in form, and I know you will appreciate the change in substance.

On the credit side of this account you will observe that the balance from the trading account, after deduction of all charges, amounts to £154,898—a record in the history of the company. (Cheers.) The previous highest profit was in the year 1920, and even that year's figures at this same point are beaten by over £7,000, no mean achievement when you take into consideration the drastic overhaul and complete reorganization which has been undertaken, and which is still in progress. Further, the time at our disposal has been short, as your new board were only able to take the control into their own hands in December last year, after almost one quarter of the company's year had run.

Interest and dividends receivable are shown at £20,025, as compared with the sum of £29,999 brought into the 1929 accounts. The facts are that the total profits of the subsidiary companies for 12 months in 1930 were over £4,000 higher than in 1929. The lower figure this year reflects the conservative principles which your directors have adopted in dealing with the affairs of your subsidiary companies. The comparison is even more striking when I tell you that the accounts of these companies covered a period of 15 months, as your directors arranged for the financial year of all these companies to end on the same date as that of your own company. (Hear, hear.) In the past, as mentioned by Sir Harry Peat in his now historical report, the sums taken from subsidiaries by way of dividends were more than the companies could properly afford. The policy of your board is to make each of these companies a sound financial unit in itself, and thereby a real asset to your company.

The affairs of these companies have received our close attention. We have written out, or written down, values not represented by tangible assets, and we have reduced dividends and thereby strengthened the trading and financial positions of our subsidiary companies. (Hear, hear.)

THE DIRECTORATE

The first item on the debit side of the profit and loss account is directors' remuneration, amounting, with tax, to £4,103. These are the fees fixed by the memorandum and articles of association of the company many years ago and, in my opinion, are not commensurate with the constant personal attention we have all given to the company's business to achieve the results placed before you to-day. (Hear, hear.) As you will have noticed from the directors' report in your hands, it is intended at a later stage to-day to move a resolution to reduce the number of directors to five.

The amount set aside for provision for income tax is £25,000, a sum which gives some indication of the burden of taxation which industry has to bear.

The amount allowed for depreciation is the substantial sum of £66,737, an increase of approximately £15,000 on the amount set aside last year, and has been arrived at after the most careful consideration by your board, thereby strengthening the position and financial structure of your company. The net result leaves a sum of £79,327 to carry to the balance-sheet.

THE COMBINED BALANCE-SHEET

I would ask you now to turn to the statement in the form of a balance-sheet, showing the combined assets and liabilities of your subsidiary companies. This is a new and additional statement and fulfils the promise given at the last annual general meeting. In preparing this statement all intangible assets have been excluded, and it must be a matter of satisfaction to you that, even on this conservative basis, your investments in these subsidiary companies are more than covered by tangible assets.

In discussing the profit and loss account, I have already dealt at some length with the income received from our subsidiary companies during the year under review. In the comparatively short time at our disposal it has not been possible to complete the overhaul and reorganization of all these companies, but this work is being energetically pressed forward.

MORTGAGE PAID OFF

Let me now turn to certain points mentioned in the directors' report:—The only mortgage on the company's property, amounting to £83,000, was paid off during the year. Your company's assets are now free from any charge thereon—(hear, hear)—and the financial position is thereby improved. (Cheers.)

At this time last year there was a contingent liability in connexion with the guarantee of the principal and interest of the £100,000 Six per Cent. Debenture issue of the J.P. Restaurants, Limited, one of your subsidiaries. Your board arranged for the repayment of these debentures, and the assets of the J.P. Restaurants, Limited, are now free from any charge in connexion with that issue. Your company has thereby been freed from its guarantee, and the whole financial position further improved and strengthened.

IMPROVEMENTS GREATLY APPRECIATED

You will remember that in Sir Harry Peat's report he pointed out that the maintenance and modernizing of depôts had fallen into arrear, and that the necessity for dealing with this defect must continue for a time to involve exceptional outlay. You can understand that it is not possible to make good the errors of the past in one short period. Considerable progress has been made, however, with the improvement and redecoration of the company's depôts. The substantial sum—namely, £54,179—expended on such work during the year has been charged against profits—(cheers)—and I think your board may fairly claim to have achieved effective results. (Cheers.) The policy in this important matter is being vigorously continued. It is gratifying to the board to have received from so many customers, and shareholders, expressions of appreciation on the improvements effected in the depôts and the efficiency of the service.

The only remaining item in relation to figures with which I have to deal is in connexion with the profits as set out on the first page of the directors' report. This is set out as clearly as possible. The result of the trading for the year, as stated thereon, including dividends and interest received, and after charging all expenses, was a profit of £171,065: the highest profit ever attained by the company. (Cheers.) From this sum has been deducted £66,737 for depreciation and £25,000 as a provision for income-tax, leaving a balance of £79,328 as the net profit for the year. To this sum has to be added the amount brought forward from 1929, £15,550, making a total at the credit of profit and loss account of £94,878.

DIVIDEND RECOMMENDATION

The dividend on the Preference shares to June 1, 1930, less tax, absorbed £25,594, leaving a balance available for disposal of £69,284. Your directors recommend that this balance should be disposed of, first, by the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares of the company for the year to September 27, 1930, absorbing £48,438, and, secondly, by carrying forward to next year the sum of £20,846.

Your board decided to recommend the dividend I have just mentioned after the most careful consideration. The necessity for strengthening the liquid financial resources of the company by the creation of reserves is fully realized, but the board feel justified in their decision at this time to recommend the dividend named in view of the profits made and the strong position in which the company is now placed by having all its assets free from any charge whatever. (Cheers.) A company of this kind could go on building up reserves and postponing dividends, but the board took the view that the present shareholders have a reasonable right to expect to be allowed to participate in present profits—(hear, hear)—especially in consideration of the fact that shareholders have received no return on their holdings for two and a half years, and that substantial sums have been set aside for depreciation.

If you approve of our recommendation re dividend the warrants will be posted on Friday, the 19th instant.

Before I pass from the financial part of my address I wish to express the indebtedness of the board to our financial controller, Mr. John Graham Girdwood—(hear, hear)—for the zeal he has displayed in the interests of the company and the ability with which he has advised the board upon the reorganization of the finances and accounts of your company. (Hear, hear.)

DIFFICULT TIMES

Ladies and gentlemen, I have given you an account of our stewardship. Your board is proud of the record and we are confident it will command your support. (Cheers.) We have had many difficulties with which to contend, but these have been, or are being, overcome in no uncertain manner. One particular difficulty which must be mentioned is the position in which your new board was placed with regard to purchases. We inherited commitments which made it impossible to take full advantage of the fall in prices of many commodities until the major part of the year under review had passed, and this was a very real disability.

All his colleagues wish to acknowledge the unremitting efforts of Mr. Davidson in the supervision and administration of the company—(cheers)—and especially the control he has exercised over the buying policy of the company. (Cheers.) The services he has rendered have contributed largely to the results that I have had the pleasure to place before you.

It is naturally a great pleasure to me personally to be your chairman to-day—(cheers)—and in a position, after two years of great anxieties, to place before you such a satisfactory state of affairs as that disclosed by the accounts I have just reviewed.

It is my plain duty, however, to point out that the times through which we are passing are still very difficult. The general trade depression overhanging the industry of the whole country is having its effect on the spending powers of the public. Unless some improvement in trading conditions takes place no business can hope to go on creating new high records of turnover. You may rest assured that your board will maintain the high quality and standard of goods supplied to our customers—(hear, hear)—further improve our services, and continue to give that real value for which our company is noted. (Cheers.)

"A SELF-CONSTITUTED COMMITTEE"

Now I come to the part of my speech which ought not to be necessary, and to which I claim your special attention. I am going to refer to the circular which has been issued under the names of Mr. Percy Hearn Truscott, Mr. Percy Austin, and Mr. C. Herman Senn, sent out just before the issue of the directors' report and accounts. This circular was sent out with the name of the Aërated Bread Company on the envelopes. The signatories to this circular describe themselves as "Members of the A.B.C. Shareholders' Committee." From the information we have received this is obviously a self-constituted committee, no meeting of shareholders ever having been called for the purpose of electing any committee, much less a committee to act in hostility to the board, and against the best interests of the business of the company. (Cheers.)

The circular signed by these three gentlemen contains various vague and irresponsible statements concerning the company and its business. These are misleading and untrue. (Hear, hear.) This organized attack upon the business and goodwill of your company may have such a serious effect that, under the advice of counsel, legal proceedings have been commenced against the persons who signed and issued the circular. (Cheers.)

As to the merits of the action, I do not propose to say anything, as the matter is now before the Courts and is therefore *sub judice*; but I can tell you this, the principal signatory to the circular, Mr. C. Herman Senn, informs me that he signed it at the instigation of Mr. Arthur Pearce, who is sitting here, and that he understood that Mr. Arthur Pearce himself was to sign it. Mr. Senn has also said that many of the steps which have been taken in his name have been without his authority.

A SECOND CIRCULAR

Shareholders have received a second circular hostile to the board and signed by two shareholders who propose their own nominee to the board.

A business of the nature and magnitude of the Aerated Bread Company, Limited, must be free from attacks which may give the public a wrong impression. (Cheers.) As chairman of our company I must state at once that no one attacks this company with impunity. (Cheers.) We shall see that anyone who attempts to damage our business is pursued with the utmost rigour of the law. (Hear, hear.)

Now I have finished with this distasteful part of my address. Shareholders are properly entitled to come here and criticize our administration of the business, and the amount of profit we earn, and your board welcomes all relevant criticism.

I now revert to the real object and business of this meeting—namely, the consideration of the directors' report and accounts of the company. I have fully explained these to you. I think they show that the board has justified your confidence—(hear, hear)—and it is with pleasure that I move: "That the reports of the directors and auditors, and statement of accounts as submitted, be received, approved, and adopted, and that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum be paid on the issued Ordinary share capital of the company for the year ended September 27, 1930," and I will ask Mr. Davidson to second the resolution. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. ANDREW DAVIDSON, J.P., seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon the three signatories to the first circular by name in turn to address the meeting; neither Mr. C. Herman Senn nor Mr. Percy Austin responded, and Mr. P. H. TRUSCOTT, who rose, was understood to say that he had no observations to offer.

The CHAIRMAN then called on Mr. A. C. Pearce to address the meeting, and Mr. PEARCE stated that he would reserve his observations for a later stage.

SHAREHOLDERS' CRITICISMS

Mr. CUMMINGS, one of the signatories of what was described as the "new blood" or second circular, in the course of a long speech, spoke in eulogistic terms of Mr. Pearce's management of similar businesses, and criticized the present administration.

Mr. HALL, the other signatory to the second circular, demanded precise details of certain of the expenses figuring in the profit and loss account, and claimed that comparisons with previous years' figures were impossible; shareholders could not ascertain for themselves whether the company was now on an economic basis.

Mr. MELVILLE asked a number of questions, which, however, the CHAIRMAN intimated he could not answer as they had relation to a lawsuit now pending between Mr. Pearce and the company.

Mr. CHARLES LATHAM, who had been nominated in the second circular as a proposed new director, said he would make no apology for allowing his name to be put forward as a candidate for a directorship; he was quite prepared to justify that by any test which the directors might care to apply to themselves. (Laughter.) He claimed that the profits shown in the present accounts were the result of the fall in wholesale prices, and he asked the shareholders not to allow themselves to be hypnotized by what might prove to be a fugitive profit and illusory dividend arising out of abnormal conditions which might not recur. He urged that some steps should be taken to create a reserve, and complained that out of the present profits nothing had been set aside to commence the replacement of the £124,000 of reserves absorbed a year ago.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPLY

The CHAIRMAN, replying to the general discussion, said that the large number of shareholders present had had an opportunity of hearing both sides—the board's side from his speech, and everything, he thought, that could be said against the board from the body of the hall. In reply to Mr. Latham he would say that the shareholders would get their cheques in due course, and he hoped they would find them to be substantial and not fugitive in any sense.

In the course of his speech he had referred to the question of the fall in wholesale prices, and to the question of a reserve which the board had very much at heart. He declined to accept the dismal prophecies which they had heard; a year ago Mr. Latham had prophesied to them destruction which had not occurred. The company's investments were all reduced to fair values; where there had been a loss made by any subsidiary company or a loss realized on any investment they had wiped out that loss from the year's profits. The combined balance-sheet had been advocated by Mr. Latham at the last annual meeting. This was the first occasion on which the board had been able to present a combined balance-sheet, and it must speak for itself. With reference to the allusion that had been made to their interest in Buszards, none of the members of the present board was connected with the board when Buszards was purchased. He might, however, say that Buszards had made a larger profit this year than it had during the previous four years; he might mention

(Continued at foot of next column)

that they were opening a new Buszards in Oxford-street next week, which, he hoped, would be the last word in all that was best in catering in this great city. Many questions had been asked which it would be against the interests of the company to answer, and with regard to the request for certain figures he would point out that none of their competitors ever published such details of their business.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and declared carried with only a few dissentients.

On the motion of the RIGHT HON. SIR EDWIN CORNWALL, Bart., D.L., J.P., seconded by SIR REGINALD BUTLER, Bart., the retiring director, the Right Hon. Lord Greenwood, P.C., K.C., was re-elected by an overwhelming majority.

MR. PEARCE'S STATEMENT

Mr. A. C. PEARCE then addressed the meeting in reference to his proposed re-election as a director, and he pointed out that at the last annual general meeting he had told Lord Greenwood that, as his action was *sub judice*, he was advised to say nothing. He made a strong appeal to the shareholders of the company to keep an open mind until he had been allowed to appear before an independent tribunal. All he asked for was fair play.

Mr. CUMMINGS then proposed, and Mr. COLLINS seconded, the re-election of Mr. A. C. Pearce as a director, but the resolution, on being put to the meeting, was negatived on a show of hands by a large majority.

A resolution to appoint Mr. Charles Latham as a director of the company, moved by Mr. CUMMINGS, and seconded by Mr. HALL, was lost on a show of hands by a large majority, and the board's proposal to reduce the number of directors to five was carried.

The auditors, Messrs. Gibson Harris, Prince and Co., having been re-elected, a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the meeting.

MANBRÉ AND GARTON, LIMITED

EFFECT OF ADVERSE TRADING CONDITIONS

COMPANY'S ACTIVE RESEARCH WORK

MR. A. E. BERRY'S SPEECH

The ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Manbré and Garton, Limited, was held on Thursday at Beaver House, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

Mr. A. E. BERRY (chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. P. Tongue) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I presume you will allow me to follow the usual custom and take the accounts as read? (Agreed.)

The balance-sheet we have to consider to-day covers a period during which trade depression has been general in almost every part of the world, and the trading result of this company has suffered in consequence; however, when different matters are taken into consideration I think the resulting net profit is one with which we have every reason to be satisfied. The net trading profit for the year—as you will see from the report—is £374,238 13s. 1d., and this is a reduction of £46,364 as compared with last year, so it is natural that you will expect me to say something in explanation of the decrease. The reduction has been brought about through several reasons, a very important one being the very low values at which commodities have been sold—a condition that is out of the control of any board of directors.

TRADE CONDITIONS AND GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY

Last year when I had the pleasure of addressing you I said that if the country had better trade in the coming year we, as a company, could look forward with confidence to the expansion of our own business, and I regret—as I know you regret—that, instead of a national expansion of business, we have experienced a steady and constant strangling of the nation's volume of trade. When such conditions prevail it is our duty to consider the cause of such a state of affairs, and as far as this country is concerned I feel bound to say that, in my judgment, we are suffering to a large extent from a lack of encouragement and stimulation by those who are in charge of the government of the country. Much as I respect and appreciate the motives underlying the trading principles directed by our administrators, I cannot help feeling that their lack of practical business life reflects seriously upon the services they are capable of giving during a period of difficult trading conditions such as we have lately experienced. Napoleon said we were a "nation of shopkeepers," and it is as true to-day as it was a hundred or more years ago.

I am of the view that if the same administrative brains and skill that have created some of the largest and most prosperous industries in this country could be applied to the problems with which our Ministers are now wrestling we should quickly obtain relief from our present position and rapidly experience an upward movement in the country's industrial development, with an accompanying rapid decrease in the amount of unemployment.

SOVIET TRADING METHODS

Our profits have suffered also in consequence of foreign competition, which is unfortunately increasing, and it is my own view that if we had not experienced such disastrous results from that cause I should not have been giving reasons why the profit of this year is lower than that of the preceding year. Any company fighting against the methods of the Soviet Government finds itself in a most unenviable position, and I am sure you will learn with regret that your company has suffered very considerably in that respect. The Russians do not consider an economic trading condition, and how representatives of the Labour organization in this country can reconcile the views they have expressed on so many occasions with the principles of Russian dumping completely baffles me and passes my comprehension. However, I am optimistic enough to believe that the day is not far distant when those buyers of Russian dumped commodities in this country will realize that their support of such trading will ultimately reflect to their disadvantage.

You will be interested to know that the trading result of our factory—at which our head office is situated—has actually shown an improvement upon last year, and I mention this because the result has been achieved in spite of the difficult conditions that have been prevailing during the period under review. This has been brought about to some extent by development of new products and expansion of sales in new fields that promise well for the future. For the third year in succession we have had to write down—to the extent of many thousands of pounds—the value of the stocks that were held by the company at September 30. In addition to the writing down of stocks we have had to meet some rather heavy losses on account of the heavy fall in contract values of products in connexion with the cattle feeding industry. Our Battersea factory has had to bear the brunt of the foreign competition to which I have referred.

BOARD'S PROGRESSIVE POLICY

The reasons I put before you for the profits not being so high as we should like to see them must present a rather depressing picture, but I have not found your directors depressed at any period in the past year; rather, they have been determined to overcome every difficulty and obstacle, and confident as to the future. Personally, I always feel that the greater the difficulties one has to overcome the greater the incentive and the better the reward when success is attained. To accomplish this a company may be compelled to change its methods, and during the past year we have improved our different factories and advanced our methods of manufacture. We make it our business to find out what progressive people abroad are doing, and are not reluctant to spend our money where it is found necessary in order to place us still further ahead of our competitors in the field. During the past few years we have spent a sum of approximately £100,000 in this manner, and I can assure you that your directors are thoroughly satisfied that a good return has been obtained from such expenditure: we mean to continue on those lines. I only wish that our present Government would appreciate (as your board appreciates) the necessity for new methods to meet the difficulties one finds in the general trade of the world.

It behoves companies, as well as individuals, during periods like the one through which we are now passing, to avoid all unnecessary waste, and it is more necessary than ever to practise every possible means of economy in order to bring manufacturing costs down to the lowest possible level. I refer to this subject because there is one department in our business that has shown an increase of expenditure, and that department is the one responsible for the scientific control of our industries—where research work and investigations are carried out in connexion with our different manufactures.

BALANCE-SHEET FEATURES

Apart from the decrease in the net trading profit there is little I think in the balance-sheet now before us that calls for particular comment. The directors' fees are down a few hundred pounds, and there is an increase in the dividends and interest received of £2,362. Creditors are reduced by a little more than £10,000, and this is accounted for by lower values of produce in general; the amount due to subsidiary companies is very much the same as last year.

We have, as you will note, a very substantial reserve against plant and machinery depreciation, and, while this reserve is being added to yearly, I would like to say that the plant is being maintained in a very high state of efficiency. Stock-in-trade has increased by a little more than £23,000 in value, but in bulk tonnage the stock held will be very much greater than last year.

Debtors are down by £36,000, which is accounted for by lower selling values—not only in this country but also in connexion with our trade abroad. Investments in subsidiary companies have increased by £13,000; at the same time the contingent liability, referred to in the note at the foot of our assets, has been reduced by a corresponding amount. We have cash at bank and in hand practically the same as last year, but the final dividend from subsidiary companies is reduced by approximately £27,000, and this reduction can be connected with foreign competition; in my opinion, the reduction of dividend is entirely accounted for by that fact, while our loss in consequence of the activities of the Soviet Government is actually in excess of that figure.

I realize that there are shareholders who may feel disappointed at the fall in profits experienced by the company, but would like to say that, in my opinion, had it not been for the reasons I have explained, the actual net trading profit of the company for the year under review would have exceeded the net trading profit of the previous year.

SCIENTIFIC RATIONALIZATION

For some time past we have heard much of what our administrators have thought well to define as "rationalization of industry," and I refer to this subject because I think you will agree that your company has well practised that principle: as most of you are aware, we are certainly by far the largest business of our kind in this country, and, I should say, probably in the world. Rationalization might be a brake on the wheel of progress unless everything connected with what we understand by the word is carefully carried out. There is little advantage to be gained by the fusion of industry unless you concentrate and develop scientific and administrative brains that are to be responsible for the conduct of your rationalization scheme. I would like to go further and say that, in my opinion, the success of this country depends more and more upon rationalizing the scientific and administrative geniuses we possess rather than simple fusion or amalgamation of factories and labour. This and the subject of research your board has constantly in mind, and it is the success with which we apply these ideas that will determine the future for us.

I know you always expect a chairman to say something with regard to the coming year, and I would just say that we shall continue to expand and develop on the lines I have indicated: with the admirable staff we have in that connexion your board is optimistic with regard to the future. Unfortunately we cannot see that improvement in trade that has been so long delayed, but I believe the turn has come, or at least is very near at hand, and that when we meet next year we shall find there has been the commencement of an upward tendency. Whether that upward tendency has developed sufficiently to bring about the improved trading results that we all so much desire I cannot say, but we are not getting any such benefits at present; however, there is still more than nine months of the coming year in which the tide can turn.

Your board desires me to express its appreciation of the manner in which the staff have carried out their duties during the year under review, and as I personally come in contact with them daily I would like to say that it would be difficult to find another company served by a better body of employees. (Cheers.)

I now move: "That the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1930, as presented be adopted and passed."

SIR RICHARD GARTON'S VIEWS

Sir RICHARD C. GARTON, G.B.E.—Ladies and gentlemen,—Your chairman has set before you, very exhaustively I think, the position of our company to-day. The products we are selling stand just as high in the popular estimation as they ever did, so you must not think for one moment that it is because our goods are not better than those manufactured by other people that we have sustained any diminution in trade. It is a most unfortunate circumstance that in competition people are guided more by the fact that they can get a thing cheaply than by the quality of the article: we depend entirely on quality to carry us through in our business. I do not think that the "dumping" to which the chairman has called attention is going to cease for some time to come, and during the period in which it exists I am afraid we shall have a rather lean time; but that does not prevent us from putting our backs into our work, and if we are knocked down in one direction we seem to have the happy means of bobbing up in another. (Hear, hear.) I beg to second the resolution moved by the chairman.

Mr. PERCIVAL WOLTON said he thought the shareholders ought to congratulate the chairman and his co-directors on the results of the year's business, especially when they considered the many reasons which the chairman and Sir Richard Garton had given them in explanation of the falling off in profits. The company is in a very strong financial position.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

DIVIDEND RESOLUTION

The CHAIRMAN moved: "That an additional dividend calculated at the rate of 12 per cent. (less tax) be declared and paid to the holders of the Ordinary shares on the register of the company on November 27, 1930; that in accordance with the Articles of Association the sum of £126,133 11s. 9d. (less tax) be distributed to the holders of the Deferred shares; and that the sum of £10,000 be placed to a staff pensions reserve account."

COMMANDER A. V. COURAGE, R.N. (retired), seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Mr. C. H. Garton, Mr. H. Cornish, and Mr. E. A. Berry, were re-elected on the proposition of Mr. A. S. GARTON, seconded by Mr. F. M. ROBERTS.

The payment of the usual bonus to the staff and employees was approved, and the auditors, Messrs. Callingham, Brown and Co., were reappointed for the ensuing year.

A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, directors, and staff, and, the CHAIRMAN having briefly responded, the proceedings terminated.

NEW ZEALAND WOOL CONFERENCE

WELLINGTON (N.Z.), Dec. 12.—All the New Zealand wool interests were represented at an important conference under the chairmanship of Mr. Murdoch, Minister of Agriculture, to-day. The recommendations made by the conference included proposals for the collection of a levy on wool to establish a central fund for economic research and publicity. Mr. Murdoch added that special propaganda would be issued to growers regarding packing, marking, and the slaughter of inferior rams. Technical research into wool growing would be carried out in New Zealand and research into wool manipulation at Torridon, Scotland.—*Reuter.*

TREPCA MINES, LIMITED

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT OPERATIONS

A GRATIFYING POSITION

MR. A. CHESTER BEATTY'S REVIEW

The THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of Trepca Mines, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. A. CHESTER BEATTY (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. C. S. Johnstone) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended September 30 last have been in your hands for several days, and I propose, with your permission, to take them as read.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

Dealing with the capital account shown on the balance-sheet, the authorized share capital was increased in July last from £1,000,000 to £1,125,000 by the creation of 500,000 new shares of 5s. each, of which 400,000 shares were offered at par to the then existing shareholders in proportion to their holdings, and the issue was fully subscribed. The issued capital is now therefore £1,100,000, divided into 4,400,000 shares all fully paid.

The loan which was obtained from the bank towards the end of the construction period has now been further reduced, and by the end of this month this item will disappear. The other items on the liabilities side do not call for special comment.

On the assets side of the balance-sheet you will see that the amount on concession account remains the same as last year after the transfer to expenditure on prospects of £350 13s. 6d., which was shown on the last balance-sheet under concession account. Depreciation amounting to £6,109 8s. 5d. has been written off buildings, plant, machinery, and other equipment, which is considered adequate. I do not think the other items on the assets side require further explanation. There is a small balance to the credit of profit and loss account for the short period of 42 days during which the mill operated.

MINING AND PROSPECTING RIGHTS

The total area of our mining and prospecting rights remains the same as last year at approximately 507 square miles. In addition, we have acquired an option, which terminates in January, 1933, over an adjoining area to the west of about 4,000 square kilometres. This area includes the Breskovo Mines, which were among the great producers in ancient times. Apart from a little trenching in this new area, work has so far been limited to geological reconnaissance. While our activities during the year have been largely confined to the Stantrg Mine, work has also been carried out in several other localities.

At Meljenica an adit is being driven with the object of intersecting in depth the ore which has been disclosed by work done from No. 4 shaft. A geophysical survey has also been carried out by the Elbof Geophysical Company over an area to the north of this shaft which indicated the presence of an ore-body. A diamond drill hole has since been put down to intersect the ore indicated, and, while this passed through two mineralized zones, further drilling is necessary before the potentialities of this area can be determined.

At Trepca Hill prospect an adit was driven to provide easy access to a large stope which we have discovered by opening up an ancient shaft. This connexion was made after driving 140 metres, and diamond drilling will be carried out during the year with the object of proving the extension in depth of the ore-body which was worked by the ancient miners.

DEVELOPMENT AT STANTRO MINE

At the Stantrg Mine development during the year was confined to the preparation of the mine for stoping and to the driving of the adit at the 610 metre level. Details of the progress made in this adit have been given in the quarterly reports and published in the Press. It was started in November of last year, and for a few months temporary equipment was used. The complete equipment came into operation in March of this year, and since that time there has been a steady improvement in the speed of driving, an advance of 876ft. having been made in the month of November, and a total of 7,290ft. had been driven up to November 30. This adit is being supported with steel sets and timber lagging, and a drain is being constructed to carry the water which will be tapped when the ore-body is intersected. The speed attained is, I think, a record in rapid driving and reflects great credit on the management and those employed on the work. I would particularly mention Mr. R. Abbott, who is in charge of the adit, and who is to be congratulated on this excellent achievement. The driving of the adit should be completed in January next. A shaft will then be sunk to connect the 760 and 610 metre levels, and the ore lying between these two horizons will then be developed.

ORE RESERVES

You will observe from the directors' report that there has been no re-estimation of the ore reserves during the year, as we have thought it better to defer such re-estimation until the development between the 760 and 610 metre levels has been carried out. From the drilling results, however, there is no doubt that there is a large tonnage contained in the ore-body to be added to the existing ore reserves. We feel confident that at least a total of 3,500,000 tons of payable ore will be contained in the ore-body down to the horizon of the Deep Level Adit. However, exact tonnages cannot be given on the information at our disposal, and detailed estimates will, therefore, be made when the development referred to above has been completed.

COMPLETION OF THE PLANT

The equipment of the mine and the construction of the first mill unit were completed in August last, about one month earlier than the anticipated date, and I think you will agree that this is very satisfactory. On the completion of the plant, stoping was at once commenced. A filling method is being used to replace the ore extracted, and there is an abundant supply of suitable filling material which is easily worked and which can be delivered by gravity into the stopes. Details of the stopes which have been opened up are given in the general manager's report, and additional areas will be prepared for stoping as they are required.

The concentration plant was gradually brought into operation towards the end of August. The local labour naturally had to be trained and some little time was required before the plant could be brought to its full capacity. However, as stated in the general manager's report, our employees have proved excellent workmen and easily adapted themselves to their new working conditions, and there has been a gradual increase in the tonnage treated.

The following figures of tonnage treated will illustrate this improvement:—During the last few days of August 3,096 tons, September 14,275 tons, October 17,145 tons, November 19,244 tons.

You will see from these figures that the plant has exceeded its nominal capacity of 500 tons per day, which indicates a generous design on the part of our engineers. The additional tonnage has been handled without any sacrifice in extraction, and the concentrates recovered during the past month of November amounted to 3,570 tons of lead concentrates assaying 73.9 per cent. lead and 28oz. silver, and 2,656 tons of zinc concentrates assaying 48.9 per cent. zinc.

PROGRESS IN YUGOSLAVIA

During the month of October of this year I had the pleasure of visiting Yugoslavia, together with other directors of this company, and was glad to have the opportunity to see the development which is taking place and the progress which has been made in that country. On October 10 his Majesty King Alexander attended the opening of our plant, and I am sure that shareholders would wish me to express their appreciation of the interest which his Majesty has shown in our undertaking.

The construction programme that was decided upon only a little more than a year ago is now completed, and I cannot speak too highly of the standard of work done. The plant is working well, the recovery of metals is highly satisfactory, and operations should now continue regularly and at a cost below the original estimates.

The prices of metals are, unfortunately, very low at the present time, but I am hopeful that there will be an improvement before long. In the meantime the grade of ore mined is above the average of the ore reserves, and this higher values will largely compensate for the present low metal prices. The results which are being obtained not only show a very good profit but indicate that satisfactory profits can be earned when mining to a grade equivalent to the average of the reserves.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL MANAGER AND STAFF

Well, gentlemen, I am sure you will agree that the company's position is very gratifying, and on your behalf I would like to express our thanks to Mr. A. S. Howie, our general manager in Yugoslavia, and to the staff both in London and at the mine for the expeditious and efficient way in which the Stantrg Mine has been brought into operation.

I would also like to express on behalf of the board and shareholders our thanks to Mr. H. A. Titcomb, who has taken a great interest in the investigation and study of the mine, both in the field and in London, and whose advice has been of the greatest value to the company. I am glad to say that in recognition of his work in Yugoslavia the Star of the Order of St. Sava has been conferred on him by his Majesty King Alexander. I know you will all be pleased to hear that Mr. Titcomb has consented to act as consulting engineer to the company.

I now beg to move:—"That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended September 30, 1930, be and they are hereby received and adopted." I will ask Major-General Reed to second the resolution, but before putting it to the meeting I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may desire to ask.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. L. REED, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., seconded the resolution.

A SHAREHOLDER'S CONGRATULATI

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL ENGINEERS

IMPROVED RESULTS

20 PER CENT. INCREASE IN EXPORT TRADE

MR. G. E. ROWLAND'S REVIEW

The ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Agricultural and General Engineers, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

Mr. G. E. ROWLAND (the chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—The accounts show that the concern has had a considerably improved year, with an increase in turnover at home and abroad, and a resulting increase of profit.

The plants and buildings of our associated companies have been well maintained; £94,000 has been expended during the year on new plant.

SURPLUS ASSETS

I would emphasize the fact that your capital is more than intact, and to the £2,500,000 surplus of assets of the group as a whole we have added £52,817 during the year. The Aldwych House property is not only showing a return on its First and Second Debentures and providing a sinking fund, but it has contributed to us its maiden dividend of 2½ per cent. When that building is fully let, as we hope it will be within the next two or three years, that property will be an increasingly valuable one for this company, because we hold the whole of the Ordinary capital.

I draw your attention to the very substantial increase of 20 per cent. in our export trade during the past year.

The development expenditure has been incurred in our successful efforts to obtain for this group a larger share of the export trade of the world. We spent some £94,000 on new machinery for production. Our development expenditure, in our opinion, is an expenditure upon new machinery for sales, which will bring you in an even quicker return than that expended on plant.

CAPTURING FOREIGN TRADE

During the last three years some 30 directors and representatives have visited 74 countries, covering the whole of the world. We knew from official figures that there was a larger trade to be done, and felt it was no use attacking those markets bit by bit. We were desirous of finding out the possibility of trade for Britain in tractors, engines, rollers, and our other main products, and we felt we should attack those great oversea markets concurrently, and we are very pleased with the results we have already received. We are looking forward to increasing results in the future.

A very important development, not only affecting this group but I think affecting this kingdom nationally, is our group's development with regard to the crude oil Diesel engines and tractors. In July last the world was made aware that an American tractor had broken the record and worked 484 hours continuously—an advance on anything previously known. At the world trials held last September at Wantage we exhibited our two tractors. In one case it is an absolutely British product throughout, and in the other case, with the exception of the pump, also entirely British.

You may possibly have seen the many Press references to the performances of those tractors. I am very pleased to tell you that since the trials one tractor, engined by Avelings and manufactured by Garretts, has completed 1,500 hours' continuous work, or over three times that of the American performance. (Cheers.) No petrol engine could approach that performance.

The Blackstone Diesel engine is giving very satisfactory results in lorries and industrially, and we anticipate for both these engines an increasingly substantial demand for traction and industrial purposes generally. Messrs. Blackstone are also anticipating very satisfactory business in their "V" type engine. Messrs. Paxmans are also looking forward to increasing business in their cold-starting vertical oil engines which will run on almost any type of heavy fuel oil. Our associated companies are not only alive to the times, but are a little bit ahead of them. Your board feel that these engines and tractors are destined to produce a substantial increase in turnover and profits, and will help to recover for Great Britain a satisfactory share of the large trade hitherto transacted by foreign competitors.

NEW CAPITAL OFFER TO SHAREHOLDERS

I am shortly making an appeal to the shareholders of this group and giving them the first opportunity of providing the extra capital necessary for us to reap the whole benefit of these very great and important developments. There will be little difficulty in obtaining that money from outside, but I think that you who have borne the burden should have the first opportunity. The world's buying has changed very considerably during the past few years. Excellent firms of undoubted standing are buying engineering products on two to three years' credit.

Speaking now not only for this group but generally for the engineering industry, I say that ordinary channels of financial assistance for Great Britain do not provide that credit. We have utilized the export credits facilities, and I should like to pay a tribute to the help which those facilities have given us; but they are limited to 18 months. Had we given the two or three years' credit demanded we could have added last year another 50 per cent. to our export trade, and that trade would have produced a satisfactory profit to this group.

Again, I should like to pay a tribute to the very great assistance that we have at all times received from our bankers, which has played a very big part in the development of our business. I like to emphasize that fact because there is a tendency at the present time in other quarters to discount the great help which British bankers do give to industry.

ECONOMIES EFFECTED

You will be pleased to note that for the last six months ended last September, during which we felt the full brunt of the uncertain conditions and the depression in the world's markets, we were able to trade without a loss. I am not going to anticipate what the trading will be for the second part of the year, but your board are fully alive to the position. We are fortunate that we have not felt that depression as much as many others have done. The reduction of 10 per cent. in their remuneration has voluntarily been made by the directors and staffs throughout the concern. The effect of these reductions, which have been made from top to bottom throughout the whole group, is very substantial.

We had previously examined very closely the reports of our colleagues and sales representatives, who canvassed the markets of the world, and we formed the conclusion that world prices are nearly stabilized, on a pre-War basis, and that for any concern in the engineering or, in fact, any other industry it is necessary that costs must come down comparably with those world prices. As a means towards that end approximately £40,000 a year less will, from December 1, be paid to the officials and directors throughout the whole group. Other economies made are at the rate of £45,000 per annum.

The economies represent very largely those that follow our centralizing—I prefer to use that phrase to rationalizing—the products and activities of the group. We have entered into a satisfactory arrangement by which we shall dispose of our holding in Messrs. Peter Brotherhood. The centralization of our activities affords us an opportunity for reducing the size of the main associated companies' boards.

I should refer to the assistance we received from the Department of Overseas Trade, whose facilities British traders might utilize a great deal more than they do, and from the Federation of British Industries and the British Engineers' Association in our export markets.

APPRECIATION OF STAFFS' SERVICES

I would also like to add, too, the board's appreciation of the efforts of the employees of the subsidiary companies throughout the group. The relationship between our labour and ourselves has always been a satisfactory

(Continued at foot of next column)

one; they have given us a fair deal and we have given them a square deal. To the executives of the various associated companies are due the thanks for the improvement in your trade for the past year, and I am very glad again to take this opportunity of emphasizing that view. (Cheers.)

Mr. G. D. PERKS (vice-chairman), in seconding, stated that the concern ought to find in the tractor engines a very important product which ought to be and would be of very great value and profit to the A.G.E.

The CHAIRMAN.—The meeting is now open for discussion on the report and accounts before I formally put it to the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN replied to questions, and the report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected and the proceedings terminated.

COMPANY RESULTS

STEWARTS AND LLOYDS OF SOUTH AFRICA

LOWER MODDER DEEP DIVIDEND

Greene, King and Sons.—Interim dividend at 6 per cent. on the Ordinary shares (unchanged), payable forthwith.

Ohlsson's Cape Breweries.—Interim dividend on the Ordinary shares of 3 per cent. (unchanged), payable, less tax, at 2s. 3d. in the pound, on January 7.

Rio Claro Railway and Investment.—Final dividend of 6 per cent. on the Ordinary stock, making 10 per cent. for the year ended Nov. 30 (unchanged). Meeting, January 13.

International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.—Regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share payable on January 15. The latest returns show that the number of shareholders now exceeds 75,000.

Cape Asbestos Company.—Consideration of a dividend on the Ordinary shares for the year 1930 is deferred until the accounts for the year have been completed. An interim dividend of 5 per cent. was announced in December, 1929.

Geduld Proprietary Mines.—A dividend of 16¼ per cent. (3s. 3d. per share). Dividend warrants will be dispatched on February 4. A similar dividend was paid last year. The dividend declared in June last was 16¼ per cent. (against 15 per cent.), so that the total for 1930 is 32½ per cent. (against 31¼ per cent. for 1929).

Modderfontein Deep Levels.—A dividend of 65 per cent. (3s. 3d. per 5s. share). Dividend warrants will be dispatched on February 4. A dividend of 70 per cent. was declared in December, 1929. The dividend declared in June last having been unchanged at 65 per cent., the total dividend for 1930 is, therefore, 130 per cent., as against 135 per cent.

Mount Morgan Gold Mining.—The following cablegram, having reference to the final liquidation distribution of 10½d. per share, which was declared payable on December 15, has been received from the liquidators in Australia:—Payment withheld for the present anyway in consequence of difficulties having just arisen with the Queensland Taxation Commissioner.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY COUNTRY ESTATES

The profit of the Metropolitan Railway Country Estates increased from £16,881 for 1928-29 to £42,552 for the year ended October 31 last. The dividend, which is payable on a larger capital, is to be raised from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent., and £28,211 is to be carried forward (against £13,659). Sales of land during the year amounted to 771½ acres (against 47 acres). Meeting, December 19.

DURIAN SEBATANG RUBBER

During the year ended March 31 the Durian Sebatang Rubber Estates secured a crop of 233,150lb. (against 240,285lb. for 1928-29) at an "all-in" cost of 7.821d. per lb. (against 7.664d.). The average net sale price obtained was 7.755d. per lb. (against 8.215d.). The accounts show a loss of £222 (against a profit of £827), which reduces the amount to be carried forward to £945. Meeting, December 22.

LEEDS CITY BREWERY

The accounts for the year ended September 30 of the Leeds City Brewery show a net profit, including £11,282 E.P.D. and interest repayment, of £16,453 (against £10,287 for 1928-29), and a balance brought forward of £11,186. A dividend of 10 per cent., less tax, is recommended on the Ordinary shares (the same), together with a bonus of 10 per cent., tax free (against nil), and the amount to be carried forward is increased to £15,833. The bonus is due to the repayment of E.P.D. and interest. Last year £9,000 was written off goodwill. Meeting, December 18.

SALVADOR RAILWAY

Receipts of the Salvador Railway Company in the year ended June 30 fell from £272,286 to £258,929 to £240,392, and this decline was only partially offset by lower working expenses, with the result that the working profit, at £64,897, showed a decrease of 29 per cent. Adding interest receipts (£834) and profit on exchange (£9,930), and deducting charges totalling £71,295 for the service of the Debentures, interest on Certificates, income-tax, &c., the net result for the year's working in the accounts to be a debit balance of £4,614 (against a credit balance of £9,258). This reduces the credit balance brought forward to £14,334. There was a decline in the number of passengers carried from 654,837 to 587,052, and in the amount of goods handled from 143,591 tons to 130,960 tons. Meeting, December 23.

ASHBY'S STAINES BREWERY

The net profit of Ashby's Staines Brewery (over 95 per cent. of the capital of which was acquired earlier in the current year by Messrs. H. and G. Simonds, Limited) amounted to £53,223 for the year ended September 30 last (against £42,197 for 1928-29). A sum of £5,859 is absorbed in the Preference share dividend. An interim dividend of 5 per cent. has already been paid on £290,000 of Ordinary share capital, and it is now proposed to pay a final dividend of 10 per cent. on the present Ordinary capital of £300,000. The preceding year's distribution was also 15 per cent., but it was paid on a smaller capital, the amount absorbed being £234,000, as against £234,467 for 1929-30. The directors are also placing £5,000 to general reserve and £6,000 to property improvement reserve, while the carry-forward is increased from £32,637 to £34,522. Meeting, December 22.

ABERDEEN, EDINBURGH AND LONDON TRUST

The second report of the Aberdeen, Edinburgh and London Trust states that the profit on the realization of investments (£618) has been applied in writing down preliminary expenses. The net revenue for the year ended November 30 amounted to £17,342, out of which the directors have written off the balance of preliminary expenses (£5,127), and have transferred £2,000 to revenue reserve. They now propose to pay a dividend of 3 per cent., and to carry forward the balance of £1,423 (against £517 brought in). The previous accounts, which covered the period from December 6, 1928, to November 30, 1929, showed net revenue amounting to £7,950, and a dividend of 3 per cent. per annum was paid for the period from March 19 to November 30, 1929. A valuation of the investments based on the market prices as at November 30, 1930, showed a depreciation of 15.97 per cent. on the amount at which they appear in the balance-sheet (£510,950). Meeting, December 19.

BAIRD TELEVISION

The report of Baird Television for the year ended June 30 states that the expenses of the amalgamation with the Baird Television Development Company amounted to £2,609, and it is proposed to write this off out of share premium account, which will then be reduced to £8,617. The directors claim that "definite and substantial" progress has been made during the year both in the laboratories and in the commercial exploitation of the Baird inventions at home and abroad. Net expenditure during the year, amounting to £35,034, has been added to general development account, increasing it to £131,782. The auditors' report is given subject to £15,295 advances to and other investments in subsidiary and associated companies, which stand in the balance-sheet at £2,160 and £86,952 respectively. No provision has been made in the accounts for the losses of the subsidiaries. The company held at June 30 £100,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Treasury Bonds and had £46,666 in cash. Meeting, December 22.

ILLINGWORTH CARBONIZATION

The report of the Illingworth Carbonization Company for the year ended October 31 states the board has had a certain number of inquiries from colliery owners who are prepared to put up Illingworth plants if the company will advance a percentage of the expenditure. There are also under consideration certain propositions, the basis of which was for an interest to be taken in the company by subscribing for new shares. The directors have not yet reached any definite decisions on these matters, and as the whole of the capital is now issued it will be necessary, "at a convenient date," to increase the capital in order to complete these negotiations. On any such increase the board will give existing shareholders an equal opportunity of subscribing. Patents stand in the balance-sheet at £75,127, and the development and research account amounts to £38,837. Investments acquired in operating companies in respect of sales of rights are shown at £13,900, investments in cash in operating companies stand at £29,955, and cash in hand and at bankers amounts to £1,032. Meeting, December 19.

AUX CLASSES LABORIEUSES

The directors of Aux Classes Laborieuses, drapers, furnishers, and general providers, report a net profit of £2,355 for the year ended July 31 (against a loss of £10,771 for the previous period of 18 months). The directors propose to transfer £2,700 to special reserve to cover any differences arising on the final liquidation of the stock of the subsidiary company and to carry forward the balance of £1,265. The previous debit balance was written off from reserve last year. No dividend was received during the year from the company Le Bon Genie. The report states that sales of the combined companies show an appreciable increase over those of the previous year, and although commodity values are falling, the turnover to date more than equals last year's figures for the same period. During the year £1,611 First Debenture stock was purchased for £1,140 and £1,263 Second Debenture stock was purchased for £1,103. This resulted in a profit to the company of £831, which has been applied in reduction of the expenses in connexion with the original scheme of arrangement. Meeting, December 22.

STEWARTS AND LLOYDS OF SOUTH AFRICA

Stewarts and Lloyds of South Africa, which is a subsidiary of the well-known Glasgow firm of steel and iron tube manufacturers, report a profit of £67,651 for the year ended June 30 last, as against £29,508 for the preceding accounting period of nine months. The depreciation allowance, however, is larger at £27,302 (against £8,075), so that the net profit is £40,349 (against £21,433). After providing for the year's dividends on the First and Second Preference shares and writing down preliminary expenses, by £2,388, the carry-forward, which last year was reduced from £7,334 to £2,142, is increased slightly to £3,802. No dividend has yet been paid on the Ordinary shares. It is stated that the tube works at Vereeniging have been running satisfactorily during the period and that considerable progress has been made in many directions. The balance-sheet shows a decline in the amount owing to Stewarts and Lloyds, Limited, from £359,209 to £258,533. Stocks, work in progress, &c., are carried at £384,342, as against £427,917. Cash is shown at £69,612 (against £76,324). Meeting, December 19.

ARICA AND TACNA RAILWAY

The accounts of the Arica and Tacna Railway Company (made up for the year ended—Tacna, December 31, 1929, and—London, March 31, 1930) show that net traffic receipts rose from £1,061 to £4,864. After deducting London charges the net revenue for the year amounted to £3,044, which increases the credit to be carried forward to £3,842. The report states that the increased business of the railway arose exclusively from the movement of passengers and troops and their belongings, due to the change of Government from Chile to Peru. This change has resulted in intensifying the stagnation into which the two Provinces of Arica and Tacna had already fallen, and later traffic receipts have shown considerable decreases. The commercial relations between the two countries have not yet been placed on a satisfactory footing, and the produce of Tacna, which always found its best market in the north of Chile, has been from time to time shut out of that country by Customs and other regulations. Recent events in Peru have accentuated the depression. The auditors state that the balance-sheet contains no provision for depreciation of the cost of the concession under which the line is operated. Meeting, December 19.

BERMUDA TRACTION

The report of the Bermuda Traction for the year ended September 30 states that during the year resolutions were passed at meetings of the Seven per Cent. Participating Debenture stockholders authorizing the issue of Debentures up to a total of £420,000, ranking in priority to the Participating Debenture stock. Following on the passing of these resolutions the construction programme was accelerated, and at the present rate of progress the complete railway system will be ready for service during 1931. The directors anticipate that they will be able to arrange for an issue in the near future of a prior charge to provide funds for the completion of the system. The auditors state that owing to the delay the final cost of the railway will exceed £380,000. They are unable to form any opinion of the value of the company's holding in the Bermuda Railway Company, which stands in the balance-sheet at £128,603. At extraordinary meetings of the holders of the Seven per Cent. Participating Debenture stock held on June 20 and July 14 last, the date for payment of the interest on the stock which fell due on January 1 and July 1, 1930, was postponed to January 1, 1931. The due date for the first payment in respect of sinking fund was also postponed to December 31, 1930. It is now proposed to extend both interest and sinking fund for a further six months. Meetings, December 22.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

	Dec. 12	Dec. 11
3% Perpetual Rentes	87.40	87.50
5% Rentes, 1915-16	101.05	101.05
4% Rentes, 1917	102.50	102.45
4% Rentes, 1918	101.90	101.85
5% Rentes, 1920	135.00	135.00
5% Rentes, 1920	101.50	101.40
4% Rentes, 1927	104.80	104.70
5% Credit National, 1919	625	625
6% Credit National, 1920	568	563
6% Credit National, 1921	545	544
6% Credit Nat., 1922 (1st)	528.50	528
6% Credit Nat., 1923 (1st)	555	556
6% Credit National, 1924	558.	559
4% Egyptian Unified	350	348.50
3½% Italian Rentes	—	91.80
5% Brazilian, 1914	325	330
4½% Russian, 1906	4.00	4.20
5% Russian, 1909	2.50	2.20
4% Turkish Unified	37.20	36.50
Banque de France	20.690	20.575
Banque de Paris	2,355	2,365
Banque Parisienne	1,385	1,385
Comptoir National d'Escompte	1,691	1,705
Credit Foncier Egyptien	3,440	3,430
Credit Lyonnais	2,700	2,690
Banque d'Athenes	182	—
Banque d'Orient	272	277
Banque Ottomane	715	718
Suez Canal Shares	17,095	17,150
Chargeurs Reunis	501	502
Messageries Maritimes	197	195
Transatlantique	566	568
Raffinerie Say	1,805	1,815
Sucreries d'Egypte	675	642
Wagons Lits	353	350
Thomson Houston	626	633
Lautaro Nitrate	278	284
Ford of France	215	218
Rio Tinto	3,765	3,800
Tharsis	413	424
Tin Ramsbeck, Deferred	631	650
De Beers, Preferred	1,190	1,201
Jagersfontein Estate	130	132
Central Mining	1,480	1,480
Chartered	171	175
Brakpan	349	347
Crown Mines	467	468
East Rand	49	50
Geduld	444	443
General Mining	74	74
Consolidated Goldfields	137	136*
Johannesburg Consolidated	193	192
Randfontein Estate	77	79
Rand Mines	359	359
Tanganyika	196	202
Transvaal Consolidated	111	114
Union Corporation	277	282
Mozambique	35	35
West Rand Mines	42	43
Caoutchoucs	85	84
Eastern International	60	60
Gula Kalumpong	94	94
Kuala Lumpur	126	128
Malacca	132	135
Mexican Eagle	42	44
Royal Dutch	31,000	31,500
Shell Transport	465	475
Oceana Consolidated	5.30	5.25
Exchange on New York	25.45	25.43¾
Exchange on London, official average	123.61	123.60
Cheques, closing market rate	123.60½	123.60
Call money	2%	2%
Private discount rate	2%	2%
60 days commercial bills	2⅝%	2⅝%

* Ex dividend. *Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 12.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103⅝ (previous, 103⅛); 5% Dutch, 102 (102); 2½% Dutch, 67½ (—); 3% Dutch, (82⅜); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 37⅜ (37⅛); Peruvian, 4½ (4⅝); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 22¼ (23¼); New York Ontario, — (6½); United States Steel, 141⅜ (143⅛); Union Pacific, 202½ (203¼); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 302½ (309½); Anaconda, 66⅜ (67⅛); Dell Batavia Rubber, 57 (62); Dell Batavia Tobacco, 254¼ (260); Dell Mij. 250 (250¼); Senembah Mij. — (285); Amsterdam Rubber, 109 (109½); Margarine Unie, 174 (181); Philips Lamps, 206 (213½); Exchange on Berlin, 59.22½; London, 12.05⅛ (12.05⅛); New York, 2.48⅝ (2.48½); Paris, 9.76 (9.75¾).

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 60.25 (previous, 60.50); Dynamit Nobel, 60.75 (—); Kali Industrie, 179.75 (179.50); Salzdetfurth, 215.75 (217.50); Rhein. Braunkohlen, 147.75 (149); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 132 (131.60).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 5.62 (previous, 5.70); Mexican Consols, 13.50 (13.25); Reichsbank, 225 (222.75); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 122 (122); Commerz und Privat Bank, 110.50 (110.87); Darmstadter and National Bank, 146.75 (147.75); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 108.50 (109); Dresdner Bank, 109 (111); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 84 (84.25); Harpener, 77 (75.60); Allgemeine Elekt., 100 (100.50); Farbenindustrie, 129.60 (129.50); Farbenindustrie, 6% Debs. (88.25); Hamburg Amerika, 65.50 (66.25); Nord-deutscher Lloyd, 66.50 (67.30); A.K.U., 56 (58.50); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 61 (61.25); Svenska Tandsticks, 274.50 (281); Polyphon, 146.50 (147.12); Siemens and Halske, 152.25 (154.50); Schuckert, 115.50 (116.25); Ford Motors, 169.50 (171.50). Exchange on London, 20.36⅜ (20.35⅞); Paris, 16.47¾ (16.47⅝); Amsterdam, 168.87 (168.83); New York, 4.19⅛ (4.19). Short term (30-55 days), 4¾% (4¾%); long term (55-90 days), 4¾% (4¾%); call money, 4%-6% (4%-6%).

FRANKFURT, Dec. 12.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 108½ (previous, 109¼); Darmstadter Bank, 147¼ (148); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 147 (145); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 81½ (81½); Farbenindustrie, 130 (129⅝); Harpener Bergbau, 76 (76); Mannesmann, 65 (65); Phönix Bergbau, 58 (59); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 84 (85¼); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 100½ (100); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 119 (119); Siemens and Halske, — (152); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 129 (129); Philipp Holzmann, 69½ (70); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 67¼ (67½); Hamburg Amerika, 66½ (67). Südd. Zucker, — (135); German Liquidation Loan, 52 (52). German Railroad 7% Preferred, 86¼ (86⅛); German Protectorate Loan, 11⅝ (2); Anatolian Railway Loan, 11⅜ (11⅛); Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 7⅞ (8).

VIENNA, Dec. 12.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 106.75 (previous, 107.25); Donau-Save-Adria, 13.25 (13.15); Donau-Save-Adria, Pref., 86.25 (85.95); Oest. Nationalbank, 314 (314.50); Wiener Bank-verein, 16.80 (16.80); Oest. Credit Anstalt, 46.90 (47.10); Niederoest Escompte, 157.50 (157); Zivnostanska Banka, — (88.80); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 20.25 (20.40); A.E.G. Union Elekt., 20.15 (19.45); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 162.10 (164.75); Oest. Selzo-Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 40.35 (40.20); Oest. Allg. Kohlen, — (557.50); Oest. Alpine-Montan, 18.62 (18.70); Berg und Huttenwerks, 561 (561); Felten and Guillaume, 185.40 (185.30); Berndorfer Metallwarenfabrik, Arthur Krupp, — (3.95); Galiz Kerpathen Petroleum, — (2.56); New Austrian State Loan, 1930, 95.25 (95.15). Exchange on Amsterdam, 286.11 (286.19); London, 34.49⅞ (34.51½); New York, 703 (704); Paris, 27.90½ (27.91½). *Reuter.*

BUDAPEST, Dec. 12.—Closing quotations:—National Bank of Hungary, — (previous 218.40); British Hungarian Bank, 72.10 (72.20); Hungarian General Credit Bank, 64.80 (64.80); Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank, 86.70 (86.70); Hungaro-Italian Bank, 66 (66); Hungarian Commercial Bank of Pest, 101 (101); City Savings Bank, 62.90 (62.90); Hungarian General Savings Bank, 75 (75); National Central Savings Bank, 77 (77.50); First National Savings Bank of Pest, 170 (170); Totis Coal, 446 (449); United Industry of Nagytapony-Tilak, 31 (31); Salgo Tarjan Coal, 52.80 (52.70); Hungarian Colliery Works of Urikany-Zsilvolgy, 78.25 (78.50); Arms and Machine, 179 (178); Ganz and Co., Danubius, 60 (60.75); Rima Iron, 51.40 (51.50); Ofa Timber, 57 (—); Union des Usines de Nasic, 99.50 (99.70); Sugar Works Veliki Becskerek, 90.50 (90); Hungarian Sugar, 83.50 (85.75); United Glowlamps, 112.70 (112.70); Hungarian Artificial Fertiliser, 19 (19); Electric Power Traction, 104.50 (105); Cellulose Works of Brasso, 17.70 (17.50). Exchange on London, 27.74½ (27.74½). *Reuter.*

MILAN, Dec. 12.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.74 (previous, 92.76); Consolidato 5%, 82.45 (82.47); Banca d'Italia, 1,575 (1,587); Banca Commerciale, 1,402 (1,402½); Banca Nazionale di Credito, 100 (100); Banco di Roma, 108 (108); Cosulich Navigazione, 96 (86); Mariidional, 788 (790); Navigazione Generale, 490½ (490½); Cantoni Coats, 618 (623); Soie Chatillon, 248 (248); Snia Viscosa, 34¼ (35¼); Ilva, 206 (207); Monte Amiata, 126½ (126); Montecatini, 187 (187); Fiat, 209½ (212½); Adriatica, 185 (186); Edison, 622 (623); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 68¼ (68½); Terni, 374 (374½); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 729 (730); Adamello, 244 (247).

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

GRAIN PRICES LOWER

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Dec. 12.—WHEAT.—The cargo position was without special feature. Demand continued slow and in sympathy with lower closing advices from North America, sellers were willing to accept an occasional decline of 3d. per qr., more especially for Australian. Rosafe, 64lb., 4,700 tons, per Glenfinlas, early Jan., sold at 23s. 10½d. For Pacific white, Jan., 28s. was asked and 24s. 3d. for Rosafe, 64lb. (new crop), Jan.-Feb. Australian, on passage, loading-loaded, and Dec.-Jan., and Victorian, Nov.-half Dec., was offered at 27s. 3d.; Tasna had already fallen, and later traffic receipts have shown considerable decreases. The commercial relations between the two countries have not yet been placed on a satisfactory footing, and the produce of Tacna, which always found its best market in the north of Chile, has been from time to time shut out of that country by Customs and other regulations. Recent events in Peru have accentuated the depression. The auditors state that the balance-sheet contains no provision for depreciation of the cost of the concession under which the line is operated. Meeting, December 19.

BERMUDA TRACTION

The report of the Bermuda Traction for the year ended September 30 states that during the year resolutions were passed at meetings of the Seven per Cent. Participating Debenture stockholders authorizing the issue of Debentures up to a total of £420,000, ranking in priority to the Participating Debenture stock. Following on the passing of these resolutions the construction programme was accelerated, and at the present rate of progress the complete railway system will be ready for service during 1931. The directors anticipate that they will be able to arrange for an issue in the near future of a prior charge to provide funds for the completion of the system. The auditors state that owing to the delay the final cost of the railway will exceed £380,000. They are unable to form any opinion of the value of the company's holding in the Bermuda Railway Company, which stands in the balance-sheet at £128,603. At extraordinary meetings of the holders of the Seven per Cent. Participating Debenture stock held on June 20 and July 14 last, the date for payment of the interest on the stock which fell due on January 1 and July 1, 1930, was postponed to January 1, 1931. The due date for the first payment in respect of sinking fund was also postponed to December 31, 1930. It is now proposed to extend both interest and sinking fund for a further six months. Meetings, December 22.

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Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
		MANITOBA GRADE			
Jan.	23 4	23 5	23 3	23 5	
March	23 9	23 9	23 10	23 8	23 10
May	23 11	23 11	24 0	23 10	24 0
		LONDON GRADE			
Dec.	22 3	22 3	22 4	22 1	22 4
Feb.	22 6	22 6	22 7	22 4	22 7

MAIZE: ruled firmer on lighter Argentine shipments and sellers asked 3d. per qr. advance, but buyers did not respond, although towards the close there was a steadier undertone. For La Plata, on the way, shipping shipped, Dec. and Jan., 17s. 6d. was asked, and 17s. 9d. for Feb. Parcels were in quiet demand at about 3d. per qr. advance. La Plata, Jan.-Feb., sold at 18s. 10½d. and 17s., and Feb.-March, at 17s. 6d. (less ½%). To Rotterdam the Streonshalk, afloat, has been partly parcelled, at 18s. 9d.

BARLEY remained quiet. Danubian, Dec., 15s.; Jan., 15s. 3d.; Feb., 15s. 6d.; Persian, Jan. and Feb., 14s. 9d.; and Russian, afloat, 14s. 6d.

OATS were quiet with La Plata offered at 10s. 3d. for Jan. and at 10s. 6d. for Feb.

There was only a small attendance of buyers at MARK-LANE and trading was slow at mostly easier prices. English wheat was offered at 28s. to 30s. per 504lb. Foreign wheat was obtainable at 3d. to 9d. per qr. decline. No. 1 hard Manitoba (Atlantic), ex ship, 29s.; (Vancouver), 28s. 6d.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 27s. 9d.; (Atlantic), 28s. 3d.; No. 2 Northern Manitoba, 27s. 6d.; (Vancouver), 26s. 9d.; No. 6 Manitoba (Atlantic), 23s. 9d.; Rosafe, 63-64lb., 25s. 3d.; Baruso, 61½lb., 24s. 3d.; Australian, 28s. 9d.; choice white Karachi, 26s. 6d.; and Russian, 23s. to 25s. 6d. per 496lb. Flour was quiet at recent prices. London straights run, 25s. to 26s.; and country straight run, 23s. 6d. to 25s. per 280lb. Maize was offered at 3d. to 6d. reduction. La Plata, landed, 29s. 9d.; ex. ship, 18s. 3d.; and No. 2 white African, landed, 20s. 6d. per 480lb. Barley was quietly steady. English malting (best), 30s. to 30s. 6d.; (medium), 29s. to 30s.; English feed, 22s. to 24s. Californian, landed, 20s. to 23s.; ex ship (new), 20s. to 21s. per 448lb. Danubian and Russian, landed, 16s. 6d.; ex ship, 15s. 3d.; Persian, 14s. 6d.; and landed, 15s. 6d. per 400lb. Oats were 3d. lower. English, 17s. to 19s.; and Scotch, landed, 19s. per 5cwt. La Plata, landed, 13s. 9d.; ex ship, 12s. 6d.; Chilean white, landed, 20s. to 20s. 6d.; Chilean tawny, 14s.; mixed feed, 11s. 3d.; North Russian, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 6d.; and South Russian, ex ship, 14s. 3d. per 320lb. Wheatfeed was steadily held. Middlings, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4½d.; fine middlings, 6s. 6d.; and bran, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per 112lb. Oatmeal quietly steady. Fine Midlothian, 18s.; Scotch, 12s. 3d. to 12s. 9d.; American, 13s. 6d. to 14s.; and American and Canadian rolled oats, 14s. to 14s. 6d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in quiet demand with prices further reduced 1d. to 6d. per quarter. A moderate trade covered Rosafe 62lb., afloat, at 22s. and 22s. 1½d.; 63½lb., Jan.-Feb., 22s. 6d.; No. 3 N. Manitoba, afloat, 24s. 3d. There were sellers of No. 1 N. Manitoba, Dec., at 25s. 9d.; No. 2, 25s. 1½d.; No. 3, 24s. 3d.; No. 1 N. Manitoba, Vancouver, Dec., 25s. 7½d.; No. 2, 24s. 7½d.; Rosafe, 63½lb., afloat, 22s. 3d.; Jan.-Feb., 23s. 6d.; Baruso 63½lb., Jan.-Feb., 23s. 9d.; choice white Karachi, Dec.-Jan., 25s.; Australian, afloat, 27s.; soft white Pacific, Dec.-Jan., 27s. 3d. Some parcels were quiet at 1d. per central decline. Graded wheat futures opened ¼d. lower, following easy closing Winnipeg and Buenos Aires markets, but afterwards recovered moderately, owing to a large proportion of the Argentine and Australian shipments being destined for non-European countries. In the afternoon there was active selling, due to disappointing overseas advices and the market closed quiet ¾d. to 7/

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Dec. 16	Jan. 6	Jan. 20
Pay-day ..	Dec. 18	Jan. 8	Jan. 22

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	57½ 57¼	−⅛
88 13/16 81⅝	Do., 4% ..	52⅜ 92⅜	−¼
103¼ 99 7/16	War Loan, 5% ..	102⅝ 103	..
101 7/8 99½	Do., 4% ..	100⅝ 101	..
91¼ 82⅜	Fdg. Loan, 4%	94½ 94¾	−¼
95⅛ 90	Victory, 4% ..	96½ 96¾	..
95⅝ 90	Do., 5m. Bds.	96½ 96¾	..
80¼ 72 7/16	Conversion, 3½%	81⅛ 81⅜	−⅛
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	101 101¼	−⅛
— —	Do., 4% ..	105¾ 106	..
101⅜ 97⅝	Treas. 5% '33-35	102½ 102¾	−⅛
100 96½	Do., 4½% '30-32	100¾ 101	..
98 13/32 94⅞	Do., 4½% '32-34	101⅜ 101⅝	−⅛
97⅛ 93⅝	Do., 4% '31-33	100½ 100¾	−⅛
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	61⅛ 62¼	−¼
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	67⅛ 68½	..
65 15/16 60	Local Loans, 3%	67½ 67¾	−⅛
84¾ 50	T'vaal 3% '23-53	80 85	..
266 239	Bank of England	266 268	..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	85 87	..
71¾ 60	India, 3½% ..	62⅜ 63¾	−¼
61⅝ 50½	Do., 3% ..	53¾ 54⅜	−¼
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	44¾ 45¾	−¼
101⅛ 98	Do., 5½% ..	103 103¼	..
92¾ 80¼	Do., 4½ '50-55	87¾ ..	−¼
109 105 7/16	Sudan, 4½% ..	108½ 109½	..
66⅝ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3%	68 69	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	79 80	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	104½ 105½	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	106 107	..
65¼ 59	Met. Water, "B"	69½ 70½	..
67 58⅝	Do., "A"	68 69	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	90½ 91½	+½
73⅝ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	75¼ 76¼	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3%	.. ..	..
.. ..	"A"	65 66	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B"	85⅛ 87⅝	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4¾% ..	100¾ 101¾	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103¼ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	90 95	..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	76 81	..
91⅜ 85¼	Can., 4% 40-60	94¼ 94⅝	−¼
83¾ 76⅝	Do., 3½% '30-50	85¼ 85¾	..
95¼ 91 16	Cape, 4% '16-36	97 97½	−¼
82⅜ 78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	85¼ 85¾	..
81⅞ 78¼	Do., 3% '32-47	85¼ 85¾	..
113¾ 108½	G.Col., 6% '45-70	110½ 111	..
104¼ 99	Kenya 5% '48-58	104½ 105	..
85½ 81⅜	N't'l, 3½% '34-44	88¼ 89¼	..
76⅛ 72½	Do., 3% '29-49	79¾ 80¼	..
83 78⅜	N.S.W. .. 3%	72 77	..
77 69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	53 58	..
94⅜ 90½	Do., 4% 1933	85 88	..
99½ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	73 78	..
102 92	Do., 5% '47-57	73 78	..
104 98¾	N. Zeal., Gold	46 101⅛	101⅜ ..
97⅞ 91⅝	Do., 4½% '45	97¾ 98¼	..
89⅜ 82⅜	Do., 4% '43-63	88¼ 88¾	−¼
88⅜ 84⅛	Do., 3½% '40	88 88⅜	−¼
90¾ 75	Do., 3% 1940	80¾ 81¼	..
104½ 98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	104½ 105	..
100 89	Q'ld, 5% '40-60	73 78	..
84 73¾	Do., 4% '40-50	60 65	−1
104¼ 98⅞	S. Af., 5% '45-75	102 102⅛	..
90 84½	Do., 4% '35-45	92½ 92¾	..
99⅝ 89	S.A.'st., 5% '45-75	74 79	..
102¾ 97⅜	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	103½ 104	..
85⅞ 79½	Tas'a, 3½% 1940	70 75	−1
99⅛ 89	Vict., 5% '45-75	74 79	..
79¼ 70	Do., 3½% '20-35	61 65	−1
99⅝ 91	W.Aus., 5% '45-75	76 81	..
90⅛ 86	Do., 3½% '20-35	75 80	−1
81⅜ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	58 63	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices Dec. 1	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
87½	Arg., 4% Rescision..	86 88	..
80	Do., 4% 1900 ..	78 80	..
92	Do., Port Cap., 6% ..	91 93	..
102	Austrian, 6% ..	101½ 102½	..
109¾	Belgian, 7% ..	109¼ 110¼	..
78½	Berlin (City of), 6%	74 76	..
44	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	39 41	..
53	Do., 4% Rescision	49 51	+1
63	Do., 5% 1913 ..	49½ 50½	..
71¼	Do., 6% Fdg., 1914	67 69	..
72	Do., 6½% 1927	67 69	..
56½	Buenos Aires, 3½%	55 57	..
76	Bulgaria, 7%	74 77	..
90	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	83 85	..
85	Do., 6% 1911 ..	82 85	−1
103½	Do., 5% 1922 ..	102 104	..
99½	Chinese, 6% 1896 ..	99 100	..
87¾	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	87½ 88½	..
53½	Do., 5% 1912 ..	51½ 52½	−½
68	Do., 5% 1913 ..	68 69	..
61	Do., Shanghai-K. 5%	61 63	..
29	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	30 35	..
34½	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	32 35	..
110	Czechoslovaks, 8% ..	109 111	..
71	Egyptian Unified ..	70 72	..
20⅝	French, 5%	20⅜ 20⅝	..
20⅝	Do., 4%	20¼ 20¾	..
105	Midl, 6%	104¾ 105¾	..
105	Nord, 6%	104½ 105½	..
105	Orleans, 6%	104¾ 105¾	..
106	P.L.M., 6%	106 107	..
111	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	110¾ 111¾	..
100½	German, 7%	100½ 101½	−¼
71½	Do., 6½% 1930	69½ 70½	−1
63	Greek Monopoly, 4%	61 64	..
80½	Do., 5% 1914	79 81	..
101	Do., 7% Refugee	100 101	..
91	Do., 6% Stabilization	90½ 91½	..
102	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102 103	..
18¼	Italian, 3½%	17½ 18½	..
100	Do., Cdt. Consort. "B"	98 100	..
76¾	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	74 75	..
92	Do., 5% 1907 ..	89½ 90½	..
101⅝	Do., 6% 1924 ..	101¼ 102¼	..
94¾	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	94 95	..
15	Mexican, 5%	13 15	..
45	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	43 46	..
81⅛	Polish, 7%	79 82	..
43¾	Portugal, 3%, 1st Ser.	43¼ 44¼	..
42	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	40½ 41½	..
2	Russian, 4%, 1889 ..	1 2	..
2	Do., 5% 1906 ..	1 2	..
76	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	71 73	..
82½	Do., 7% 1930 ..	79 81	..
104	Siamese, 6% .. 1924	103½ 104½	..
73¼	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	71½ 72	..
59¼	Uruguay, 5½% ..	58 60	..
42	Peruvian Corporation	33¾ 43¾	..
31	Do., Pref.	25 27	..
101½	German Potash, 7% ..	101¼ 102¼	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

68¼	Great Western ..	67¼ 68¼	−¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	84½ 85½	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	100 101½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	94¼ 95¼	..
33¼	L. Mid. and Scottish	32¼ 33	−¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	81 82	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	77¼ 78¼	..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	62 63	−¼
64	L. and N. Eastn., Def.	53¾ 54¼	..
17	Do., Pref.	16 16¾	..
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	58 59	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	73¾ 74¾	−¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	55¼ 56¼	−¼
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref..	39½ 41	−½
69	Metropolitan	69 70	..
76½	Met. Dist.	76½ 77½	..
23¼	Southern, Defd. ..	22½ 23¼	−¼
67	Do., Pref.	65¾ 66¾	−¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	84 85	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	100 101½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	91 92	..
24/7½	Underground, £1	24/3 24/9	..
104½	Do., Income	103½ 105	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

43	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	42 44	−1
—	Argentine Gt. West. ..	57 60	−1
—	Argentine S. Eastn..	22 24	..
71	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	66 68	..
69½	B.A. and Pacific ..	68½ 69½	..
60	B.A. Western	51 55	..
44⅝	Canadian Pacific ($25)	41½ 41⅝	−⅛
60	Central Argentine ..	55 55	..
63	Central Uruguay ..	49 51	..
1 15/2	Cordoba Central ..	0½ 1 1/2	−½
21	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	19 21	..
28	Costa Rica	27 29	..
69	Entre Rios	59 62	−3½
—	Int. Cent. America ..	9½ 12½	−½
25	Leopoldina	24 25	−½
6	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	4 6	..
27⅞	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	26¾ 3	..
155	San Paulo	140 145	−4
6	United of Havana ..	5 7	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	6⅝	..	Lloyds, A. ..	64/3	−9d
Alexanders	70/0	..	Martins ..	7⅝	..
Anglo-S. Am.	5⅛	−⅛	Merc. Ind. C.	12⅝	..
Bk. of Aust.	8⅜	−¼	Midland, £1	79/6	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	7¼	..	Do., (£2 10s. pd.)	9¼	..
Bk. of Mtl.	58½	..	Bk.of N.Z.	95	..
Bk.of N.S.W.	27⅛	−¼	Nat. of N.Z.	5⅛	−⅛
Bk. of N.Z.	21½	..	Nat. Dist. B.	10	..
Barclays, A	8¼	..	Nat. Egypt	27½	−¼
Do., B. ..	57/6	..	Nat. India ..	42	..
Do., D.C.O.	25/6	..	Nat. Prov. £4	14	−⅛
B. Overseas	15/6	..	Ryl. of Can.	57½	..
Can. Com..	47½	−¼	Ryl. of Scot.	358*	..
Char. India..	18¼	−⅛	Stand. S.A.	15	−⅛
District ..	64/0	..	Un. of Aust.	7¾	..
Jog., S. & A.	4¼	−⅛	Union, Discount	10	..
Hambros ..	8⅛	..	Westminster	80/3	..
Hongkong ..	110	−½	Do., £1 ..	52/3	−3d

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	20¾	−⅛	Pearl, f.p. ..	13	−⅛
Atlas Assur.	13	−⅛	Phœnix, f.p.	13⅜	..
Britannic ..	16	..	Prudential ..	24*	..
Cos. Un. ..	25¼	..	Do., "B" ..	40/0	−3d
Eagle Star ..	12⅝	−⅛	Royal	8	−⅛
Empl'rs Liab.	66/6	..	R. Exchange	6⅜	−1/16
Gen. Accdt.	15	..	Scottish "A"	16	−½
Guardian ..	10⅜	..	Sea	72/6	..
Ldn. and L.	27⅜	..	Sun Insur..	..	..
Ldn. Assur.	9¼	−⅛	£1 (5s. pd.)	78/0	−1/0
N. Brit. & M.	35	−¼	Sun Life	53½	−½
Nthn. Assur.	16⅛	..	Y'shire (50/-)	6¾	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/4½	−1¼d	Engl. Cotton	13⅝	..
Bleachers ..	15/9	−3d	Fine Spinners	20/3	+3d
Borax, Def.	10/9	..	Hoyle, J. ..	3/0	..
Brad. Dyers	21/3	..	Impl. Chem.	17/9	−1½d
Brit.Celanese	7/0	−3d	Do., Def. ..	5/0	..
B.Cot. Dyers	5/6	−6d	Jute Ind., Pf.	1/9	−3d
B.Cot. Dyers	3/6	..	Linen Thread	17⅜	−⅛
Brit. Enka ..	3/9	..	Lister	12/0	−3d
Calico Print.	8/3	..	Patons & B.	21/0	..
Can. Celanese	2¾	..	Rylands ..	16/6	..
C'n'se Amer.	2⅝	−⅛	Salt Union ..	19⅛	..
Coats	56/3	−3d	Salts (S'th'n)	2/0	..
Cook, Son ..	7/3	..	Snia Viscosa	7/0	−3d
Courtaulds ..	37/6	..	Wardle & Dav	12½	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	21/6	..	Hydro. Elec.	26	+⅛
Atlas	21/6	−3d	Johnson & Ph.	57/0	..
Barcelona Tr.	24	..	Metro. Elec.	43/0	..
B'mouth & Pl.	61/6	..	Mex. Lt. Cons.	4⅝	+⅛
Brst. Tract.	22⅞	−¼	Do., 1st Pf.	67½	..
Brit. Insuld.	68/0	..	Mid. Counties	28/9	..
Brush Elec.	105	..	N'w'cle Elec	24/6	..
Callenders ..	45/6	..	Perak River	6/0	..
City of Lond.	56/0	+6d	Siemens ..	22/0	−3d
County Lond.	48/9	−3d	Teleg. Const.	17	..
English Elec.	11/0	..	Vic. Falls ..	21⅝	..
Gen. Elec. ..	43/9	−3d	Whitehall, Pf.	25/3	..
Henley's Tel.	5 15/16	−1/16	Yorkshire ..	34/9	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	5/0	+3d	Imperial Tob.	4⅛	−1/16
Am. Dent. Pf.	3/6	..	Imp. Tob. Can	37/9	..
Apollinaris ..	6/0	..	Int. Nickel ..	17⅜	..
Asbd. Cement	24/0	−6d	Krenger & T.	1⅝	−⅛
Bovril, Def.	37/3	..	Lautaro, Pf.	2⅛	−1/16
Brit. Alum.	31/10½	−4½d	Do., Def. w'rants	2	..
Brit. Am. Tb	4⅞	−1/16	Lever 7% Pf.	22/11½	−7½d
Brit. & S.Pac.	12/0	..	Liverpool Nit.	6/0	..
Brit. Match	24/4½	..	London Brick	39/6*	−3d
Brit. Oil Cake	28/3	..	Manbre G. Dt.	16/3	..
Brit. Port Cm	2⅛	..	Marconi Mar.	1 15/16	−1/16
Brit. Ropes ..	2/0	..	Do., Can. ..	1/2	..
Cab. & W. "B"	11	−⅛	Mather & P.	1 15/16	..
Do., 7½% 'A'	21½	−⅛	Nairn, M. & G.	41⅞	..
Do., 5½% Pf.	71	−1½	P. & O., Def.	39/0	..
Carreras "A"	59⅛	..	Phillips (G.)	20/0	..
Col. Graph.	1 27/32	−1/16	Pinchin J'son	37/9	−1/0
Crittall ..	20/0	..	Prim. Hldgs.	22/6	−6d
Cr. & Bl., 1 Pf.	11/6	..	Royal Mail ..	12½	..
Cunard St'm	15/9	−6d	Sm. & Arg. Mt.	6/3	..
Dunlop Rbr.	11/0	−1½d	Sth. Met. Gas	106	..
E. Ready G. B.	18/3*	−3d	Spillers ..	22/6	..
Finlay, Jas.	3 5/16	−1/16	Swed. Match. B	13½	−⅛
Furness, W.	32/9	..	Tate & Lyle	35/10½	..
Gas Lt. & C.	20/0	..	Tarapaca Nit.	4/0	..
Gaumont Br.	13/0	−7½d	Turner & Nl.	42/0	−1/0
Globe Tel. ..	1⅜	−1/16	Utd. Dairies	31/9	−1/0
Gramophone	1 11/16	−⅛	Utd. Molasses	15/0	−1/0
Harris'ns & C.	4 5/16	..	Unilever ..	1 11/16	−1/16
Imp. Con. Gas	345	−5	Utd. Tob. (S.)	41/6	−1/32
Imp. Smelt.	12/6	..	Wall Paper D.	30/6*	−6d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	3/7½	−1½d	Howard & B.	6/10½	..
Armstrong ..	0/5	..	Lambert ..	30/0	..
Babcock & W.	49/6	−1/0	Pease & Pts.	1/6	..
Baldwins ..	2/0	−1½d	Platt Bros. ..	4/6	..
Bengal ..	5/0	..	Powell Duff.	6/4½	−1½d
B.S.A. ..	8/0	..	Richds. West	2/3	..
Bolsover ..	14/6	..	Rsm. & H.	5/3	..
Brown (John)	3/0	..	S. Speakman	9/6	..
Cammell Ld.	1/0	−1½d	Stanley ..	20/6	−1½d
Consett ..	6/4½	+1½d	Stew. & L. Def.	23/0	−3d
Cory (Wm.)	58/0	−6d	S. Durham ..	18/0*	..
Dorman Long	4/0	−3d	Swan Hunter	20/9	−3d
Ebbw Vale ..	0/6	..	Tata Deb. ..	99	..
Guest, Keen	26/0	..	Thomas R. ..	1/6	..
Hadfields ..	5/10½	..	Vickers ..	71½	−1½d
Harld. & W. P.	5/6	−3d	Weardale Dt.	18/9*	..
Hopkinsons	22/3	..	Yk. Am. Ad. D	6/9	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/0)	27/0	..	National Bus	23/6	..
Dennis Bros.	34/6*	−6d	Rolls-Royce	40/0	..
Ford	60/0	..	Rover (8/0)	6/3	+3d
Guy Motors ..	9/0	−6d	Singer	19/0	..
Humber ..	16/3	−3d	S.T.D., Pref.	5/0	..
Imp. Airways	18/6	..	Smith, S., Dl.	2/6	..
Leyland ..	50/0	−2/0	Thornycroft	31/3	..
Lucas, J. ..	68/6	−3d	Til. & Brit.	43/3	..
Morris, 7½ Pf.	22/0	..	T.S. Motors	4/9	..
Napier, D. ..	8/9	..	Tilling, T. ..	41 9/32	−1/32

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	23/0	..	Hoare ..	62/3	−3d
Barclay Perk.	26/6	..	Ind. Coope ..	65/3	+3d
Bass, Ratcl.	65 3/9*	..	Meux's ..	55/0	..
Benskins ..	38/0	..	Mitch's & B.	53/6	..
C. of Lon., Def.	11/6	..	S. African ..	57/0*	−6d
Courage ..	61/0	..	Taylor Wkr.	32/6	..
Distillers ..	59/0	..	Walker, P. & C.	18/3*	..
Guinness ..	106/6	−6d	Watney, Dt.	57/0	−9d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aërated B. ..	19/0	..	Lewis, Pfd.	46/3	−9d
Army & N. ..	38/0	..	Lipton ..	4 1/2	..
Barker	55/3	−6d	Lyons, "A" ..	42 5/32	−1/8
Boots Pure D	57/8	..	Maple ..	26/3	−6d
Carlton	22/6	..	Map. & Webb	8/6	..
Debenhams ..	5/0	..	Maypole, Def.	4/6	..
Fredk. Hotels	6/0	..	Savoy Hotel	23/0	−1/0
Gordon Hths.	10/3	..	Selfridge, Pfd.	22/9	−3d
Harrods ..	54/0	−9d	Smart Bros.	7/8	..
Harrds (B.A.)	13/0	−3d	Spl'rs & P.	10/-	..
Home & C.	4/0	−3d	Waring & G.	5/10½	..
Internatl. Tea	19/11½	−1½d	Whiteley ..	46/3	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	29/0	..	Daigety ..	7*	..
Arg. Sthn. Ld.	15/0	..	Forestal ..	13/0*	..
Aust. Est. M.	4⅜	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	17/6	..
Aust. Mercf. p	3	..	Hudson's B.	17 32	−21 32
Brit. N. Born.	4/3	..	N.Z.L. & M.	78	..
City Ld. Real	17/3	..	Sudan Plants	1 11/16	−1⅛
Cordova ..	1/3	..			

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	9/0	−1½d	L. Asiatic ..	3/0	..
An.-Dutch ..	25/6	−5d	Lunuk	26/3	..
An.-Java ..	10½d	..	Malacca ..	27 32	..
An.-Malay ..	15 32	..	Malayalam	17/0	−3d
Bah Lias ..	27 32	..	Mendaris ..	5⅜	..
Bajoe Kidoel	20/0	..	Merlimau ..	1 4½	..
Batu Tiga ..	13½	..	Pataling ..	2 1/16	−1 32
Bertam Cons.	2/3	−5d	Perak	2/0	..
Bukit Mert'm	1 7½	+1½d	Rembau Jekei	16/3	..
Castlefield ..	3/3	..	Rubber Tst.	24/3	..
Cons. Malay	2/10½	..	Sarawak ..	0/9	..
Duff Devt. ..	5 32	..	Selangor Un.	3/0	..
E. Asiatic ..	1/4½	..	Sennah	17/6	..
Grand Cent.	12/6	..	Sialang ..	23 32	..
Gula Kalump	5⅜	+1 32	Straits Rbr.	14/3	..
Highlands ..	1 1/16	..	Sum. Para ..	1 7½	..
Java Invest.	22/6	+1/0	Tandjong ..	1 1/16	..
Java United	7⅛	..	Tanjong Mal.	3⅜	..
Jugra & Carey	10/0	..	Telogoredjo	13 32	..
Kapar Para	1 3/16	..	U. Serdang.	2 7½	..
Kuala Lump.	1 1/16	..	U.Sua Bet'ng	42/6	..
Labu	1 13 32	..	U. Sumatra ..	1/0	..
Lanadron ..	5⅜	−1/16	U. Temiang	1 1½	..
Linggi	2 13 32	..	Vallambrosa	9/0	..

TEA

Amal. Est.	16¾	..	Eastn. Prod.	3 5/16	..
An.-Ceylon..	1¼	..	Empire ..	31/9	+3d
Assam Co. ..	28/3	..	Gaiaha ..	29 32	..
Assam Front.	18/9	−3d	Imperial Tea	1 7/16	−3d
Bogaw't'awa	2⅞	..	Jhanzie ..	2 5/16	..
Brahmap'tra	32	..	Jokai	2 5/16	..
Brit. Indian	42/6	..	Jorehaut ..	2 15/16	..
Budla Beta ..	2⅞	..	Lanka Plant.	1⅞	..
Carolina ..	2 7/16	..	Lebong ..	3 4*	..
Ceylon Plant.	3½	−1 32	Langla	10/3	..
Chargola ..	8/9	..	Makum ..	33/0	..
Chubwa ..	5*	..	Nedeem ..	36/3	..
Cons. T. & L.	14½	−1	New Dimbula	5 7/16	..
Cont. P. Mang.	2 9/16	..	Nuwara Kliya	5 9/16	+1 32
Champion R.	7/3	..	Pabbojan ..	5 1/16	..
East Pool, Pf.	1/3	..	Scot. T. & L.	2⅛	..
Elec. Zinc. P.	3⅛	..	Singlo	43/0	..
L. Vw. & Star	8/4½	..	Sulphide ..	6/9	..
Mln. Sepn. ..	4¼	−⅛	Tharsis	3⅝	..
Mining Corp.	6/0	−3d	Vipond	3/6	−3d
Mining Trust	8/0	..	Wiluna	14/6	..
Mount Isa ..	2 32	..	Zinc. Corp..	1	..
Mt. Lyell ..	18/6	−6d	Do., Pref. ..	3	..

* Ex dividend.

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotations	Rise or Fall
Assam Rlys. & T. 5½% Deb.	97½	¼ prem.	− ¼
Ayr, 5% Red., 1947-57 ..	101	3½ prem.	—
Bermuda Dev., 5½% Deb.	97½	⅞ prem.	—
Bloemfontein, 5%, 1960 ..	101	1½ dis.	− ¼
Cape Town, 5%, 1961 ..	101	Par	—
Cent. Arg. Rly., 5% Deb.	87½	85	− 1
Cent. Elec. Bd., 4½% 1951-73	95½	⅜ prem.	− ¼
Cent. Ldn. Rly., 5% Deb. ..	99½	4½ prem.	—
Covent G. Props., 5% Deb.	98½	½ prem.	—
Gas L. and Coke, 4½% Deb.	91½	2¼ prem.	− ⅛
Gen. Electric, 5% Deb. ..	98	3 prem.	− ¼
India, 6%, 1935-37	100	2½ prem.	− ⅛
Kenya, 4½%, 1961-71 ..	93½	Par	—
L. and N.E.R., 4½% Deb.	90	1 prem.	—
Ldn. Elec. Rly., 5% Db. (Oct.)	99½	4½ prem.	—
Myatt, Frank, 5½% Deb. ..	98	½ prem.	—
South Africa, 4½%, 1955-75	95½	⅞ prem.	− 3/16
Treasury Bds., 4%, 1934-36	100¾*	5/16 dis.	− 1/16

* Minimum tender price.

It is proposed to amalgamate the Bertam Extended Rubber Company with the Bertam Consolidated Rubber Company, which already owns 100,000 of 650,000 2s. shares issued by the Extended company. No allotment will be made in respect of these 100,000 shares, and for the remainder it is proposed to exchange 157,143 fully-paid 2s. shares of the Consolidated company, i.e., two Consolidated shares for every seven Extended shares. The Consolidated company has already guaranteed the payment of principal and interest on the debentures of the Extended company.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the List issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—
‡ Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡2, income-tax free up to 5s. 2d. in the pound; ‡‡3, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Ann., Red., 56⅞
2½% Ann., 61½
2½% Cons., 57⅛ 5/8 5/8 5/8 7/8 13/16 13/16 13/16 3/4 7/8 7/8 3/4
2½% Cons., 1911 (1st Iss.) 46⅝
4% Cons. Ln., 92½ 1/2 3/8 1/2 3/8 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 5/8 3/4 5/8 5/8 5/8

FINANCIAL TRUSTS, LAND, AND PROPERTY

African Cty Props., 6% Pref., 20/6
Anglo-Newfoundland, 6% Bds., 103½††
Anglo-Scot. Amalgd., Defd., -/11½ -/11½‡
Argentine Nthn. Land, 15/-
Assd. London Props., 16/3
Do., 6% Pref., 16/7½ -/7½ -/4½ -/4½
Brit. S. Africa, Rez., 28/++ 8/- 8/- 7/10½ 8/11½ 7/9½ -/7½ -/9¼ -/9 8/- -/2¾ 7/9 -/9 8/11½
Do., Bearer, 28/- 8/-/9 8/11½
Bromboro Estate, 4½% Deb., 86½Δ ¾Δ
Canadian and Fgn., 8/-
Charterhouse, 10/7½ -/7½ -/11½ -/10½‡
City of London Real Prop., 17/- -/3 17/-
Do., 4% Pref. (free of tax), 19/9 20/-
Covent Garden Props., Defd., 1/10½ 2/- 1/10½
Do., 7% Pref., 21/-
Equitable Office Bldng., 34
Forestal, 12/9 13/3 12/9
Do., 6% Pref., 15/6 -/0†† 16/++
Grosvenor Rse., 6½% Deb., 100¾ 1
Hudson's Bay, 27/6 6/3 5/- 2/6 3/11½ -/9 2/6 3/11½ 3/- 3/11 6/3 37/6++ 22/9 4/4½ 7/6 3/9 4/4½ -/4½ -/0½ 5/4 7/6 6/2 4/- -/9 3/11½‡ 5/7½ 20/- 1/3
Do., 5% Pref., 75/- 65/- 80/-
Hungarian, 7½% Bds., 94 3½ 1½ 2½
Hydrobind, 2/3
Law Deb., 4½% Deb., 89½ 3½
London Co. F. and L. Props., 26/9 7/6
Mozambique (Bearer), 4/6 -/7½ -/10½
Parent and Finance, 5% Pref., 3/7
Peruvian, 7½/+ 8/-
Do., 5% Pref., 26/++ 5½ 6
Do., 6% Deb., 78 9 8½ 7½ 8
Primitiva Holdings, 22/3 -/6
Rhodesia Rlys., 5/-
Rubber Plant. Invest., 24/6
Scot. Aus. Invest., 5% Pref., 76
Slough Est., 21/-
Sudan Plans. Synd., 35/3 4/4½ 5/- 5/- 6/3 5/- 4/- 4/- -/9¼ -/11½ 6/- -/3 4/4½ 3/9 5/7½ 4/7½ 5/3 3/9 4/-
Town Invest., 59/- 7/6 8/- 9/- 7/6 8/6 -/6 7/6 8/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Oriental, 6/9 -/10 -/4½
Do., 7½% Pfd. Pref., 9/3
Berkeley Property, 15/-
Bermuda, 5½% Debs., 98†† 1½‡ 1½ 1½ 1½‡
Brazil Land, Inc. Debs., 45‡
Brit. Cent. Africa, -/9½
Brit. Columbia, A., " 836¾ 1¼ 1¼ 1½ 7¼ ¼
Do., " B," 812¾ ¼ 18
City of San Paulo Impts., 5/4½
Do., 7% Pref., 51½ 2 50 48 52 1 50
Covent Garden Prop., 5% Deb., 99¼ 1½‡ ¼ ¼‡ 9 ¼‡
Do. (ex. 881), £25 pd., 25½
Daily Mail, 43/11½ 2/6 -/6 3/3 -/11½ 2/9 4/4½ 5/- 3/3 5/- 4/- 2/6 -/9 4/4½ 5/- 2/2½ 4/6 2/7½ 3/11½
Ever Ready, 9/9 -/9
Fanti Consd., 7/7½ 8/- 7/9 8/- -/3 7/6 8/- 7/9 -/6 -/10½
Gt. N.A., 2/- 1/7½ 2/- 1/9 -/9½ -/9½ -/9 -/10½
Do., 5% Pref., 11/6 12/-
Hydro-Electric Securities, 82½‡ ½ ½ ½ ½ 5 ½ ½ ½ ½ 5 ½ ¼
Do., 5% Pref., 7
Imperial Holding, 83 2¹¹/₁₆ ⅞ 3 2¹³/₁₆ 2¹⁵/₁₆ ¾ 1¹¹/₁₆ ¾ 1¹⁵/₁₆ 1 ¼ 2¼
Ilse de Guadaluprir (Founders'), 8/6‡ -/9 7/9‡ 8/6‡
Kandy Cotton, 6% Debs., 90 90 ¼ ¼
Lit. Housing, 5½% Deb. (ins. 95½, ptly.-pd.), ½ ¼ ⅜ by 1 dis
Mid. Rly. Country Ests., 14/- 13/10½
Id. Motor, 7% Pref., 14/9 -/10½ -/9 -/10½
Watco (£1 pd.), 30/9½Δ
Yang-Tse, Prefd., -/3¼

GAS

Alliance and Dublin, 103¼ ¼
Commercial, 3% Deb., 61††
European, 105 31 31 6
Gas Light and Coke, 19/9 -/9 -/10½ -/7½ -/9 -/10½ -/10½
Do., 5% Cons. Pref., 81¾
Do., 3% Cons. Deb., 63
Do., 5% Deb., 102¾ ¼
Imp. Cont., 150‡ 49 ½ 7 7 6 6 50 45
South Metropolitan, 105 ¾
South Suburban, 5%, 103‡
Do., 5% Deb., 101½‡
Swansea, 6½% Deb., 103½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Bath, 5% Deb., 98
Bournemouth & Poole, 4½% Deb., 1960-65, 93¾ ¾ ¾
Cheltenham, 5% Deb., 103¾ ¼ 2½ 3¼
Sth. Suburban, 5% Pref., 98 8‡ 8 8‡
Tunbridge Wells, 5% Deb., 101½ ½ ½‡
York (4% Std.), 76†† 7††

INSURANCE

Alliance, New, 20½ ½
Associated Reinsurers, 20/- 1/-
Atlas, 13
Commercial Union, 23½ 3 ½ ¾
Do., 8% British General" Deb., 103 11½ 3 1½
Eagle, Star and British Dominions, 12½
Employers' Liability, 66/-+ -/9 -/6 -/2½ -/6 -/9 5/6 6/6
General Accident, 15½‡
Law Union and Rock, 4% Deb., 85
Legal and General, 16½ ¼ ¼ ½
London and Lancashire, 227 ¼ ¼ 227/8/6 227½ ½ ¾
Do., 5% Marine" Deb., 102½
London and Manchester, 131½‡
London Assurance, 18½
Do., 6% Pref., 22/3 -/9
Motor Union, 51½ Pref., 19/9†† -/6††
National British and Mercantile, 34½ ¾ ¾ 4½ ½ ¾ 4½ ¾ ¼ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Pearl, fully pd., 13
Do., partly pd., 12½ ½ ½ ⅜ ⅜ ½
Phoenix, fully pd., 19½ ¾ ¾ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Do., 4% Deb. (1910), 85½
Prudential, "A," 23⅝
Do., "B," 40/-
Royal Exchange, 3½ ⅝ ⅝
Royal, 4†† 8 8 7½ 8 7½ ⅛
Scottish Union, "A," 16¼ ⅛
Sun Life, 53½
Yorkshire, partly pd., 62½ ¼ ¾

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Prudential, New "A," 24½ ½‡

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Allsopp Brewery, 6% Deb., 103¾ ¼
Army and Navy, Defd., 360
Atlas Electric and General, 21/3 -/6†† -/7½ -/6
Do., 7% Pref., 25/3 -/3
Do., 5% Deb., 100 100
Baldwin, Defd., 320‡††† 4
Barnato, 5% Deb., 98‡
British Assets, 24/6 5/-
Do., 5% Pref., 100¾
Do., 4% Deb. (1937), 101½ 1 2 2
British Controlled Investors, 5% Pref., 90
Do., 5% Deb., 98‡
Brit. Indus. and Gen., 5% Prefd., 55
Brit. Investors, Prefd., 100¾
Continental and Gen., 19‡
Continental Un., 5% Pref., 88¾†† 2††
Debenture Corp., 6% Pref., 78½
Do., 5% Pref., 98‡
Do., 5% Deb., 98‡
General and Com. Inv., 5% Prefd., 88
Home Telegraph, 12½ ¾
Do., 6% Pref., 101‡ ½ ½‡ 1½ 1½ ½
Government and Gen., Defd., 320‡
Govetts, Stk. and other Sec., 41½% Deb., 90†† 88½ 9½
Do., 7% Pref., 98‡ 8
Industrial and Gen., 320†† 30‡ 3
Do., 4½% Pref., 87‡ 8
Internat. Invest. 4½% Prefd., 87¾
Investment Corp., 4% Prefd., 79½
Do., Defd., 426
Do., 5% Deb., 102½‡ ½‡ ½‡
Investors' Mutual, Defd., 75
Lake View, 20/3
Do., 5% Pref., 84
Lond. and New York, 5% Pref., 98½
Do., 5½% Pref., 92‡
Lond. and Provincial, 5% Deb., 97½‡
Mercantile, 318 320
Do., 5% Pref., 98½ 9 8¾ 9½
Merchants, 4% Pref., 77 8
Metropolitan, Prefd., (4½%), 89
Monks Invest. Trust, 13/7½ -/6 14/++
Omnium, 5% Prefd., 94½ 5
Rio Claro Rly. and Invest., 167
Do., 5% Pref., 67
Scottish Invest., 6% "A" Pref., 111½
Scot. Stockholders, 4½% Deb., 87‡
Second Mercantile, 5% Pref., 99½
Standard, 4½% Deb., 90
Sterling, 5% Pref., 96
Stockholders Invest., 5% Pref., 84½
Trustees Corp., 4½% Pref., 80½†† ¼ ½
U.S. and Gen. Corp., 5% Pref., 96½
Ud. States Deb. Corp., 4% Irred. Deb., 79¼ 80
Utilities and Gen., 5% Pref., 78½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Dundee and London, 5% Pref., 82
London Border and Gen., 4½% Deb., 85

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL

Algoma, 5% Bds., 59½ 60 59½ 60 59½
Amal. Anthracite, 3/8½ -/-
Armstrong, Whitworth, "A," -/4½
Do., 4% Deb., 70 69½
Babcock and Wilcox, 49/6 9/-
Baldwins, 2/- 2/-
Do., 7% Pref., 2/1½
Beardmore, 7% Deb., 85
Bengal, -/9½ 5/- 5/-
Brown (John), 7% Pref., 4/4½
Do., "B," 7% 2/9
Cossett, 6/5‡ -/4½ -/3‡††
Cory, 5% Pref., 93½
Do., 5% Pref., 99 3/9
Dorman, Long, 8% Pref., 6/11½
Do., 5½% Deb., 83¼ 3
Ebbw Vale, 6% Debs., 54½††
Guest, Keen, 6% Deb., 85 5/-
Do., 5% 2nd Pref. (free of tax), 19/- 19/-
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 5/6
Milburn and Askam, 2/10½
Natal Navigation, 12/6
Ocean Coal, 9/3 9/-
Do., 5% Pref., 87½
Do., 4% Deb., 67‡
Petters, 21/3‡ 22/6
Ruston and Hornsby, 3/9
S. Durham, "B," 5/++ -/3
Do., 8% Pref., 30/6
Stewart and Lloyds, 7% Pref., 93‡
Summers (J.), 7% Pref., 99
Tanfield Lea, 6½‡
Thomas, 1/3½ -/3
Do., 7% Deb., 97½††
Thornycroft, 21/3 30/-
Do., 5% Pref., 21/10½††
Union Steel (of S. Africa), 7% Deb., 102¾
U.S. Steel Corp., 144½ 3¼ 3 ¼
Vickers, 7/9 7/10½ -/9½ -/9‡ -/9 -/10½
Do., 5% Pref., 11/6 12/-
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (1925), 16/- -/3
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (1928), 18/9 -/3 -/11½ -/9⅜
Wolverhampton, 5% Deb., 98‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Buell Combustion, 4/6
Illingworth Carb., 3/3
Ingliss, 7% Pfd. Pref., 1/3½††
Ordem, 1/-
Petters, 5% Funding Certs., 10.9‡
Sheffield Steel Prod., 12
Shelvoke and Drewry, 5% Deb., 92 2
Tredegar, "B," 16/-Δ
Yorkshire Amal. (Groups A, B, & D), 6/9

MINES

Anaconda Copper, 7‡ 6⅞
Ashanti Goldfields Corp., 26/9†† -/6 -/10½†† 7/1½†† -/9‡ 7/-/3‡ 6/9 7/- -/3 6/6 -/6 7/3 6/7½ 7/- 6/6 -/3 -/6 -/7½ -/3‡ -/10½ -/9 7/3 -/7½‡ -/7½‡ 6/9 -/9‡
Bechuanaland Exped., 6/-
Cons. Gold Fields of Sth. Africa, 22/6 -/4½ -/6‡
Do., 6% Pref., 18/7½ -/7½
Cons. Mines Selection, 9/-
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 9¾ ⅛ ¼ ¼ ⅛
Do., Defd. (Bearer), 5¼ ¼ ⅛
Gen. Mng. and Fin. Corp., 72/3†† 70/7½†† 1 1/6¼ 70/7½ -/9¼
Globe and Phoenix, 12/9 13/1½ 12/9
Lond. Tin, 8/1½ 8/- -/4½
Do., 7% Pref., 8/- 8/-
Lyd. Tin, Pfd. Pref., 5/- 4/9
Mysore, 11/7½ 11/- -/4½
Oregum, 10% Pref., fully pd., 8/3 -/6 -/6 -/3
Rio Tinto, 30/++ 1 ¼ ⅜
Do., Def. Bearer, 17/ 16/8½
Do., Def. (free of tax) (10%), 26/9
Rhokana Corporation, 26/3 -/10½ 5/7½ 6/6½ 6/-
Do., 6% Pref., 30/-
Rhodesia Base Metals, 6/9
Do., 7% Pref. (Bearer), 68/9
Tanganyika Concessions, 7/6 -/6
Tin Mines, 6/- -/4 -/4½
Do., 5% Pref., 22/6
Tronoh, 12/9
Venture Trust, 3 2½ 2 -6‡
Zinc Corp., 18/11½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European, 14/6 -/5‡ -/3‡ 14/- -/11½‡ -/3
Anglo-Amer. (S.A.), 6% Prefd., 79½ 80¼ ½ 79 80 ½ 80 80
Angola-Diamond, 9/3
Brakpan, 54 4½†† 5/-
Bwana M'Kubwa, 6/9†† -/6 -/9 -/9 -/6¼ -/7½ -/8¼
Cam and Motor, 3/-
Charterland and Gen., 6% Pref., 68‡
Consd. Diamond (S.W.A.), (10/- shrs.), 4/6 -/7½
Do., 7½% Pref. (Bearer), 6/6 -/6
Consd. Main Reef, 17/8‡ 16/9
Crown Mines, 75/6 -/6 5/- 5/- 5/- 6/3‡
Daggafontein, 24/3 5/- 4/3 5/-
Durban Roodepoort, 11/3‡
East Geduld, 41/9
East Rand Prop., 8/3‡ -/3 -/3‡ -/2‡
Ferreira Est., 18/11½†† -/9†† 16/3‡
Geldenhuis Deep, 8/3‡ -/6 -/5¼ -/3 -/4½ -/3
General Mining, 12/9††
Gld. Fds. Rhodesian, 5/11½ -/4½ -/11½ -/0¾
Govt. Gold (Modderfontein), 31/3 2 2¼ 1 6¾ -/6¾ -/10½ 2 2¼ 1 7½
Henderson's Transvaal, 2/11½ -/3¼ -/4½
Jhg. Consd., 31/6 -/6 -/9 -/7½ -/7½ -/9 30/10½‡ 1/7½
Lace Props., 2/6 -/7 -/9
Langlaagte Est., 24/9 -/9 -/9
Longvws Concessions, 1/10½ -/9 -/9¾ -/11¼ -/11¼
Lond. and Rhodesian, 1/4½ -/3 -/3 -/3 -/5¾†† -/4 -/6††
Luipaard's Vlei Est., 3/3 -/3 -/1½
Lauri, 2/11¼ 3/- 3/-
Messina (Transvaal), 9 2¼ 8 7½ 9 9 2¼ -/11½ -/11½
Modderfontein "B," 12/6
N'Changa Copper, 31/3 30/3¼ 30/-†† 1/3 -/10½ -/10½ 2/6 -/6
New Kleinfontein, 5/- 3/-
New Modderfontein, 21/3 21/7½
New State Areas, 41/-‡
N. Charterland Explor., 2/- -/0¾ -/1¼ -/2¼ 2/- -/0¾ 2/- -/2 -/3 -/2¼
Potgietersrust Plat., -/11¼ -/11 -/9 -/11 -/10 -/9¼
Rand Mines, 52/6 -/6
Rand Selection Corp., 5/3†† -/3
Randfontein Est., 12/3 -/2 -/6 -/11½‡ -/3
Rezende, 22/6†† 1‡
Rhodesia Broken Hill, 1/5¼ -/4½
Rhodesia Minerals, 3/3
Rhodesian Anglo-Amer., 12/6
Rhodesian Congo Border, 6¼‡ 3½ 3 ¼
Rhodesian Corp., 1/2¼ -/11½
Roan Antelope, 13/- -/9‡ -/9 -/3
Do., 7% Deb., 80¼ 1½ 80 79½
Robinson Deep, "A," 9/6 -/3¼ -/3¼ -/3¼ -/3 -/6¼‡ -/4½ -/-
Selukwe, 2/10½‡
Sherwood Starr, 12/6
Simmer and Jack, 2/8¼†† -/6 -/8¼ -/7 -/9
S. African Townships, 5/10½‡
S.-W. Africa, 16/11½ 9/3 4/10½
Sthn. Rhodesia Base Metals, 3/6
Springs, 60/7½†† 1/3 -/6¾ -/3
Sub Nigel and Vlakfontein, 5/- -/7½ 6/3 5/- -/9 6/3 5/11½ 6/10½
6/- 5/7½ 5/- -/3 6/3 -/10½ 6/-
Village Deep, 5/9
Wankie Colliery, 21/3 2/6
W. Rand Cons., 6/10½ 7/0½
West Springs, 11/9†† -/9¼ -/7½ -/7½ -/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—WEST AFRICAN

Ariston, 1/6‡ -/7½ -/7½ -/4½ -/6 (Omission from *Official List*.—Business done at 1/7½ was omitted from the list of the 10th)
Asscd. Tin of Nigeria, 3/9 -/10½ -/7½
Bibiani, 5/6 -/11½ -/3 -/3 -/6 -/4½
Bisichi, 5/11½††
Lyndhurst Deep Level, -/11¼
Taquah and Abosso, 3/0½ -/11½ -/11½ -/2 -/2¼ 3/- -/1½
Tin Properties, -/4†† -/4½‡

NITRATE

Lautaro, Nos. 240001 to 430000 and 590001 to 1312000, Bearer, 45/-†† 1/3 -/10½‡ 40/-
New Tamarugal, 11/3

OIL

Anglo-Ecuadorian, 10/9
Anglo Persian, 56/6¾ -/9 5/7½ -/11¼ 6/6¾ 6/- -/10½
Do., 5% Deb., 102
Attock, 20/3
Burmah, 67/6 8/11½‡ -/11½ -/7½ -/9 7/6 -/9¾ -/6 -/9
Consd. Diamond (S.W.A.), (10/- shrs.), 4/6 -/7½
Do., 7½% Pref. (Bearer), 6/6 -/6
Consd. Main Reef, 17/8‡ 16/9
Crown Mines, 75/6 -/6 5/- 5/- 5/- 6/3‡
Daggafontein, 24/3 5/- 4/3 5/-
Durban Roodepoort, 11/3‡
East Geduld, 41/9
East Rand Prop., 8/3‡ -/3 -/3 -/2‡
Ferreira Est., 18/11½†† -/9†† 16/3‡
Geldenhuis Deep, 8/3‡ -/6 -/5¼ -/3 -/4½ -/3
General Mining, 12/9††
Gld. Fds. Rhodesian, 5/11½ -/4½ -/11½ -/0¾
Govt. Gold (Modderfontein), 31/3 2 2¼ 1 6¾ -/6¾ -/10½ 2 2¼ 1 7½
Henderson's Transvaal, 2/11½ -/3¼ -/4½
Jhg. Consd., 31/6 -/6 -/9 -/7½ -/7½ -/9 30/10½‡ 1/7½
Lace Props., 2/6 -/7 -/9
Langlaagte Est., 24/9 -/9 -/9
Longvws Concessions, 1/10½ -/9 -/9¾ -/11¼ -/11¼
Lond. and Rhodesian, 1/4½ -/3 -/3 -/3 -/5¾†† -/4 -/6††
Luipaard's Vlei Est., 3/3 -/3 -/1½
Lauri, 2/11¼ 3/- 3/-
Messina (Transvaal), 9 2¼ 8 7½ 9 9 2¼ -/11½ -/11½
Modderfontein "B," 12/6
N'Changa Copper, 31/3 30/3¼ 30/-†† 1/3 -/10½ -/10½ 2/6 -/6
New Kleinfontein, 5/- 3/-
New Modderfontein, 21/3 21/7½
New State Areas, 41/-‡
N. Charterland Explor., 2/- -/0¾ -/1¼ -/2¼ 2/- -/0¾ 2/- -/2 -/3 -/2¼
Potgietersrust Plat., -/11¼ -/11 -/9 -/11 -/10 -/9¼
Rand Mines, 52/6 -/6
Rand Selection Corp., 5/3†† -/3
Randfontein Est., 12/3 -/2 -/6 -/11½‡ -/3
Rezende, 22/6†† 1‡
Rhodesia Broken Hill, 1/5¼ -/4½
Rhodesia Minerals, 3/3
Rhodesian Anglo-Amer., 12/6
Rhodesian Congo Border, 6¼‡ 3½ 3 ¼
Rhodesian Corp., 1/2¼ -/11½
Roan Antelope, 13/- -/9‡ -/9 -/3
Do., 7% Deb., 80¼ 1½ 80 79½
Robinson Deep, "A," 9/6 -/3¼ -/3¼ -/3¼ -/3 -/6¼‡ -/4½ -/-
Selukwe, 2/10½‡
Sherwood Starr, 12/6
Simmer and Jack, 2/8¼†† -/6 -/8¼ -/7 -/9
S. African Townships, 5/10½‡
S.-W. Africa, 16/11½ 9/3 4/10½
Sthn. Rhodesia Base Metals, 3/6
Springs, 60/7½†† 1/3 -/6¾ -/3
Sub Nigel and Vlakfontein, 5/- -/7½ 6/3 5/- -/9 6/3 5/11½ 6/10½
6/- 5/7½ 5/- -/3 6/3 -/10½ 6/-
Village Deep, 5/9
Wankie Colliery, 21/3 2/6
W. Rand Cons., 6/10½ 7/0½
West Springs, 11/9†† -/9¼ -/7½ -/7½ -/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—WEST AFRICAN

Ariston, 1/6‡ -/7½ -/7½ -/4½ -/6 (Omission from *Official List*.—Business done at 1/7½ was omitted from the list of the 10th)
Asscd. Tin of Nigeria, 3/9 -/10½ -/7½
Bibiani, 5/6 -/11½ -/3 -/3 -/6 -/4½
Bisichi, 5/11½††
Lyndhurst Deep Level, -/11¼
Taquah and Abosso, 3/0½ -/11½ -/11½ -/2 -/2¼ 3/- -/1½
Tin Properties, -/4†† -/4½‡

NITRATE

Lautaro, Nos. 240001 to 430000 and 590001 to 1312000, Bearer, 45/-†† 1/3 -/10½‡ 40/-
New Tamarugal, 11/3

OIL

Anglo-Ecuadorian, 10/9
Anglo Persian, 56/6¾ -/9 5/7½ -/11¼ 6/6¾ 6/- -/10½
Do., 5% Deb., 102
Attock, 20/3
Burmah, 67/6 8/11½‡ -/11½ -/7½ -/9 7/6 -/9¾ -/6 -/9
Canadian Eagle, 6/9 -/9¾ -/9¾ -/9¾ -/10½ -/9 -/9 -/11¼
Do., 1st Pref. (Omission from *Official List*.—Business done at 12/11½ was omitted from the List of the 10th)
Do., Ptg. Pref., 9/9 10/3
Kern River, 2/10½ -/9 -/11¼ -/9
Lobitos, 26/10¾ -/9 -/11¼ -/9
Mexican Eagle, 7/- 6/9 7/- 6/10½ 7/0¾ 7/- 6/9¾ -/9 -/9 -/11¼ -/10½
Do., 7% Pref., 8/-
Do., 8% Pref. (Pfd.), 8/-
Phoenix and Transpt., 7/- 7/- 6/9‡
Royal Dutch, Sub-Shares, 25½ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ¼ ⅛
Do. (ex. 881), £25 pd., 25¼
Shell (Regd.), 75/7½ -/11¼ 4/4½ 5/11¼ 4/4½ 5/3¾ -/11¼ 4/10½ -/6¼‡ 5/3¾
Do. (Bearer), 76/3 -/11½ 5/7½ -/3¾ 6/3
Shell Trans. and Trad., 21/7½‡ -/6 -/6
Do., 7% Pref., 21/10½††
U.S. Steel Corp., 144½ 3¼ 3 ¼
Vickers, 7/9 7/10½ -/9½ -/9‡ -/9 -/10½
Do., 5% Pref., 11/6 12/-
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (1925), 16/- -/3
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (1928), 18/9 -/3 -/11½ -/9⅜
Wolverhampton, 5% Deb., 98‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Buell Combustion, 4/6
Illingworth Carb., 3/3
Ingliss, 7% Pfd. Pref., 1/3½††
Ordem, 1/-
Petters, 5% Funding Certs., 10.9‡
Sheffield Steel Prod., 12
Shelvoke and Drewry, 5% Deb., 92 2
Tredegar, "B," 16/-Δ
Yorkshire Amal. (Groups A, B, & D), 6/9

MINES

Anaconda Copper, 7‡ 6⅞
Ashanti Goldfields Corp., 26/9†† -/6 -/10½†† 7/1½†† -/9‡ 7/-/3‡ 6/9 7/- -/3 6/6 -/6 7/3 6/7½ 7/- 6/6 -/3 -/6 -/7½ -/3‡ -/10½ -/9 7/3 -/7½‡ -/7½‡ 6/9 -/9‡
Bechuanaland Exped., 6/-
Cons. Gold Fields of Sth. Africa, 22/6 -/4½ -/6‡
Do., 6% Pref., 18/7½ -/7½
Cons. Mines Selection, 9/-
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 9¾ ⅛ ¼ ¼ ⅛
Do., Defd. (Bearer), 5¼ ¼ ⅛
Gen. Mng. and Fin. Corp., 72/3†† 70/7½†† 1/6¼ 70/7½ -/9¼
Globe and Phoenix, 12/9 13/1½ 12/9
Lond. Tin, 8/1½ 8/- -/4½
Do., 7% Pref., 8/- 8/-
Lyd. Tin, Pfd. Pref., 5/- 4/9
Mysore, 11/7½ 11/- -/4½
Oregum, 10% Pref., fully pd., 8/3 -/6 -/6 -/3
Rio Tinto, 30/++ 1 ¼ ⅜
Do., Def. Bearer, 17/ 16/8½
Do., Def. (free of tax) (10%), 26/9
Rhokana Corporation, 26/3 -/10½ 5/7½ 6/6½ 6/-
Do., 6% Pref., 30/-
Rhodesia Base Metals, 6/9
Do., 7% Pref. (Bearer), 68/9
Tanganyika Concessions, 7/6 -/6
Tin Mines, 6/- -/4 -/4½
Do., 5% Pref., 22/6
Tronoh, 12/9
Venture Trust, 3 2½ 2 -6‡
Zinc Corp., 18/11½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Argentine, 51½ Pref., 30/-
Do., 5% Deb., 51½
Brazilian, 22½†† 3 ½ ½ ½ 3¼ ½ 3¼ 3¼ ¼ 3 2½ ¼ 3¼ ¼ ¼

TRANSFER BOOKS

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 5 per cent. Tax Free Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th December, 1930, to the 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive.
J. MURRAY LAING, Secretary.
Broad-street-corner, Birmingham, 13th December, 1930.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION.
The REGISTERS of the 4 and 4½ per Cent. Debenture Stocks of the Corporation will be CLOSED from 19th to 31st curt. Warrants for interest due 1st January, 1931, will be issued on 31st curt.
MYLNE and CAMPBELL, W.S., Agents.
36, Castle-street, Edinburgh, 13th December, 1930.

HAMPTON and SONS, Limited.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from Dec. 17th to 31st inst., both days inclusive.
T. H. GRIFFITHS, Managing Director.
Pall Mall East, S.W.1.

LOVELL and CHRISTMAS, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preference Shares and Debenture Stock of this Company will be CLOSED from the 15th day of December to the 27th day of December, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
JOHN R. B. YOUNG, Secretary.
12, West Smithfield, E.C.1, 12th December, 1930.

OHLSSON'S CAPE BREWERIES, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Ordinary Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th December to 31st December, both days inclusive, for the preparation of warrants for interim dividend.
By Order,
M. PULLEYN, Secretary.
6, Bloomsbury-square, London, W.C.1.

PALMERS SHIPBUILDING and IRON COMPANY, Limited.
SIX per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK.
Notice is hereby given that the REGISTRATION of TRANSFERS of the above Debenture Stock will be CLOSED from 18th to 31st December, 1930, both dates inclusive.
By Order,
J. W. BECK, Secretary.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. (Established 1836.)
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company in respect of its Preference Shares and Debenture Stock will be CLOSED from the 18th instant to 31st instant, both dates inclusive.
By Order of the Directors.
K. K. PETERS, General Manager.
18th December, 1930.

UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
7 per CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTERS of MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th December to the 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the purpose of balancing the books for payment of the Dividend for the half-year ending 31st December, 1930.
By Order,
NORMAN TEMPLE, Secretary.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ALGOMA CENTRAL TERMINALS Limited.
To the HOLDERS of the FIVE per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS of ALGOMA CENTRAL TERMINALS Limited.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed and Mortgage dated 1st November, 1912, between Algoma Central Terminals Limited, United States Mortgage and Trust Company as Trustees and The Lake Superior Corporation, securing the Five per Cent. First Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of Algoma Central Terminals Limited, a MEETING of the Holders of the said Bonds is hereby called to be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, England, on Friday, the 9th day of January, 1931, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of passing a Resolution approving the Royal Trust Company, a Company having its Head Office in the City of Montreal, Canada, or such other Trustee or Trustees as may be designated by the Bondholders at such Meeting to act as Trustee under the said Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated 1st November, 1912, and to declare supplemental and Mortgages collateral thereto in succession to the present Trustee, from whom notice of resignation has been received.

Holders of registered Bonds may vote at the Meeting personally or by proxy without the production of their Bonds: Bonds may be registered at the Office of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, 165, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

Holders of Bonds to bearer cannot vote by proxy and must produce at the Meeting either their Bonds or a Certificate issued by a Trust Company, Bank, or other approved Depositary that the Bonds mentioned in such Certificate, not being more than one month before the date of the Meeting, the person mentioned in such Certificate has on deposit with such Trust Company, Bank, or other approved Depositary the Bonds numbered and described in such Certificate.

Forms of such Certificate and forms of proxy to be used in respect thereof may be obtained from:—
THE CHEMICAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, 165, Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.;
Secretary, BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE, Dashwood House, 69, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, England;
THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY, Room 1416, The Royal Bank Building, Montreal, Canada, or
TILLEY, JOHNSTON, THOMSON AND PARMENTER, 80, King-street West, Toronto, Canada.
For THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY,
R. HOME SMITH, President.
Dated 13th December, 1930.

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated with Limited Liability in Canada.)
To the HOLDERS of the FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE per CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS of THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated 1st July, 1910, between The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, United States Mortgage and Trust Company as Trustee and The Lake Superior Corporation securing the First Mortgage Five per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, a MEETING of the Holders of the said Bonds is hereby called to be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, England, on Friday, the 9th day of January, 1931, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of passing a Resolution approving the Royal Trust Company, a Company having its Head Office in the City of Montreal, Canada, or such other Trustee or Trustees as may be designated by the Bondholders at such Meeting to act as Trustee under the said Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated 1st July, 1910, and to declare supplemental and Mortgages collateral thereto in succession to the present Trustee, from whom notice of resignation has been received.

Holders of registered Bonds may vote at the Meeting personally or by proxy without the production of their Bonds: Bonds may be registered at the Office of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, 165, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

Holders of Bonds to bearer cannot vote by proxy and must produce at the Meeting either their Bonds or a Certificate issued by a Trust Company, Bank, or other approved Depositary that the Bonds mentioned in such Certificate, not being more than one month before the date of the Meeting, the person mentioned in such Certificate has on deposit with such Trust Company, Bank, or other approved Depositary the Bonds numbered and described in such Certificate.

Forms of such Certificate and forms of proxy to be used in respect thereof may be obtained from:—
THE CHEMICAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, 165, Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.;
Secretary, BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE, Dashwood House, 69, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, England;
THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY, Room 1416, The Royal Bank Building, Montreal, Canada, or
TILLEY, JOHNSTON, THOMSON AND PARMENTER, 80, King-street West, Toronto, Canada.
For THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY,
R. HOME SMITH, President.
Dated 13th December, 1930.

CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN.
Messieurs les Actionnaires du Crédit Foncier Egyptien sont convoqués à l'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ORDINAIRE qui aura lieu le Mercredi 14 Janvier, 1931, à 4 heures de l'après-midi, au Siège Social au Caire.
ORDRE DU JOUR:
(1°) Lecture du Rapport du Conseil d'Administration sur les affaires sociales.
(2°) Lecture du Rapport des Censeurs.
(3°) Approbation des Comptes et fixation du dividende pour l'exercice 1930.
(4°) Nomination d'Administrateurs.
(5°) Nomination de deux Censeurs pour l'exercice 1931.
Tout porteur de 50 Actions a le droit d'assister à l'Assemblée Générale, et, conformément à l'Article 28 des Statuts, les Actions devront être déposées:
En EGYPTE: au plus tard le 13 Janvier, 1931.
En EUROPE: au plus tard le 3 Janvier, 1931.
Les dépôts seront reçus:
Au CAIRE: au Siège Social.
A ALEXANDRIE: au Crédit Lyonnais, au Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, à la National Bank of Egypt, à la Banque d'Athènes, ou dans l'une des autres principales Banques de la place.
En EUROPE: à la Banque de Paris & des Pays-Bas, au Crédit Lyonnais;
à la Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France;
au Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris;
à la Société Générale de Crédit Industriel & Commercial.

DRAWING OF BONDS
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

IMPERIAL CHINESE GOVERNMENT FIVE per CENT. HUKUANG RAILWAYS SINKING FUND GOLD LOAN of 1911 for £6,000,000.
Notice is hereby given that in connexion with the stipulations contained in the bonds of this Loan, 2,711 BONDS representing £140,040 were DRAWN on December 1, 1930, at the Office of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in the presence of an Officer of the Corporation and of Mr. F. E. Mattocks (of the Firm of John Venn and Sons), Notary Public.
The bonds thus drawn will become due for redemption at par on June 15, 1931. Interest thereon will cease to accrue on the bonds becoming payable, and on provision having been made for their payment.
For THE HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
N. J. STARR, H. D. C. JONES } Managers.
9, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3.
December 12, 1930.
N.B.—Printed lists of the numbers of the bonds drawn may be obtained on application at the above address.

THE GLOBE ROTARY PRESS, Ltd.
Notice is hereby given that the EIGHTH ANNUAL DRAW in connexion with the redemption of 20 DEBENTURES of the above Company will be held at Link House, 4-8, Greville-street, E.C.1, on Wednesday, December 24th. A. E. BATH, Secretary.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

NATIONAL MORTGAGE and AGENCY COMPANY of NEW ZEALAND Limited.
DEBENTURE INTEREST COUPONS dated 1st January, 1931, will be PAID at the Bank of Scotland, London, Edinburgh, and Branches.
Debentures to be uplifted on 31st December are required to be left three clear days at the Company's Offices for examination.
P. H. COOKE, Manager.
9, St. Helen's-place, London, E.C.3.
13th December, 1930.

THE CAPE ASBESTOS COMPANY Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of FIVE per CENT. on the Preference Shares has been declared PAYABLE on the 1st January, 1931, to all Preference Shareholders registered in the books of the Company on the 12th December, 1930.
By Order of the Board,
W. A. GODFREY, Secretary.
"Morley House," 26-30, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1, 12th December, 1930.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING and MINING COMPANY, Limited.
SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).
Notice is hereby given that COUPON No. 37, for the half-year's Interest due on the 1st January, 1931, will be PAID, less Income Tax, on and after that date at the following places:—
In LONDON: The Registered Office of the Company, 3, London Wall-buildings, E.C.2.
In BRUSSELS: La Succursale de la Société Générale de Belgique (Ancienne Banque d'Outremer), 48, rue de Namur, Brussels.
In SHANGHAI: The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; and others.
The Coupons must be left four clear days for examination.
By Order of the Board,
ALFRED W. BERRY, Secretary.
3, London Wall-buildings, London, E.C.2. 12th December, 1930.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING, RADIO (Pye Service Agent), and GENERAL ENGINEERS, West End. London; turnover £4,000, increasing; £1,750; stock at valuation.—Write Box W.700, The Times, E.C.4.

SPORTS OUTFITTING BUSINESS for SALE in prosperous town; well established; excellent show room with modern equipment; up-to-date stock; best agencies; good lease; business taught if necessary.—Write Box J.1839, The Times, E.C.4.

THE SEAMLESS STEEL BOAT COMPANY, Limited, WAKEFIELD. (In voluntary Liquidation.) FOR SALE as a going concern, or separately, the Goodwill, Freehold Land and Buildings, Plant and Machinery, Stock and Stores of STEEL BOATBUILDING WORKS. The site covers 2½ acres of freehold property, conveniently situated near Railway, including press, fitting out, galvanising, smiths' and tinners' shops, and sawmills in the centre of an industrial area. Capacity about 400 boats per annum, made in lengths from 13 to 30ft., and motor lifeboats and launches from 13 to 40ft. in length. There are three cottages and works manager's house included in the premises. The plant comprises one large press, two small presses, punching and shearing machines, electric motors from ½ to 130 h.p., dynamos, electrical welding plant, rolls, lathes, steam hammer, planing machines and other equipment.—J. W. Hirst, Chartered Accountant, North British and Mercantile Buildings, East Parade, Leeds. Liquidator.

TRANSPORT and HAULAGE CONTRACTOR'S BUSINESS for SALE, £3,500 to £4,000; owing to proprietor having other interests, business for sale as going concern. Plant comprises five petrol lorries, one D.G.O. steamer, three of which are less than 12 months old. Garage accommodation suitable for 12 lorries, fitted with storage room for approximately 60 tons, also water and petrol pump. Within ½ mile centre of town in Midland city. Can be inspected by appointment. Only principals dealt with. Ledgers open for inspection and assistance given for three months. This is a splendid opportunity for a young man with financial and influential support.—Write Box P.580, care of 19-21, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

WANTED

WANTED, COUNTRY MANSION HOTEL (preferably licensed), with about 30 bed rooms; garages; tennis courts, &c.—Write Box 07147, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on Front Page.

LEGAL NOTICES
4 lines 8s. (minimum)

MRS. MARY DIMSDALE Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of MRS. MARY DIMSDALE late of 63 Cambridge Terrace, Paddington London formerly of the Carrington Hotel Leamington Spa, in the County of Warwick, and before that of 1c Hornton Street Kensington London deceased, who died on the 4th September 1930, and whose Will was proved in London on the 25th November 1930 by The Public Trustee the Executor therein named, are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Executor, on or before the 20th of February 1931, after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice; and he will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 12th day of December 1930.
DRUCES & ATTLEE, 10 Billiter Square, E.C.3. Solicitors for the said Executor.

RE HERBERT DUNCAN, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of HERBERT DUNCAN late of The White House, Carlisle Road, Buxton in the County of Derby and formerly of Treliske, Green Lane, Buxton aforesaid and "The Rowans," Dunham Massey in the County of Chester and of Sale in the said county of Chester (who died on the 29th day of September, 1930 and probate of whose will was granted out of the District Probate Registry of Manchester on the 15th day of February 1931 after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the deceased's assets, having regard only to valid claims then notified.
Dated this 3rd day of December 1930.
SLATER HEELIS SANDBACH MARRIOTT SMITHS & IRVINE, of 71 Princes Street, Manchester. Solicitors for the Executors.

RE LLEWELYN ROBERTS Deceased. Pursuant to section 27 of the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having claims or demands against the Estate of LLEWELYN ROBERTS of Lindisfarne Albert Park Road, Malvern Link in the County of Worcester Retired Medical Practitioner deceased, who died on the 25th day of October 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 5th day of December 1930 by National Provincial Bank Limited of 15, Bishopsgate in the City of London and Horace Harford Foster of Belle Vue Chambers Malvern in the County of Worcester the Executors therein named are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned, the Solicitor for the said Executors on or before the 25th day of February 1931, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims, and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable in respect of the property so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not have had notice at the time of distribution.
Dated this 11th day of December 1930.
H. H. FOSTER Belle Vue Chambers, Malvern. Solicitor for the said Executors.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

THE FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.
Founded A.D. 1849.
CHRISTMAS CHEER for the Families of the Poorer Clergy.
The Committee of this Corporation make a most earnest APPEAL for GENEROUS DONATIONS in aid of their "CHRISTMAS CHEER" FUND.
Cheques and postal orders should be made payable and sent to the Secretary, the Rev. A. R. NUNRIVERS, at the offices of the Corporation, 15, Henriettastreet, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2.

METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION.—The Board earnestly APPEALS for HELP. Over 6,000 Patients last year. Homes: Walton, Bexhill, and Broadstairs. Treasurer: M. O. Fitzgerald, Esq. Offices, 14, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.
RECORDS FOR NOVEMBER, 1930.
1,875 Complaints of cruelty investigated.
6 Offenders imprisoned.
180 Offenders fined.
5 Persons were acquitted, but the Society's Costs were remitted showing that the action was justified.
146 Persons guilty of minor acts of cruelty cautioned in writing.
1,510 Persons guilty of minor acts of cruelty cautioned by Inspectors.

CLASSIFICATION OF CONVICTIONS.

HORSES.	Working in an unfit state	58
	Beating, neglecting, travelling (unharnessed) when lame, &c.	8
CATTLE.	Beating, wounding, neglecting, overstocking with milk	7
SHEEP.	Neglecting, conveying in an improper manner	2
GOATS.	Neglecting	1
DOGS.	Beating, wounding, neglecting, &c.	13
CATS.	Abandoning, killing improperly, worrying by dog	3
WILD ANIMALS.	In captivity (wolves, bears, wild cats, monkeys, &c.) neglecting	1
RABBITS.	Starving	1
FOWLS.	Conveying in an improper manner, neglecting, starving, &c.	16
WILD BIRDS.	Offences under the Protection of Birds Act, 1925	15
	Confining in cages too small	
	Using bird lime for the purpose of taking	4
	Breed as decoys	4
	Offences under the Wild Birds Protection Act	1
	In possession recently taken	
	Using nets for the purpose of taking	5
VARIOUS.	Infringing H.S. Bye-Law	1
	Giving wrong name and address	1
	Permitting in above offences (Owners)	32
	Causing in above offences. (Owners and others)	13
		186

Total number of complaints from January 1st.. 22,766
Total number of convictions from January 1st.. 2,295
Total number of cautions from January 1st .. 19,782

RECORDS FOR 1929.

COMPLAINTS	23,817
CONVICTIONS	2,624
CAUTIONS	21,630

NUMBER OF CATS and DOGS received at the SOCIETY'S ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE 43,483
No portion of any fines in connexion with the convictions is received by the Society.
Names of complainants not given when letters are marked "Private."
CAPT. E. G. FAIRHOLME, Secretary.
105, Jermyn-street, London, S.W.1.

KING GEORGE'S FUND
FOR SAILORS.
IN AID OF MARINE CHARITIES.
CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to H.R.H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT, K.G., or the Hon. Treasurers, R.G.F.S., Trinity House, Tower-hill, E.C.3.

EDUCATIONAL

ABLE ADVICE ABOUT SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS and
Tutors preparing for any exams. or receiving BOYS for Special Care and Tuition.
Messrs. J. and J. Paton, having an up-to-date knowledge of the BEST SCHOOLS and TUTORS in this country and on the CONTINENT, will be PLEASED to AID PARENTS by sending free of charge Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.
The age of the pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fees should be given. 'Phone, write, or call.
J. and J. Paton, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. Telephone, Mansion House 5053.

ABOUT GIRLS' SCHOOLS at HOME and ABROAD, BOYS' SCHOOLS, TUTORS and GOVERNESSES. Advice free of charge will be given by
GABBITAS, THRING & CO.,
36, Sackville-street, London, W.1. Tele., Regent 5878.
Established over half a century.
Messrs. GABBITAS, THRING and Co. are personally acquainted with nearly all the Principals and Private Tutors. The locality preferred, age of pupil, and approximate fees should be stated.
NO CHARGE WHATEVER IS MADE TO PARENTS.

A BOYS' IDEAL PREPARATORY SCHOOL. 240 acres in ideal country surroundings, 600ft. above sea. Special attention to diet, fresh fruit daily. Boys rest after midday meal. Daily physical training in open air, excellent playing fields, tennis courts, open-air swimming bath, small golf course. Classes limited; much individual attention; six Public School Scholarships recently.
Headmaster: SYDNEY L. ALLAN, M.A. (Oxon.).

ABROAD.
FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY, BELGIUM.
FOR SOUND ADVICE CONSULT
MONDOVER,
EDUCATIONAL ADVISERS,
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Specialists in Schools, Finishing Schools, Families Abroad. Publishers of "Continental Schools," 3s.

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ADVICE and RELIABLE INFORMATION concerning
SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and EDUCATIONAL HOMES for BOYS and GIRLS at Home and Abroad will be given gratis to parents stating requirements, kind of school, age of pupil, locality preferred, range of fees, &c.
Messrs. TRIMM and KNIGHTLEY,
Scholastic Agents,
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Telephone: Gerrard 3870 (two lines).
Publishers of "Schools," the most complete guide to schools in existence, price 2s. 6d., 3s. 3d. post free, and of the "Journal of Careers," 1s. monthly.

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ADVISES RE PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SCHOOLS for boys or girls at home or abroad.
Nursery Schools, Holiday Homes, Tutors, Governesses, &c.
SPECIAL CONSIDERATION GIVEN TO BACKWARD, DELICATE, NERVOUS CHILDREN.

A RETIRED PUBLIC SCHOOL MASTER advises (gratis) on the choice of BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS and TUTORS.
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MISS KERR SANDER,
EMPIRE HOUSE, 175, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1, offers a thorough course of Secretarial Training to well-educated girls wishing to qualify for the higher branches of the profession.
FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND FOREIGN SHORTHAND A SPECIALITY.
Positions found for students on completion of their training and throughout their careers.
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Miss WATLING, B.A.Hons.
Miss TURNER, B.Sc., A.K.C.
and Staff.
Coaching undertaken for COLLEGE ENTRANCE and other University EXAMINATIONS. Special Matriculation Courses. Women students only. Interviews Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, at 2 p.m., or by appointment.—66, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 5802.

BOARDING SCHOOL, London, Country, Seaside, from £36 to £200 p.a. Scholastic free.—Holborn 6105, Scholastic Agency, 93, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

BEIXHAM, SOUTH DEVON.—PARKHAM WOOD Boarding and Day SCHOOL for Girls. Kindergarten. Highly qualified staff. Preparation for examinations. Liberal diet. Home comforts and comforts. Moderate terms. Children of parents abroad received.

CAMBRIDGE COACH WANTED to prepare backward youth, aged 16, for Matriculation.—Write Box W.630, The Times, E.C.4.

CHILDREN, backward, delicate, blind, taken to educate by experienced teacher in her home.—Write Box W.739, The Times, E.C.4.

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COMBE FILSEY RECTORY, W. SOMERSET.—Individual tuition (one tutor to two pupils). Est. 1903. Grounds (35 acres). GRADUATE STAFF.—"Unique facilities for education."—Court Circular.

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FELIXSTOWE LADIES' COLLEGE.
Chairman of Governors:
The Rt. Hon. the LORD GISBOROUGH.
Head Mistress: Miss M. E. CLARKE (late Assistant Mistress and House Tutor at Sherborne School for Girls).
A Girls' Public School for resident pupils only. Delightful position overlooking the sea and facing South. Preparation for all University examinations. Music and Drawing. Domestic Science Department. Games a special feature. Daily summer bathing. Splendid health record. Preparatory department for girls under 12 years of age. Scholarship examinations in July. Entire charge. A special Holiday House provided. Prospectus and further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary.

GRASSENDALE, SOUTHBOURNE-ON-SEA, near BOURNEMOUTH.—RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL for GIRLS; orchestra and ensemble classes a speciality.—For particulars apply to the Principal, Miss Lumby.

JOURNAL OF CAREERS.—A monthly survey of the occupational field for educated young people. Sent to all parts of the world. Annual subscription, 10s. 6d. Single copies 1s. from 61, Conduit-street, W.1.

LADY wishes to hear of a girl about 16 as boarder to be taught or prepared for exam. with own girl; happy country life, Gloucestershire; riding if desired; terms on application.—Write Box W.732, The Times, E.C.4.

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SENIOR, JUNIOR, PREPARATORY.
MODERN COLLEGE FOR FOREIGN AND FRENCH GIRLS.
12 miles north of Paris.
Three Châteaux in a Park of 75 Acres.
SOUND TUITION in the French language, history of art, dressmaking, sewing, millinery, domestic science, &c.
ALL SPORTS. In the Park a Golf Course of 9 holes reserved for the use of the pupils of the Collège Féminin. Open-air Swimming Bath, Rhythmic Dances, Horse Ridding, Basket-ball, Hockey, several Tennis Courts. Games and Physical Exercises under the direction of trained mistresses.
For particulars apply to Madame H. PICHON, Principal, Collège Féminin de Bouffémont (Seine-et-Oise).

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WANTED to PURCHASE equipped SPORTS GROUND or land up to 10 Acres, suitable for cricket and football, with reasonable access from Oxford-circus. Send particulars.—Write Box 7.77, The Times, E.C.4.

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FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD
PROPERTIES IN THE COUNTRY AND LONDON
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Owners, trustees, executors, and solicitors desirous of realizing property will find this an effective and satisfactory medium. Inclusive terms on application.
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HYDE PARK.
To be SOLD.
Beautifully appointed RESIDENCE of medium size in perfect condition, newly decorated and ready for immediate occupation; 12 bed rooms, four bath, four reception rooms, &c.
Passenger lift. Small garden and large garage.
Direct lease 58 years. Low price.—Agents.
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A charming well-appointed HOUSE, equipped with modern amenities. Very secluded, open situation. Nine bed rooms, two bath, four reception; good garage with rooms over. Crown lease for disposal. Moderate terms.—Agents,
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A BIJOU HOUSE
IN MAYFAIR.
To be LET Unfurnished at £400 p.a. Four bed rooms, bath, three reception, kitchen, &c. Constant hot water, parquet floors, panelled walls, &c. Immediate possession. Trust lease for years. Small premium required.—Agents,
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A DWARF HOUSE WITH GARAGE.
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Fashionable situation, central heating, parquet floors, &c.; six bed rooms, two bath, three reception, &c. Vacant possession. Trust lease for sale on very reasonable terms. Agents,
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Attractively decorated and well furnished SERVICE FLATS or bed-sitting rooms at rentals ranging from 3½ guineas per week, including attendance. Electric Lifts, liveried porters; constant hot water.
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Well-arranged MANSION FLATS, overlooking the Park; four bed, two sitting, bath room, and kitchen, at rentals, Unfurnished, from £140 p.a.
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A delightful SERVICE FLAT in a first-class building shortly available. Three bed rooms, drawing room, dining hall, and bath rooms. Every modern convenience: full attendance and excellent catering. Rent £550 per annum, plus service charges.
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Available now, a quite unique COTTAGE. Bed room, bath room, sitting room. Service provided. Inclusive unfurnished rent, £160 p.a.
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An attractive GROUND-FLOOR FLAT, containing hall, large sitting, bath room, and kitchen. Rental, unfurnished, only £130 p.a.
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DELIGHTFUL OLD WESTMINSTER HOUSE, carefully restored by famous Architect and now possessing every comfort, including luxurious bath rooms and central heating; four bath, and three fine reception rooms, excellent domestic offices. For SALE, FREEHOLD, or to be LET. Unusual opportunity.

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OFF BELGRAVE-SQUARE.—Newly erected non-basement, with good-sized rooms and every convenience, including central heating and oak floors; six bed, two bath, and three reception rooms; pleasant hall and offices and large garage. About 70 years' lease for sale at reasonable price.

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WITH LARGE GARDEN.
PEMBROKE-ROAD, S.W.—At a bargain price. Lease 10½ years. Ground-rent £8. Six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, conservatory. Compact offices in semi-basement. In excellent order. Modern conveniences.

WESTBOURNE-TERRACE. South aspect; £150 p.a.; nominal premium; seven bed rooms, two baths, three reception.

PARK-ROW, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, overlooking Park; £300 p.a.; small premium; bijou house in choice position.

IN A QUIET BACKWATER OFF PORTMAN-SQUARE.
AN attractive PIED-A-TERRE, panelled practically all throughout and embodying all modern conveniences; two bed rooms, bath room, two sitting rooms, kitchen, &c. Lease 21 years. Rent only £200 p.a. inclusive. Premium £500 to include costly improvements, decorations and fittings. A GREAT BARGAIN.

WILTON-STREET. — £275 p.a. — Wide-fronted CORNER HOUSE; five-six bed rooms (on two floors), two baths, three attractive reception rooms; reasonable premium for Lease and improvements.

FURNISHED TOWN HOUSES.
Several excellent properties available for long or short periods.
For full particulars of and orders to view above or specially selected lists apply
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Tele.: Sloane 6251-2-3.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (best part).—Charmingly FURNISHED RESIDENCE; four-five bed rooms, TWO BATH ROOMS, THREE ENTRANCE-FLOOR RECEPTION ROOMS; GRAND PIANO; nice garden. Rent 7gns. or offer. Recommended.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, N.W.8.
TO BE LET. NO PREMIUM.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Very attractive RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; independent hot water; nice garden; NO OUTSIDE REPAIRS. Rent only £165 p.a.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., as above.

A COUNTRY HOUSE IN TOWN.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—A charming Detached RESIDENCE, in unique secluded position, approached by carriage drive, but only two minutes from station and buses; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; INDEPENDENT HOT WATER; all modern conveniences. Rent only £280 per annum; premium £300, including fittings.—Owner's Agents, BRITTON, POOLE and Co., as above.

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(ADJOINING).
A DELIGHTFUL COTTAGE RESIDENCE, beautifully FURNISHED, to be LET immediately, for three-six months, at a reasonable rental.
Five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms.
Servants could be left.
Personally inspected and strongly recommended by Owner's Agents, RALPH PAY and TAYLOR, 3, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 1022.

BUCKINGHAM-GATE (adjoining).—A very attractive and well FURNISHED SMALL HOUSE to be LET from January next for 15 months; four